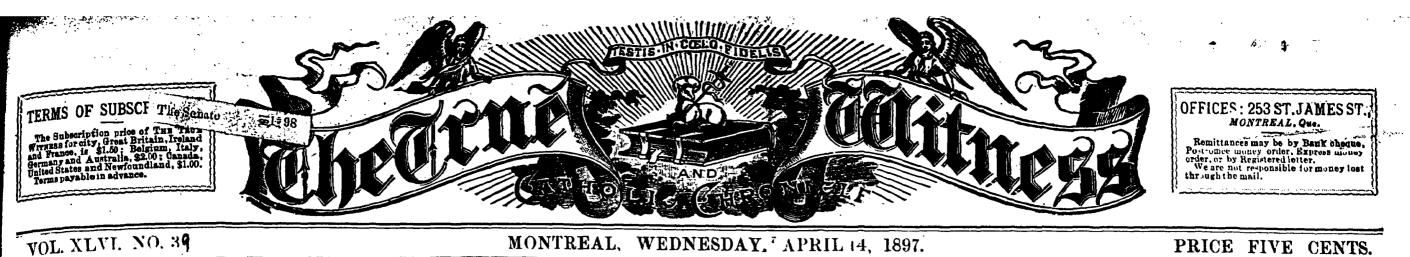
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alist cheers.);

# RELAND'S VOICE IN THE BRITISH PARL

# Blake and Redmond Lead the Attack in Ventilating the Financial Grievances.

bers of the Irish Party.

### COL. SANDERSON'S SPIRITED DECLARATION.

Sir Edward Clarke Delivers a Vigorous Reply to the Chancellor of the Exchequer—General Features of the Proceedings, Irish Journals.

following report.

port of the Royal Commission on the (Financial Relations between Great Britain and Ireland, and moved a resolution to the effect that the report established the existence of an undue burden of taxation on Ireland which constituted a great grievance to all classes of the Irish community, and made it the duty of the Government to propose at an early day remedial legis-lation. He observed that on this question more than on most Irish questions Ireland was a united Ireland. It was said, however, that the Irish members were not fit judges in this matter, be cause they were plaintiffs in the case. English members, who by virtue of their numbers would be the judges also (hear, hear). He hoped that this would be borne in mind, and that the Irish case would be listened to with the greater patience. In presenting this case, he first called attention to the great

Stirring Speeches by Other Mem- was due to excessive drinking, he repu-diated the allegation, quoting the figures of the Inland Revenue to show that the

BRITISHERS DRANK TWICE AS MUCH beer per head as the Irishman and a good

deal more spirits also. The Britisher not only drank more, but arranged to get his drink cheap (laughter), for relatively, the duties on beer, which was the National beverage in England, were less than the duties on whickey, the National beverage of Ireland (hear, hear) Concluding, he said he protested against the proposed inquiry as based upon wrong principles, as useless, and as dilatory. or if ever ended it would never satisfy (loud Nationalist cheers.) MR. JOHN REDMOND, who was also cheered, said he rose to second the motion, a fact which alone showed that upon the main issues which underlaid it there was practical unanimity among all sections and classes of Irishmen, and and Comments of Leading that the claim for redress was put forward on behalf of no class, but of the whole people (hear, hear.) The question was no new one.

### IT HAD BEEN RAISED BY O'CONNELL;

The Financial Relations question, it had been raised before him in the sfter many delays, came up for the consideration of the House of Commons. From recent Irish exchanges we take the sible for even that House to imper forther. sible for even that House to ignore facts with which probably not more than MR. BLAKE called attention to the re- three per cent of them had formerly been acquainted. Into some of these facts, as well as into historical details bearing upon them the hon. and learned gentle man went at some length, laying special stress upon the 7th article of the Treaty of Union, which provided that Ireland, after the amalgamation of the Exchequers, should be in a position to claim exemptions and abatements according as her circumstances demanded, ing as her circumstances demanded, so that she should never be called upon to pay more than her proportion. With regard to her relative taxing capacity, he did not think any political party would controvert the legal and constitutional claim of Ireland to be taxed only according to her But if they were plaintiffs, who were the taxable capacity, and it was certainly defendants? (Hear, hear). Clearly the clear that that was the intention of those who framed the Act of Union. Under these circumstances the question to be decided was whether Ireland did pay more than her fair proportion according to her taxable resources. In 1853 Mr. Gladstone, who was the author of a great deal of the financial injustice that had been done to Ireland, extended the income tax to Ireland, and inaugurated a system of indiscriminate taxation, as it tion of Great Britain had enormously in was called by the Act of Union. or creased. He also pointed to the inferi- identity of impost, as he called it. The the result of that financial policy was to increase the taxation of Ireland between that year and 1860 by two and a half millions per annum. The condition of Ireland at the moment that addition was made to her taxation was absolutely pitiful, for she was exhausted after one births and the high rate of deaths were TERRIBLE FAMINES KNOWN IN THE HISTORY also of grive significance, and so was of the world. Her population had dim. of S. George's Channel to adopt similar minished by millions, and her people were leaving for other countries. The result of that action of Mr. Gladstone following upon what had already hap- THE EVILS OF IRELAND WERE DUE TO GREAT pened had been that the taxation of Ireland per head had gone on increasing, while that of England had been decreasing. Taking the figures from the time of the Union down to to day, they had these extraordinary figures, that whereas in Great Britain the taxation per head was  $\pm 4$  13s 4d, and at the present day  $\pm 2$ 0s 10d, in Ireland it was £1 4s 6d in 1860. and £1 Ss 10d now. That was to say, that while in the course of a century (Hear, hear). The situation, therefore, of almost unexampled prosperity the tax per head in England had decreased by one-half. In a century which had meant having their way in anything regarding for Ireland a diminished population and the country (hear, hear). That being a loss of prosperity, her taxation per the view of the Irish members, as exa loss of prosperity, her taxation per head had more than doubled. The ques tion then for the House to consider was what was now, under the circumstances of the present moment,

her shores so much more than her share that the balance was redressed. Though Ireland was one of the poorest countries in Europe, her Government was probably one of the most expensive, because the Government of any country against the will of the governed would always be wasteful and bad (hear, hear). Looking at the matter, however, from a wider point of view. if Ireland was really a part of the United Kingdom what possible distinction could be made between Imperial and local expenditure? What he asked was it that the Unionist Government of the Unionist Parlia ment proposed to do? As he understood, THEY PROPOSED TO SHELVE THE QUESTION

for an indefinite time. In his opinion the proposal of a new Commission was a dishonest and cowardly evasion by the Government of their responsibilities. Its one object was delay for the manufacture, if possible, of an excuse for the continued refusal of justice to Ireland. After all, the question was more for Unionists than for Nationalists, Let the Government refuse justice to Ireland, let them appoint their new Commission so that years might pass, let them pack it as they liked, let them in the meantime go year after year increasing the load of taxation upon Ireland, but Nationalists would, at any rate, have the consolation of realizing that by their action the Government would have torn to shreds the last rag of argument in favour of the maintenance of the Union, and would have bastened the day when Ireland would find in a National Government of her own not only political freedom, but her best safeguard against further spol-

### The Parport of the Amendment.

MR. WHITTAKER moved an amendment providing so long as the Exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland remained consolidated all portions of the United Kingdom must be regarded as forming one country for fiscal purposes, and that if any genuine and tangible grievance existed it could only be satisfactorily removed by so adjusting the present fiscal system as to render it just and equitable to all persons in whatever part of the United Kingdom they might reside.

COLONEL WARING seconded the amendment.

SIR THOMAS ESMONDE expressed surprise at the action of Colonel Waring in seconding the amendment. It was, he thought, a strange action for an irish landlord (hear, hear). The hon. member had apparently seconded the amend-ment from opposition to Home Rule, but

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the reply to his contention would no doubt be that the expenditure on Itish local purposes was too much, and, no doubt, it was very high. A NATIONALIST MEMBER—End the part-

nership (cheers.) If Irish contributions were reduced according to the onetwentieth proportion there would be a deficit of £500 000 a year for local services alone.

A NATIONALIST MEMBER-Give us back our country (cheers). The SPEAKER-I must ask hon. mem-

bers to behave in accordance with the traditions of the House. A NATIONALIST MEMBER-Better ask

him to behave (cries of order.) THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER

remarked that they on the one side oud listened patiently to the hon, members opposite (Ministerial cheers.) It was true that the cost of the police and of education in Ireland was heavy, but he did not know

#### WHY IRISHMEN SHOULD NOT PAY

for keeping the peace if they insisted on breaking it (much laughter), and it must also be remembered that in Ireland cer tain matters were paid for from Imperial sources which in England were partially paid for from local taxation, which he said at least showed the necessity for some further exhaustive inquiry, and the Government to do full justice to the poorest parts of the United Kingdom. but on this one condition, they would take no steps whatever to depart from that system of common taxation which was established in 1817. They would do nothing to impair either the financial or the political permanence of the Union between the two countries; and, lastly, they would give no countenance to the monstrous doctrine that any part of the United Kingdom should be relieved from her fair obligation to contribute to the necessities of the National Debt, the army and navy and the maintenance of our great Empire.

#### A Capital Speech.

On Tuesday the debate was renewed by Sir Edward Clarke, the Tory member for Plymouth, in a speech of great power and convincing argument. The Tory party sat silent while Sir Edward with merciless logic answered the sophisms of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The speech would have done honor to the most patriotic Irishman ; issuing from a Conservative statesman, it would be impossible to over estimate its importance. Rare courage is necessary for a man of Sir Edward Clarke's position to place himself in opposition to his party on such a momentous question. Nobody heeds the antics of the Ashmead Burtletts and the Bowleses, self-advertisement is as necessary to them as the air they minute was wasted. Mr. Blake's speec breathe. But Sir Edward is a man of established reputation, a man with a tuture. There can be no question that his present attitude is a bold stroke of policy, one which may jeopardise his prospects. His broth er Tories say he is a disappointed man; that bitterness at his exclusion from the Government ac tuates him rather than a desire for justice. It is indeed but natural that a feeling of disgust should possess the honourable gentleman, for it looks as if no place can be found in the ranks of Ministers for any save those who are prepared to sink their individuality and become protessed opportunists. The Tories received Sir Edward's speech in ominous silence. A man of smaller intellectual calibre would have been howled down, but the irresistible influence which commanding ability exercises over a multitude of puzzled mediocrities held them in check. The Irish members keenly relished Sir Edward's speech.

Ireland at a loss? (laughter and Nationinterrupted the gallant officer, who re torted that from Cape Clear to the Gant's Chuseway

> IRELAND WAS UNITED ON THUS QUESTION. It was a pretty boast and on - that must have struck a dull pain to the loyal heart of Ballykilbeg But better things were in store for us. The Colonel boasted that his anceser voted against the Union. Poor Mr. Johnston sat like one petrified, while the Irish members gave the patriotic Sanaderson of 1800 a cheer which must have made his brother "shades" turn green with envy, if House of Commons hurrahs can reach the Lund beyond the Styx.

#### The Close of the Debate.

On Wednesday the debate on the Financial Relations was resumed. Mr. Lough's speech was the first important contribution to the Irish case. Mr. Lecky followed. His speech was listened to with respect of attention by both sides of the House. He scouted the potion that indavd was a province of England. His reminder that Ireland was a nation with a national Parliament which made a Treaty on i will terms with the English Parliament was received with great cheering by the Irian members. It was a bitter pill to the Tories to find a man of Mr Lecky's reputation demanding special and separate treatment for Ireland.

some further exhaustive inquiry, and Mr Morley continued the debate after when the facts were fully ascertained it function. His speech was character would be the desire and the endeavor of field by his usual fair-mindedness and moderateness of tone. The Government out up Mr. G schen to reply. He is the only occupant of the Freasury Bench, after Sir Michael Hacks, Beac who could deal at all satisfactorily with the question. It is almost quite appar ent that other Ministers have not taken the trouble to must r the report of the Commissioners. His remarks were heard with some impatience by the Hause. Notwithstanding Mr. F. M. Healy's efforts to have the debate prilonged over an other day, the Government decided to take the division on Wednesday atternoon, so that when Mr. Goschen rose it was the signal that discussion was practically closured. Most unusual stir and bustle pervaded the lobbies prior to the division; and a faint thrill of that excitement which an Irish question alone arouses stirred the expectant House.

At half past five the Home divided, and Mr. Blake's motion was rejected by a majority of one hundred and sixty. Four hundred and seventy four members took part in the division.

#### Press Optulous. THE DUBLIN NATION,

in referring to Mr. Blake's spe-ch savs It was an admirable statement of the Irish case. It was calm and moderate in its tone; and although it took two hours and a quarter in its delivery, no one who heard him could say that one single was only marred by one drawbuck, and indeed it was, perhaps, under the cir cumstances rather acceptable to the House: that was, he sooke somewhat quickly, but at all times very distinctly. and perhaps he read his extracts and quotations with too much speed. But it was a line speech, by far the best one he has ever delivered in the House. No one who heard him could retrain from giving him the praise so justly earned by his eloquent address.

# NINETY-EIGHT IN IRELAND

The Centenary Gelebration Awakening Great Enthusiasm.

The Preliminary Work in Ireland and the United States -- The Mov-ment Has Already Exceeded the Expectations of Its Promoters -The Monument to be Erected in Dublin.

The preparations for the Irish Ameri can Filgrimage to Ireland next year, in commemoration of the celebration of the centenary of '98, are attracting widespread attention throughout the United States. The Sunday Democrat, in its list issue, contains the following interesting account of the preliminary work of the executive committee of the rganization :-

The excentive committee of the asso ciation met at 323 West Forty sixth street Sunday evening, March 28, and the members of it were greatly encour? aged by a mass of correspondence showing the splendid progress of the movement on both sides of the Atlantic.

Letters from Dublin show that Ireland is united as she has never been since the Parnell trouble, in the determination to do fitting honor to the beroes who died on the scallold or the battlefield a hundred years ago. On the Contral Execulive committee of Dablin, presided over by John O'Leary, the distinguished litterateur and former political prisoner, are grouped men representing every section of extreme and moderate Nationalist# in the old land, all the factions of the Parliamentar<sup>+</sup> party and every form of religious belief. None is excluded ex-cept those who "fear to speak of '98." and every city council and board of town commissioners, with the exception of Belfast and Londonderry, is represented by its Mayor or chairman. The Irishmen of England. Scotland and Wales are acting in co-operation with the men on Irish soil, while many distinguished descendants of exiles who found refuge in France, Spain or Austria have written letters of approval.

The committee expects that the greatgrandson of Arthur O'Conor, one of the chiefs of the United Irishmen, who is a colonel in the French army, a nephew of Marshal McMahon of France, a grandson of Marshal O'Donnell of Spain, and the descendants of the Nugents of Austria, will each lead delegations from their respective comptries.

For the moment faction hides its head

### DECLINE OF POPULATION IN IRELAND

within the century, whilst the popula tion of Great Britain had enormously inority in the economic condition of the people. In Great Britain the scale of living was so high, and the margin against the emergency so large, that famine was unknown and impossible. In Ireland the scale of living was so low and the margin against famine so narrow that even one bad crop tended to famine of the most in important areas. The low rate of the absence of manufactures Ireland had become more and more absolutely and relatively dependent on the land, and in this respect suffered much from the fall in the prices of agricultural produce. Ireland furthermore suffered from an entire absence of foreign commerce and investments. At the same time a large part of her income was drained away by

### ABSENTEE LANDLORDS AND MORTGAGEES.

The facts showed that British rule had advanced British prosperity but failed to advance the prosperity of Ireland demanded just and generous consideration, and this the report of the Commission clearly suggested to be necessary. He quoted from the report at great length. The disproportion between the taxable capacity of Ireland and the demands upon her was very great, being equal to a minimum of about two or three quarter millions per annum, or nearly twice her maximum relative capacity. He asserted that the present state of things was contrary to the undertaking of in relation to her present taxable capacvided that relative capacity should be the basis on which taxation should be fixed (hear, hear). He protested against tioned to the expenditure on Ireland. the United Kingdom should be a com mon expenditure, just as the revenue was a common revenue. The place and manwas the basis of the treaty. Answering to be that Ireland received back in the a tribute of £600,000 a year. the argument that the first complaint shape of Imperial expenditure within Mr. T. M. HEALY-IS Engla

THE FAIR PROPORTION IRELAND SHOULD PAY

th, Act of Union, in which it was pro-vided that relative capacity should be the Commission of a number of different tests was that it had been held by the Commisson that the relative annual the doctrine which was made the basis wealth of Ireland did not bear a proporof the appointment of a new Commis-, tion of more than one eighteenth or onesion, that the taxation should be appor | twentieth to the actual wealth of Eagland. The comparative resources of the The principle of justice and of the Act two countries, however, taken alone did of Union was that the expenditure of not afford a proper test, because taxation pressed more heavily upon the poor than upon the rich, and he held that that estimate of the Commissioners was ner of the expenditure was a question a most moderate one. His own view was for the United Kingdom to determine. | that it was altogether too low, but even Unionists could not consistently main at the proportion of one to twenty Iretain that the expenditure of the United land was contributing from two and a Kingdom was in effect federal, and halt millions a year more than her fair should be subject to separate accounts. share. That was substantially the Contribution according to relative means. Irish case. What answer could be and expenditure without regard to limit, made to it? The real answer seemed was the basis of the tracter of the text.

it was possible that before the agitation on the question of the financial relations was brought to a close, the hon. member and many other gentlemen who now thought with him, might find themselves in the same lobby as the Nationalists. He was convinced that there was no conceivable relation between the tax ation of Ireland and her capacity to pay (hear, hear).

The CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER, who was received with Unionist cheers said the speeches of Mr. Blake and Mr. Whittaker had been exhaustive from their respective points of view. He would not attempt to rival them in length. They showed how very difficult it was for men living on the two sides conclusions. Listening to the member for Longford they might suppose that all

### BRITAIN.

that Great Britain instigated the Irish Rebellion, was responsible for Irish famine, for decline of population, the absence of commerce and of mineral resources (laughter), for the condition of local taxation (a Nationalist member-"And for the east wind") (laughter); for many other things else. It might b thought, that during all this time Ireland had no representatives in this Parliament, or that they had no chance of pressed by the hon. member, it was mere waste of time for him-an unfortunate person living on this side of the St. George's Channel-to argue with the hope of convincing them in the opposite direction; but it was his sincere desire to approach this question in a most impartial spirit (hear, hear). He reviewed the problem from a historical standpoint, asserting that however unsatisfactory the working of the arrangements set up by the Act of Union might have been in the earlier years, that practical injustice ceased when the Exchequers were con-solidated in 1817. The Treasury estimated that in 1895 6

#### THE TOTAL REVENUE OF IRELAND

for all purposes was .£8,034,000, and that of that £5,938 000 went for Irish local purposes, and only just over two millions for Imperial purposes. If the Treasury were to give back to Ireland the two millions and three-quarters a year which the hon. members claimed the result would be that Ireland would contribute nothing whatever to the common expenditure of the United Kingdom, and would also receive from England and Scotland

Mr. T. M. HEALY-Is England running

#### Mr. Horace Plunkett's Sympathetic Sp ech\_

It was very pleasant to hear an Irish Protestant Unionist telling the House of Commons that British policy for centuries had been one of pure vandalism, and that the day of reckoning had come at last. When he said, speaking of England's policy towards our country, "that it was generally admitted that the policy of England was to ruthlessly destroy every trade and industry in Ireland which at all competed with the indus tries of the English," not an Irishman in the House but felt he had summed up admirably the blessings of British domination in the sister isle.

#### Mr. Clancy's Able Effort,

He remarked that Irish members would require to din the A.B C. of the Irish case into the skulls of their English friends. It certainly looks very like it, for there can be little doubt that the most elementary bearings of the subject are scarcely comprehended by the vast majority of English members, Luck of comprehension is however, regarded by Englishmen as anything but a discualiti cation for attempting to deal with Irish affairs. Into mazes where men like the late Sir Robert Hamilton, an expert financier, may be said to have carefully and only laboriously treaded, men like Mr. Whittaker and Mr. Bigham march with elephantine strides in the complacent belief that w at an average British legislator cannot understand has really got nothing in it.

The Colonel is generally amusing. Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, the grim wu-

. .

The Dublin Freeman, in the course of a review of the debate, reters to Mr. Blake in the following terms :-

"The Hon, Edward Blake opened the debate on the Financial Relations question on Monday night in a speech which will rank amongst the most masterly statements of a national grievance eve made in a deliberative assembly. It was complete, comprehensive and logical It covers the whole ground, both from the constitutional point of view and the standpoint of the simple equity and jus tice which characterize Ireland's claim, even if she had not constitutional grounds to go on."

The Leinster Leader says : It was truly an Irish night. None but Irishmen may be said to have been in the House. The Parnellites, anti-Parnelites, Unionists from the North of Ireland; in fact every section was represented. There has not been such a gathering of the clans since the days of Parnell Mr. Blake's presence is striking and imposing, his matter is excellent. His speech was a marvel of industry. There was not a nook or cranny of the question that he did not explore. For a book of reference his speech is invaluable, but the excellence of his conclusions was lost in the mist of figures and per centages, which balled attention and destroyed interest. He has not that faculty of Mr. Gladstone to array tigures in a garb of romance, which made his Budget speeches as interesting as his speeches on some important crisis. He never once during the two hours and a quarter that his speech occupied left the beaten track of calculation, and withal it was a musterly exposition of historical financial, and economical aspects of Ireland. It was a great effort, and well deserved the hearty cheers he received as he sat down.

The professor of mathematics, the father of a bright boy, took a nap the other afternoon. He had not been asleep long when his wife heard the most heartrending groans and found him sitting, face in hands. "What is the matter, dear?" asked Mrs. K. "I've had the Col. Saunderson followed Mr. Clancy. most horrible dream," the professor replied. "I dreamed that our Charley was a minus quantity under the radical den of the Union, in these dark and evil days, could not restrain his anger. He change.

and there is every reason to hope that the result of the great celebration will be the permanent union of the Irish race on a sound and practical national policy.

Here in America the movement has already outgrown the most sanguing expectations of the original promote s-a small group of Westfordmen descended rommen who fought in the great uprising-and it now bids fair to rival the great Moslem pilgrimage to Mecca, rather than anything of which Irish history affords a precedent.

President Edward O'Flaherty, Secretary J. B. Kelly and Treasurer R. J. Kennedy are overwhelmed with letters asking for places among the pilgrims, or offering to subscribe to the fund for the great monument which the Dublin committee is preparing to erect in honor of all the heroes.

This monument will have inscribed upon it a galaxy of glorious names, which will give the lie to the Eoglish calumny that it is Irish Catholics only who seek to overthrow British domination, for seven-eighths of them are those of Protestants. First in order will come The hald Wolfe Tone, the great organizer of the United Irishmen ; then the two Emmets, the Shearses, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Lord Cloncurry, Beauchamp Bigenal Harvoy, Henry Joy McCracken, Munro, William Orr, Hamilton, Riwan, Samuel Neilson, James Hope, William Putnam McCabe and many others, all Protestants. Then will follow the names of General Michael Avlmer, John Keogh, Michael Reynolds, Garret Cullen, father of the Cardinal; Fathers Murphy and Roche, Myles Byrne, Matthew Teeling and other Catholic leaders, who were in the minority, while the 50,000 of the gallant rank and file who lost their lives in battle or were butchered in cold blood by England's redcoats, will not be forgotten.

The whole arrangement of the details of this monument will very ( mperly be left in the han is of the Central Executive Committee in Dublin, and the American organization will content itself with the sending of a munificent contribution. As the monument will be a great work of art, requiring time for the elaboration of designs, and still more for the execution, all that can be done next year is to lay the foundation stone on the site selected by the committee, which meets by the permission of the municipal authorities in the-Dublin City Hall.

### ST. MARY'S PARISH,

At the regular monthly meeting of the St. Mary's Young Men's Society, heldlast week, the President referred to the death of Miss Blanche E. Kearns, and a resolution of sympathy with the family of the deceased was adopted

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, APRIL 14, 1897.

### CATHOLICS IN SCOTLAND. An Interesting Pen Picture of Rev. Father Angus Macdonald, a Priest of the

2

### ABY B. M., IN THE CANADIAN AMERICAN. CHICAGO.]

Highlands.

Scotland is strangely parcelled out in the matter of religion. In the north, the Free Church largely preponderates with here and there districts where the Established Church or the old Scotch Episeopal Church holds sway. In some of the straths of the Highlands and in the most southern islands of the western Hebrides, the old Catholic Church has kept a firm hold. The Lewis and Harris are almostexclusively Protestant, while Uist, Barra and Benbecula arestrongholds of Catholiciani. T ey are populated by much the same class of people, croiters and fishermen speaking Galic alm st entirely with the same Highland churacteristics. They are equally sturdy Scots, devoted to their country and with the same wild, passionate attachment to their hills and dales and heather-clad moors. But they are theroughly loyal to the ancient faith and have been as immovable as a stone wall before the teachings of the Reformation. The religious bitterness infused into social life in many places and many countries is totally unknown in the north. They love civil and religious liberty and allow every man the liberty they claim for themselves.

And if they feel sometimes that the reform movement deprived them of their heritage and despoiled their churches and convents, and subjected them for a rime to disabilities, they accept the situstion and blame it on the times and the mannera.

### THEY CLING TO THEIR FAITH

all the more foudly and live their own quiet simple lives according to the teachings of the church. The Catholic church is universal, and there is a certain uniformity pervad ing all her children everywhere. In the Highlands the sermon is in Galic, Contessions are heard in that language, but the Mass is ever the same in Latin, without variations, without change, precisely the same in a Highland Glen as in the Cathedral of the Holy Name in Chicago. Music, lights, flowers, incense vestments, genuflections, acolytes-gos pel, epistle, introit, gradual, collects, creed, nanctus, offertory, lavabo, canonall these but surround and lead up to the Mass, which is a great action-the offering up of the Holy Sacrifice-the centre of all Catholic worship, the coming down of the Lord upon the altar, the mystery of mysteries, the ever-recurring and greatest of all miracles.

Such is the Mass, as Catholics view it -hence the stillness the awe-hence the obligation of the faithful, and the command of the Church to hear Mass. The Mass has a two fold aspect, sacrificial and sacramental. High Mass is usually sung with ornate ceremonial. Low Mass is said without any ceremonial, and is followed by Holy Communion.

There is a sweetness and a fragrance about all the devotions and services of the Church, especially the Mass, that make them very dear to all her children.

THE AVERAGE CROFTER, UNDER FREE CHURCH

influences, knows as little about Catho-

hour of the day or night, hurrying along, sometimes on foot, often in his gig, for his parishioners were wildly scattered, to baptize a sick child or carrying the Blessed Sacrament to a dying man. Storms of rain and wind made no difference to him when duty called. O'times he haz orded his life in his long, toilsome journeys, sometimes out all night, or leeping on a bench in a humble cottage till daybreak. One night he had to cross a tract of sand, nearly three miles across. with two rivers to ford when the tide was out, but completely covered at high water. To cross at this point saved well over two additional miles travel by land. and as the case was desperate he drove at a great pace, but was caught by the incoming tide which advanced with great rapidity. He was seen from the other side, for the night was starry, standing on the seat, with the horse swimming for all he was worth, but they landed in

to an old member of his flock. On another occasion he had

A STILL MORE MARVELOUS ESCAPE. There were quick-ands in this region, well known and carefully avoided. One dark night, and the darkness in the Western Hebrides is Egyptian darkness, he was making his way on foot, and lost his bearings. Suddenly he became aware he was in the quicksands, made many efforts to recover himself, but became utterly powerless, sinking deeper and deeper, to an apparently awful death. He went stear ily down till only his head was above the surface, when by one of these peculiar workings of nature not uncommon in such cases, he began slowly but surely to work up again, until he was thrown out like an ordinary

sbellfiah. He had blessed himself with the sign of the cross, commended his soul to God, but there was still work for him to do. He had to labor and wait ere the final summons came.

Methinks these are the stamp of men who have ennobled Scottish character. and made it synonymous with valor and quiet determination the world over. One morning late in the equinoctial season he made a risky and adventurous trip. To row across the opposite headland in fair weather was only a matter of an hour or so, but to make the journey round by fend over a rough country was te lions and wearisome, taking the best part of a day. The young wife of a fisher nan, after childbirth, had suddenly succumbed, and the doctor said death was inevitable, and they had better send for the priest. She had been a great favorite in all the country side-a modest, sunny, pretty girl, with coal black hair, black eyes and rosy complexion, a type of beauty characteristic of some districts of the north. Now, the nearest available priest was Father Angus, but the weather was stormy, the sea troubled and the sky lowering. A good stont boat was launched, manned w willing Lands, for poor, young Nanni-Morrison's life was in the balance. They reached the other side in safety and soon had Father Angue with them ready for the return voyage. But by this time it blew a whole gale of wind, the sea was raging and covered with whitecaps and the undertaking was extremely perilons. STORMS IN THE NORTH

frequently take days to spend their fury, and very often no boat can live in them. But they did not besit it e. Fathur Apgus bade them trust in Ged and their strong right arms, and as and a giant in stature, st ength and courage, he threw his cost and hat in the bottom of the boat and sprang to the laboring oar. When they got well out to sea the beat looked like a tiny meck on the crest of a wave, or was lest to view scemingly engulfed in the trough of the sea. It was an exciting moment for the watchers on shore, but the hardy Norsemen battled on and after several hours were dang up on the other shore. They had scarcely touched the beach when Father Angus jumped out and was speedily at Nannie Morrison's bedside. But the one-year wife did not die, but lived to have other sons and daughters, and still is the story told how our Holy Mother, the Church, never leaves us and never forsakes us, and how the good Father Angus, at the peril of his life. braved the wistry winds and waves on that March morning to carry the conso-

was about sixty-five years of age, and lesves behind two brothers, older than herself, Messrs. Walter and William Cavanagh, and three sisters, Mrs. Weathers, Mrs. Myears and Mrs. Fitz gerald, the last mentioned younger and the other two older than she was. An other brother, Peter Cavanagh, preceded her to the grave four years ago. She was married at the age of eighteen to Mr. Alexan ler Emery. The latter still sur-vives, but feels keenly the great loss he has sustained through the death of his faithful wife. A family of nine children. three sons and six daughters, are left to mourn, that loss irreparable in this world, a mother's death. Of her daughters all are married except one. Two of them live in Northern Dakota and were consequently deprived of a last farewell with their mother on her deathbed. An-other, Mrs. White, lives in Carleton Place. The other two married daughters, safety, and the priest was just in time to Mrs. Hanrahan and Mrs. Fleming, are administer the last rites of the Church residents of the parish in which they were born. Her three sons, one of whom is married, were gathered around her when her last sad hour arrived. The predominating characteristic of this good woman was her charity for the poor and unfortunate. No weary wayfarer who could find his way to her threshold would have reason to feel the pangs of hunger or the chills of night winds. The corporal works of mercy were natural to ber humane heart, but they became a thou sand foid enhanced and ennobled by those higher Christian motives that ever rose in her emidently Christian fold. She was a good mother, a fond and faithful wife. In tine, a model of goodness, virtue and honesty, for all who had the good fortune of being numbered among her acquaintances. He death was due to a cancerous growth that appeared on her breast about a year ago and continued to develop till life had fled. Her last few days were spent in great agony, but she bore up through it all with that resignation characteristic of a Christian soul. The bereaved family and husband have the sincere sympathy of all in this sad hour of trial. A consolution remains for them, however, and for all who feel that they have lost a dear friend through the death of this good woman, and this consolation is the fact that the departed souls are much succored by our prayers and good works done in their behalf. Requiescat in pace.

### CHURCH MUSIC.



Characterized as the Only Art Which is Wholly the Offspring of the

Christian Faith.

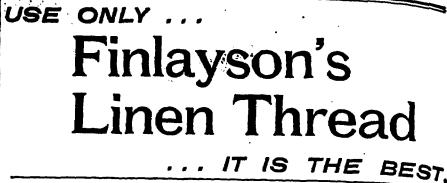
Mr. W. Jacobskotter, in the Catholic Times, Liverpool, contributes the f flow ing interesting outline of the history of the rise and growth of church music :---Music is essentially a Christian art. To the present day the numerous nations

of the East, the adia rents of Islam, and those of other forms of religious belief. have no music deserving of that name, highly cultured as some of them are in many respects. Pagan antiquity has and us models of architecture and of eculpture; classical literature has at all times been the delightful study of thoughtful men but the contemporary he was himself a tisherman's son masie has not been considered worth preserving. True, Greek writers speak joined to her solemn Liturgy, and to lay with enthusiasm of their national music; down rules and regulations for it. And but those who have studied music under an archeological aspect maintain that it j died young, like a beautiful child, becouse the system was not capable of development, and that its death was no loss is the world. But the early Church received its fragments through the Greek converts, and allowed them to ! mingle with the ancient song-forms of the Hebrews. She joined singing to her e-lebration of Divine worship, and under her fostering care the scanty stock of na sical knowledge handed over to her became the germ of a new art. "Church a usic was studied and enthusiastically provoted by the earliest and greatest amought the Fathers of the Eastern and Western Church; it grew with the Liturey : soon there were specially appointed singers



of monasteries and cathedral cities. There were short periods when certain styles of profane vocal music were assiduously cultivated, such as that of the Jongleurs and of the Troubadours in the South of France, or of the Minnesingers and Meistersingers in Germany; but the best of music that lasted was made by the Church or for the Church. Given that ten names are to be mentioned of mentioned of men whom the world considers the greatest of all in the fine arts, and Palestrina has to be one of that small number. Palestrina, of whom his son could say: "My father has spent seven,y years of his life in singing the praises of God" (Preface to a posthumous edition of the ninth v lume of Masses ) Great changes in the development of music came in the 17th and 18th century (Oratorio Opera), but of course they were based upon what had been achieved in the past, and it is simply the teaching of history, to quote the words of an eminent composer and essayist, that "music is, strictly speaking, the one only art which is wholly

AN OFFSPRING OF THE CHRISTIAN FAITH : it is music alone which is entirely the product of Christianity" (Richard Wag ner's essay on "Religion und Kunst.") On every ground the Church therefore has a right to say with anthority what style of music is the most suitable to be



able symptom in the Prince's condition is his neuralgis, the pains in his face speech is out of the question, as the Prince is not able to open his mouth. He is wont to remark humorously, "That is quite natural for it is not That is quite natural, for it is with my mouth that I have sinned most, in eating, drinking and talking." Absolute relief from these neuralgic pains is only to be had by the application of hot water compresses or from indulgence in alcoholic drinks. Brandy or arrack works most quickly. "Dr. Schweninger won't hear of that." Only beer and wine are allowed, the working of which is of course much slower. The reaction, however, after such a cure is always in the form of still more acute pains, so

that a still stronger dose must be taken, and so on. The result is naturally sleep-lessness and "nerve bankruptcy," as the Prince calls it.

### TRIMMERS.

#### From the Church News.

Society is full of trimmers, or men who endeavor to catch every breeze and sail with every successful party. Trimmers are not only found in the political arena, where men change their principles as often as they do their coats, but even under the bauner of religion we find these weather vanes, whose principles may be compared to snow, ever ready to dissolve under the sunlight of patronage.

There are many kinds of trimmers. Some are ready to give up the last vestige of principle to receive the approval of friends, or the influential. while others are careful to guard against a wholesale abandonment of cardinal principles, but do not hesitate to minimize important articles of faith so that they may be regarded as broadminded.

We have heard of men calling themselves Catholics who deprecate the slightest censure of such an evil as "modern journalism." They are quick to advise a conciliatory policy, so as not to aronse ill feeling. They torget that it is always right to attack customs tending to destroy the faith or morals of men.

One of the most pitiful objects is the Cathelic who labors to convince his Protestant friends that he thinks their religion is just as good as his own, and that with him one religion is as good as another. Such a man is not only a disgrace to the Church, but an enemy of those he calls his Protestant friends, for from his words they will learn to hate the Church and cling more closely to their errors.

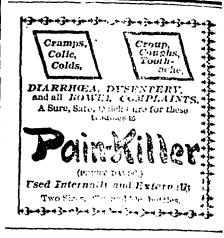
While there is no need of a man rendering himself obnoxious to his acquaintances because he differs from them on religious topics, there is no excuse for the man who objects to a denunciation of dangerous evils because so many inlividuals are interested in their exist Nor is there any excuse for the ence. Catholic who, when asked a question concerning his faith, minimizes doctrine and endeavors to have others believe that there is not much difference between truth and error. If men will only remember that the trimmer cannot long succeed in his deception, there will be but few willing to surrender their manhood and their independence in order to float with the fide. The world may, for a time, be deceived by a trimmer, but soon it will learn to despise him, for it loves strong charac-

ple being left-brained and vice versa. This led many scientists to believe that often becoming so acute that he is ob-liged to press the fingers of both hands with all his strength on his temples and checkbones for minutes together in order to get relief. During these attacks energy was due to the position of certain right-handedness was due to the develop ment of faculties in the left lobe of the

A WONDERFUL MATHEMATICIAN.

Z rah Colburn, born in 1804, was the most remarkable natural mathematician ever known. He was able to raise 8 to the sixteenth power, this comprising 15 figures, and was right in every particular, Once he was requested to name the tactors which produced the number 247,483 and immediately gave the correct answer. He was asked the square root of 106,929, and before the figures could be written down he gave the answer.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparilla taken now will build up the system and prevent serious illness later on. Get only Hood's.





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Religious Articles.

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- In ordering, please state :

To

1.-Who is to give the Mission. 2.-About how many families will

licism and the Catholic Church as he does about the constitution of the United | States and any idea he has is hazy and mythical. They call the Catholics Papists-the Pope, by some extraordinary process of reasoning based on the Apocalypse, is anti Christ, and the Catholic Church is supposed to be that improper woman who was drank with the blood of the nations.

These designations could harly be taken as compliments, but there were no hard feelings, and Catholies recipic cated by telling them their education had been neglected, and that their motto seemed to be, there is one God, and John Knox is His prophet. But they had no bitter heatility to the Catholic Church per se. Let us illustrate. An old Free Church fishwife came in to town to sell fish. The lady of the house where she first called happened to be in the kitchen at the time and asked her in Galic if there was any talk in her parish about the proposed union between the Free Church and the United Presbyterian Church, the [ . P. church as they called it. she answered: "Yes. plenty talk."

"Well, are you in favor of it, or against

"the what grounds?" "Well, our minister is against it and

people at all in the U. P. church?"

Not one; not one." " Dear me, that is a sad state of affairs ; do you think the Lord has any of His own in the Church of Rome?"

Oh, yes; many of them.

"How do you make that out?"

"Easily. In the Book of Revelation the Lord says, 'Come out of her,' that indicates He has people in, or He would not call upon them to come out, but there is no mention any where in Revelation of the U. P. church."

There was a small Catholic church here and there, with outlying mission stations, which made the priest's life one of constant toil, with its journeyings by land and by sea, and very often his services were required by the sick and dying in wild, wintry weather, when there were spongy moors to cross, and dangerous water stretches.

#### FATHER ANGUS MACDONALD

was a native Isleman, educated and trained at St. Andrews, Belgium and Rome. He stood six feet two inches in his stock ings, straight as a ramrod and powerful as a bull, a fine, hardy, genial Celt, bronzed and weather-beaten by exposure to the lements, a gentle, tender hearted, comwould come straggling in from all the surrounding country, assisting at the Holy Sacrifice with fervor and piety, and flocking to the Holy Table, like doves to

man's girl-wite. It is this strong attachment, this union of hearts and interests, that endears the Catholic priest to the children of the Church everywhere.

lations of religion to the humble fisher-

And it is such men, leading pure, selfdenying and self-sacrificing lives, as well as the nuns and Sisters of Charity, those beloved virgins of the Church, who, in time of deadly danger, during the plagne, cholera or other epidemics, cheerfully give their lives in willing service, who have thrown such a halo of glory around Catholic works of faith and labors of love, that they have become the admiration of the great and good, of all classes and all creeds everywhere.

It is a cure and certain sign of an illbalanced mind, and of a heart corroded a d enervated by prejudice and uncharitableness when a difference in creed makes a difference in just appreciation. the fruition of the Saviour's prayer is lawning upon us-"That they all may be one.

His death was tragic and mournful. He was then over seventy years of age, with his silken hair white as the driven snow, but massive and rugged as one of his native hills.

THE LATE MRS. ALENANDER EMERY.

ASHTON, Jan. 26th.-The mortal remains of Mrs. Alexander Emery were borne away in a long funeral procession to their last resting place. A long line of sympathising relatives, friends and acquaintances gave ample proof of the high respect in which the departed lady was held. The funeral service took place in St. Clair's Church, and the pastor, Rev. Father McGovern, officiated. About eleven o'clock the remains were lowered into the tomb in that sad but beautiful spot where lie the dust and bones of the deceased lady's parents and of many of her other dear relatives. Mrs. Emery was the daughter of their windows. You could meet Father Angus, as he war of 1812, and a native of duced men known far and wide for their which he referred to the Prince in the was affectionately called, at almost any Kels, County Meath, Ireland. She

TO ENSURE A MORE ANTISTIC RENDERING, and in many places special singing shouls were established,' Such schools are believed to have existed in the time of Pope Sylvester 314; there is certainly proof of one in the time of his successor Pope Illitarius. From the fourth century onward there is no important stage in the development in the art of music which is not associated with the name of a great Churchman. St. Ambrose (397) became the first founder of a

fixed musical system; he adopted four tones of Modi in music, and he arranged the best song forms of his time in them. The singing in the churches of Milan in St. Ambrose's time must have been very beautitul, for St. Augustine writes that it had often moved him to tears. St Gregory (590-607) added four tones or Modi to the first four, making the eight Church tones, as they are still called in Thank God, omens are not wanting, that | music. He collected the hymns then in general use, expurgated and added to them; he founded

AN ECCLESIASTICAL SINGING SCHOOL,

which continued to flourish long after him. It was the source whence other nations drew their practical knowledge of the Roman chant, and in course of time it became the fruitful mother of kindred institutions. The student of the history of music cannot help being struck with the prominent part taken in its development by the sons of that illustrious Order of which Pope Gregory himself is so great an ornament. Gregory in the sixth century fixed for ever the laws of musical expression," says Ruskin. It was the Benedictine Huchald (930) who first wrote about polyphonic music; Guido of Arezzo (1050) of the same Order perfected the system of writing notes on lines, and taught "reading" nusic by giving the notes names (solmisation.) The great Benedictine singing school of St. Gallen from the ninth century held for three hundred years

A UNIQUE POSITION IN MUSIC.

it behoves Catholics to know her pre cepts, and to remember that they are binding in conscience, of which, it seems, there can be no manner of doubt.

Most religiously-disposed people agree -Catholics, at all events, readily admit -that not only the miterial fabric, but everything in the house of God, and connected with Divine worship, ought to be of the best it is in our power to give. What is the best in music ? Our great English asthete speaks of

"THE GREAT PURPOSE OF MUSIC,

which is to say a thing you mean deeply in the clearest and strongest possible ters, mon upon whom reliance can be way" (Ruskin, "Fors," ix, 15; and placed in the hour of trial. "Sesame and Lilies," p. 79;) and he The Catholic who, when in company has the following brautiful passage: simplest, usefullest. Note these epithets, they will range through all the arts fry them in music, where they might

again the simplest, that in which their ruin accomplished. the meaning and melody are attained

with the fewest and most significant notes; and, finally, the usefullest, that memories, each with its own glory of sound, and which applies them closest ine Church music, the Gregorian,

THE COMPOSITIONS OF PALESTRINA and of his faithful imitators, as a recent Decree of the Congregation of Rites puts it, and it will be seen how beautifully the rule and the application cover one another. But also for the music which has found its way into most of the

churches throughout England and made itself at home there! Only a total oblivion of the laws of etiquette could allow a creature in such an uncourtly garb to enter the portals of the King. How seldom the music which is in vogue up and down the country can be said to be in conformity with the Decree of the Fourth Synod of Westminster bearing on it! We stand in great need of a diffusion of the knowledge of the ecclesiastical precepts concerning Catholic Church music, and of an earnest effort loyally to obey them. Given the two, and only then our Church music will be rendered as it should be: Digne !

### PRINCE BISMARCK.

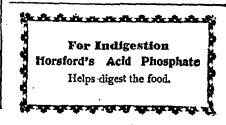
Attente ! Devote !

Prince Bismarck, who has just completed his 82nd year, is reported to be a martyr to neuralgia. A correspondent of a German journal recently communicated an interview which he held with

with a non-Catholic, would refuse to 'The finest models in art are the truest, raise his hat while passing a Church containing the Blessed Sacrament, is not a strong man. The young man who al lows himself to be ridiculed out of going think them the least applicable. I to confession, because his acquaintances say, the truest, that in which the tell him "confession is for old women," notes most closely and faithfully is not a strong character. These men express the meaning of the words, may win ephemeral praise, but in i + eor the character of intended emotion; their weakness will be exhibited and

A strong man respects the honest convictions of others, and he demands respect for his own. The strong man, if a music which makes the best words most | Catholic, has no use for the Protestant beautiful, which enchants them in our or Catholic trimmer, the men who are ashamed of their principles and willing to patronize principles they believe to to the heart at the moment we need be false. The strong man loves those like them." Measure by this standard genu himself, who, while ever careful to rehimself, who, while ever careful to re spect the rights of others, hesitates not to detend his own rights. He insults no man for his religious or political views, and allows no one to disparage his prin-ciples with impunity. We want more strong men, men who will ever maintain what they believe to be right, and denounce what they conceive to be wrong.

A Member of the Ontario Board of Health says:						
"I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in Consumption and even when the di-						
gestive powers were weak it has been followed by good results."—H. P. YEO- MANS, A. B., M. D.	-					
HOW PEOPLE COME TO BE RIGHT- HANDED.	4					
A popular article on a scientific sub- ject of general interest. Prof. Kavanagh shows that old theories regarding right-	1					
haudedness have been overthrown and disproved by experiments of modern	} .					
scientists. Tests show that brain and	-					



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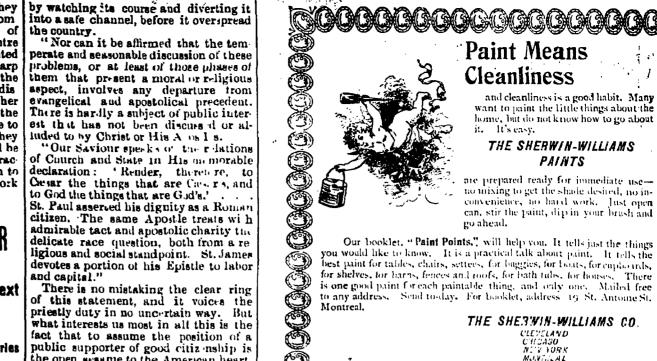
of Little Rocher, N.B., writes Large DAVIS & LAS 🖓 Propras **@@+}>~**?;;;;; WAVERLEY LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES. 95 Jurors Street, Montreal, D. McDONNELL, - - Proprietor. Special Attention to Boarding. TELEPHONE 1528 Accountants. M. J. DOHERTY, Accountant and Commissioner

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### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, APRIL 14, 1897.



during the past five or six years, while there is a better spirit manifesting itself all around among our people that must verse course. make the closing up of the ranks of the National movement a comparatively lations question and the alleged coming. easy affair and a cortainty of the near future. There are difficulties to be overcome and bad passions to be subdued yet. it is true. But I am hopeful that petsubject to these disastrons weaknesses. duced or as just as they ought to be. and we are by no means singular in our 1 the unhappy split of 1830

National movement-in their hands, Redmond refuses to unite with Mr Dil

talks of an "independent policy" and an | principles and practice. She treats Ireis found that Mr. Dillon is just as much rile. She blesses Ireland and India in 'avor of "independence" and certainly alike with sol liers, office holders and it, but my belief is that Mr. Redmond possible, simply because he has resolved, as far as he can, to render it so. Mr. Healy's position is more unreasonable still. He professes to desire union, and to uphold the principle of majority rule. but almost everything he says and does is at variance with his professions. With Mr. Dillon he will not unite except upon his (Mr. Healy's) own conditions. He will work with a party whose leader he shall nominate and whose policy he must dictate. As the Irish party refuses to accept such preposterous pretensions, Mr. H aly uses all his powers and influence in the work of trying to wreck the party. This is, in brief, a summary of the situation, and you will readily see that the attitude of Mr. Dillon and of the party he leads is that which is con sonant with political common sense and true patriotism, and will make steadily and surely for the reunion of all earnest Nationalists who place the country's interests above the petty aims of personal rivalries. When asked if he was hopeful of success of such a policy, he answered yes. Mr. Redmond's following are tiring of a hopelees struggle and begin to see that we are one with them in principles, sims and desires. Their patriotism is getting the better of partisanship, and they know that we are only too ready and willing to more than meet them half way on the road to unity. Mr. Harring-ton has spoken wisely and boldly on this question, and has evoked a widespread teeling in the country in favor of crying, A plague upon all factionism !" Mr Dillon is in heartiest sympathy with Mr. Harrington's efforts and most encouraging signs are being given in popular pronouncements that the country is getting ready to insist upon union, no matter who may have to stand aside for the blessed work to on. Mr. Healy and his faction are the most stubborn obstacles in the way of this consummation. some of the forces behind Mr. Healy don't want a reunited Irish party. They want recognized "groups" or "sections." They are really the old faction ighters of a generation ago, trying to ring the National movement down to the level of the principles of the "three year-olds." The country will not have this snicidal policy, no matter under what species of name it is sought to be disguised, and I am confident that if our people are called upon to morrow to our people are called upon to morrow to 3 PLACE D'ARMES HILL vote, say, in favorof woat I may call the 3 PLACE D'ARMES HILL unity platform as outlined in the at-titude of Mr. Dillon and the proposals of Nr. Harrington against Mr. Healy's factionism, the latter gentleman would

not find three constituencies in all Ire-1 and willing to support him in his per-

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**C** 

When asked about the Financial Reover of the Irish landlords to the Nationalist position,

Mr Divitt said :-- I don't believe the Irish landlords over had any such intenriotism and political common sense will via. They have used the agitation prevail, and that we shall see a vent to brising out of the report of the Reval sarising out of the report of the Royal these sickening dissensions before very Complission for ulterior purposes. They long. There is no earthly excuse or find themselves badly hit by the agrarian instituation for them. They are the laws, which were the onleade of the off-pring of personal jealousies and what Land League movement. They are may be called "political cuss choss," being surely and steadily mined by the All causes and movements embric up contailment of rents. This by no means errnest and thinking men are, or course, [implies that the repts are either as re-Fifty per cent, more would have to be factiousness in Ireland Sill there is topped off to bring them down to the t is redeeming and nopeful feature about level of fair economic rents as prices our present disuation, which robe it of r and things now stand. But balf of this all fear of being an incurable evil-the abatement, added to what has already people are not in reality divided; it is been struck off, would spell bankruptcy only a very tew bading men and some to three fourths of the Irish landlords. n -wspapers that are trying to perpetuate. They naturally fear this further curtails mont of income, and in this plight they Mr. Davit was then questioned respected upon the tration question last garding the possibility of the people year, and tried to turn the feeling of the taking the matter into their own hands country from off rents and land on to and relegating those who are culpable to j the mjustices of the British Treasury in a position of the dience or obsentity? its financial rule of Ireland. Many of He repfied—The whole matter lies our people, believed in the sincerity of its maneial rule of Ireland. Many of thus. Three men have the fate of union the professions of the evictors of the -ard that means the fortunes of the Irish race, especially as a particular torm of England's rule in Ircland was These men are John Dillon, John Red | denounced by these gentry. There is, mond and Tim Healy. They are the ree however, only one cure for this particu-ognized leaders of the divided sections of lar evil offshoot of the anholy Act of our movement. Their positions are as Ution, and the cure for this would be Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P., and family follows : Mr. Dillon, who is the duly the killing of that act-that is, the rest elected leader of the Irish party by the toration of an Irish legislature. Need-votes of a decided majority, declares he less to say that the landlord " patriots" is ready and willing at a moment's no- want none of this. All they ack for is tice to step down and give place to any some dole or restitution, which would man whom the majority of the three give them a good chance of getting lack sections will agree upon as leader. He something to make up for reduced rents, makes no conditions or reservations, ex- and when they find that this is not cept that there shall be a real and eff-e- likely to happen-that John Bull is no tive unity, with a burying of all past believer in the need of restoring stolem disputes and troubles on this basis. Mr. property-the Castletowns and Saundersons and their-class will drop the taxalon and his tollowing upon any terms tion movement. England will not of short of some undefined policy which course, restore a single shilling of the the country has emphatically refused to one thousand million dollars she has indorse, probably because Mr. Redmond robbed us of in violation of her own has never succeeded in putting it in any compact in 1801, by usjust taxation-tangible form before the people. He That would be contrary to her fixed "advanced" programme, but when it land as she does every land and people comes down to principles and details it over which she extends her blighting as "advanced" as Mr Redmond insignes humines. No, sir, there will be no himself to be. I am sorry to have to say giving back on her part of any of the money she had extracted from us in taxthinks un or to be for the present im- ing us beyond our capacity. There is one remedy, and one only, for this in-justice, and that is to undo the Act of Union and restore to Ireland the right to make her own land and other domestic laws, and to mold her own fiscal systems-When the Castletowns, O'Cohor Done. Sundemons and the rest come out on the this national platform I shall believe in the sincerity of their desire to came to be "England's garrison," and to become one in aim and purpose with the Irish people. "In my humble opinion," added Mr. Davitt, with a laugh, "thirty per cent more off their rents would show England how atterly selfish these frishlandlords are in the profession and practice of their political creed " Mr. Davitt, in reply to the question about the length of time he intended to spend in America, said : Only a few days. I travel to Oakland, Cul, with my family, where they intend to remain for a year or two, and I will return almost at once to London. Thereis not much to be done there for Ireland just now I admit. The first and most essential task before us is unity in freland, and until that is accomplished Parliamentary effort is all but valueless to the national cause. At best, and even with reunited ranks, it may not be the surest way by which to regain Ireland's liberties, but until a better way is devised the Parliamentary method cannot be neglected or ignored with safety to Ireland's interests.

A Spirited Protest Against the appearance. Charma they their facial Nethods of Caricaturists. THE AMERICANIZE ( IRISH BROGUE).

Work of Wits of the Pen and Brush of American Type.

THE CARTOON

BY L. T. DENNY, IN ST. VINCENT'S JOURNAL.

The pet hobby of our mighty wits of aion be possible) by a senseless collection of manyled English, graciously labeled "an Irish joke." In point of artistic merit the pictures would prove an eyesure to a malformed toad, while the verbal nonsense makes us blush for our mother tongue.

Perhaps the picture is presented to elucidate the purport of the so-called joke and render it more palatable to the common reader-a most charitable, a most considerate suggestion, for the reader of mediocre ability might wear off the corners of his brain in vainly endeavoring to discover the absent meaning of the popular Irish witticism. Or

of operations and the poor little joke sensibly woven around the work of art to serve as a kind of support-again a valuable assistance to the reader. We wonder if these works of art are taken from the art school of some insane asylum or whether they are the last masterpieces of some poor fool, rendered in sane by devotion to study. Probably they are the creation of deluded mortals who labor under the impression that they are artists. They are like the unpretentious attempts of the rustic schoolboy who draws several lines upon his slate and writes below the key to the puzzle : "This is a man." The point of difference lies in the fact that the school urchin's first struggle with art is limited to the erasive surface of his slate, while Puck's Irish pictures or the World's "Hogan's Alley" are viewed in every village of the land.

THE MOST RIDICULOUS FEATURE of the Irish jokes (God save the mark) is that queer c llection of words paraded under the glaring misnomer "genuine Irish brogue." It seems to be a common belief among the brilliant wits who ridith something decidedly Irish. They, therefore, have resource to a little pepper-box, bearing evidence of long and constant usage and inscribed with the familiar caption, "Genuine Irish brogue." Sprinkling the crude attempt with a few "ois," "shures," "be jabers," "howly St. Patrick's," etc., they adjust their scrutinizing spectacles and pro nounce the poor weakling a real Irish oke. It is then sent out on its mission and read by some guileless innocents with all the credulity of a kilted child and is accountable for the amusing opinions some of our people entertain towards the Irish. We think if a little of the real brogue could cross the seas from its home in the Emerald Isle and could gaze upon this American imposter, it would feel like Mark Twain's Prince Edward in viewing the ragged usurper of his regal throne. As a matter of fact, the only point in common between the real brogue and the sham substitute of our comic papers is that they are both printed in Roman characters. The ever-present DIALECT OF THE IRISH HUMORIST must be kept carefully concealed in his strong box when not entertaining the reading public from its honored place in Puck or Judge. Certain it is that it never falls in audible accents from the lips of a real flesh and blood Irish American. The position of the Irish humorist is strikingly suggestive of Conan Doyle's " Etienne Gerard," who learned from an Irish acquaintance that it was quite the thing to introduce one's remarks with "be jabers," "the curse of Crom'ell," or some equally patriotic interjection, and accordingly startled the lords of English society by committing himself of these appropriate expletives at every available opportunity. The au dacious Gerard thought this would be a guarantee of good faith and an indubit-able proof of his mastery of the English language, but the leaders of London society regarded him as a great uncouth boor from some fenny county of Ireland. The situation of the witty manufacturer of Irish jokes is a parallel case-every real Irishman recognizes the gross fallacy of his effusions and views him as he is in his true colors—an ardent worshipper of ignorance, a dealer in cheap clap-trap and a cast of the in Montreal. The number and a cat's paw of the Irishman's critics. THE PET HOUBY OF THE IRISH CRITICS man ever in evidence with our comic fought and straggled without a thrill of papers. We never made a special study admiration. What will interest Irish of physicarcony but but a special study

ages that needed but to be shown to secure their wearer unmolested seclusion. But Puck's Irishmen certainly carry off the palm for downright ugliness. What a pleasure it must be for all sore-faced mortals to gaze on the Celt as the papers paint him and to recognize a bond of

u ion between them. Let us scrutinize poor " Paddy " as he Some Pertinent Questrations of the lives in comic art. A misshapen, mal-formed body is the basis of operations. To this is attached a pair of legs generously endowed with feet, whilst a pair of crooked arms are fastened on his drooping shoulders. The not over-clean shirt alceves are always rolled up to display to b tter advantage a pair of ungainly red hands besprinkled with freckles of a delightful hue and in greater profusion than daistes on a spring meadow. But the face is the

TRIUMPH OF THESE REPOULE

and we confess ourselves unable to do it pen and brush is to limin gaudy pictures justice. Hidcous features, their effect intended to portray the Celt in everyday enhanced by diverse kinds of beauty spots life. These highly colored cartoons are graced, or disgraced (if further retrogres-in house shipe) by a senseless collection such is the noble celt as depicted by the slanderer's brush, Had poor Mother Eve known that her descendants of the nineteenth century would reflect so sadly on her beauty, we fear her feminine pride would have prevented the catas. monumental building to the Irish race, tropine by impelling her to set the fashion of micide.

Distracted young mothers need no longer conjure up the frightfal bugaboo -that awful terror of our early childhood-to quell the unearthly shricks of their lusty lunged infants. They need but show the little creature a popular Fair will provide a sufficient fund to cartoon of the Irishman and the young justify the undertaking. The building Indian's rising warwhoop will be stifled in a paroxysm of genuine terror. To descend from the imaginative-where these est will be is museum, wherein will be pictures are limned-to the stern reality gathered and preserved all the objects of actual life, Puck's Irishmen are like perhaps the picture is taken as the basis the hard times prophesied by the protesowe their origin to the fertile imagina tion of their creator.

It would be a brilliant move for the papers who dote on oriticizing the Irish to offer a reward to the lucky genius who could duplicate their pictures from real life. We do not think it would prove a great drain on their resources,

#### THE COMIC PAPERS' IRITHMEN

do not trod this vale of idiotic critics and are conspicuous in reality only by their absence. We even have the audacity to believe that the sons and daught is of Erin could compete as regards beauty with any other nation, and we are sure that our readers of the fair sex will bear us out in this assertion. However, these highly amusing pictures have one salutary effect. If hell is peopled with such creatures, all Christians will strive with renewed zeal to attain heaven.

It is advanced that the comic representations of Irishmen are intended to be considered imaginary and owe their existence to a popular demand for appeal advanced for relics of the past humor This concession but aggravates cule the Irish in the columns of the the injustice, for even humor loses its be suitable for the exhibits of the Fair comic weekly that to give the intended flavor in time. There is a special place and in this manner a representative coljoke a proper flavor it must needs be reserved for those who ridicule aged sons lection has been obtained. of labor and decrepit, unprotected women, who ride rough shod over the cherished opinions and time-sanctioned usages of an upright, noble and Godfearing people, and it is there that the Irishman's critic will experience a warmer time than that which he so strenuously endeavors to create for his victim. Not wishing for a moment to insult that deluded individual by ap-tion of the Fair. pealing to his knowledge of the first dic-tates of Christian charity, we candidly ask him to consider the utter futility of his efforts to ridicule the Irish. A people whose staunch devotion to the faith of their fathers was not shaken by all the heartless machinations of the des potic English, and a people whose sons have not flinched at the barbarous tor ture of English prisons, are not to be injured by these liliputian terriers, who idly bay the moon. The American Senate resounds with the voice of the Irishman; he takes a prominent part in all intellectual and social movements and somehow, in spite of the derogatory influence of our historians, manages to leave his name emblazoned in golden characters on our country's annals.

Irish or of Irish descent, bearing as they do Celtic names. The number is accom punied by a colored supplement, of appropriate design, having for a centre piece a picture of St. Patrick, surmounted by a wreath of chamrocks, an Irish harp and Celtic cross, and the arms of the four provinces of Ireland chastely dis played. The entire turn out is altogether unique in Catholic journalism, and the proprietors of the TRUE WITNESS are to be congratulated on the success they have achieved. We trust they will be rewarded with such a m-asure of practical support as will encourage them to continue in the great and glorious work in which they are engaged.

## A MAMMOTH IRISH FAIR To Be Held at New York Next Month.

### Some of the Features of the Preliminaries -President McKinley Invited to Preside at the Opening,

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, April 12 - The Irish Fair, which will be opened on May the tenth in New York, promises to be the success its promoters have earnestly striven to make it. A wide spread interest has been awakened in the undertaking, which has for its object the providing of a which shall be a centre for all their meetings and organizations and will be known as the Irish Palace Building. The estimated cost of this structure is in the neighborhood of a million dollars, and it is expected that the returns of the will be provided with libraries, gymna sium, etc., and another feature of inter of interest that can be obtained associated with the history of the Irish in the Inited States.

This great enterprise has been taken ip bravely by the ladies, and on them devolves its entire management, but the men are in perfect sympathy with the work and not behind in rendering their assistance.

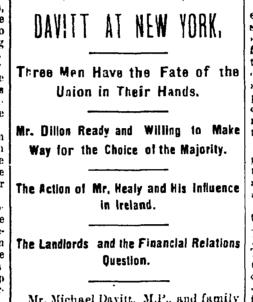
The programme of events will be pub lished at an early date, but already we know that an exhibit from each of Ireland's thirty two counties will be on view during the Fair, and each of the ladies entrusted with these special dis plays is strenuously laboring to keep up the glory and renown of her chosen territory.

Mr. Thomas McVeigh, jr., has been sent on a special mission to Ireland as Fair Commissioner for a local paper, and he has secured many mementos and curios from the generous inhabitants of the Old Land, who have done all in their power to assist the work of the Fair. Committees of leading citizens were formed throughout the country and the object of the Irish Fair to be held in New York made known, and an and objects of local interest that would

will have booth

the open sesame to the American heart. No priest left New England with such flattering commendations from the non Catholic public as Dr. Conaty when he yielded his parish in Worcester to assume the higher duties and responsibilities of the rector of the Catholic University at Washington. The intelli-gence and ability of the professional men of New England gathered around him to hid him God-speed in his new work, and to say how much they regretted his going out from them.

The great reison why he had attained such a position of respect and admira tion was simply because he did not hesi tate whenever the opportunity presented to speak out for the highest type of Christian manhood and the best form of American citiz-uship -The Missionary.



arrived in New York on Saturday last, en route for Oakland, Cal., where Mrs Davitt and children have arranged to remain for sometime. We take the following report of an interview which a representative of the Irish World held with Mr. Davitt shortly after his ar rival.

When asked ab ut the result of his motion in the House of Commons about the complicity of the English Secret Service in the so-called dynamite plots of last September, Mr. Davitt said :

### OUR SOUVENIR.

#### THE VATICAN (ALBANY.)

The TRUE WITNESS of Montreal issued a golden jubilee number of St. Patrick's Church, that city, 17th March. The number is the largest and by far the most elaborate and beautiful ever issued from the office of a Catholic newspaper in the United States or Canada. The enterprise of the TRUE WITNESS is commendable, and the production shows that it receives the hearty support of the Catholic people of its territory.

#### MUNSTER NEWS (LIMERICK, IRE.)

We have been favored with a copy of the grand Golden Jabilee special number issued by the Montreal TRUE WITNESS in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee celebration of St. Patrick's Church in that city. The number is issued as a St. Patrick's Day souvenir, and we are sure it will be highly prized by the large number of Irish Catholics and descendants of Irish Catholics who have made is exquisitely turned out with a beautiful illuminated cover, and the letterpress is to depict those awful representations of and illustrations throughout are most Erin's sons that greet us from the sheets, crediable. The contents is devoted sacrilegiously named art supplements. chieff to a historical sketch of the What a commotion there would be among parish of which St. Patrick is the titular the grambled because would be among parish of which St. Patrick is the titular what a commotion there would be among parish of which DE. Patrick is the titular the crumbled bones of Raphael or Angelo parish out other parishes are also re-did they but know the fair goddess of level to . The fiszand development of their lives was being so wantonly in-sulted by these third rate caricaturists. Exception manner by able writers, and one candidly speaking, we could not imagine a more hideous monster than the Irish-man ever in evidence with our comic fought and straggled without a thrill of of physiognomy, but have seen parodies readers here is the fact that nearly on man, both inside and outside of the all the clergy and churchmen who have of peace might have helped to check museum, who might justly sue nature been associated with this great work are many a disastrous popular inundation,

The Irish Volunteer at the Fair, and the Volunteers purpose offering two valuable silver trophies for competition among the different companies.

The Executive Committee intend to send a deputation to Washington beartion of the Fair.

The President, who wore a shamrock on the lapel of his coat on St. Patrick's day, will hardly refuse to accede to the request presented to him by a band of Erin's daughters resident in America.

### THE WAY TO THE AMERICAN HEART.

An idea prevails with some that a priest's work should be confined within the sanctuary; that when he has said his daily Mass and commented on the Gospel of the day his work is at an end. He should not touch public questions. either of social import or of a semipolitical nature. Let him reform the morals of the community through his influence in the confessional or from the pulpit. A priest has no place on the public platform." There are many who share these ideas, and not a few who so voice them as to denounce the public attitude of a zealous priest who enters the public lif of his neighborhood.

In juxtaposition with this sentiment it is well to place the opinion of the leading churchman of the country. Cardinal Gibbons says :

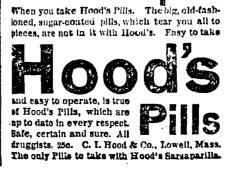
"As the minister of Christ is pre-eminently the friend and father of the people, he cannot be indifferent to any of the social, political, and economic questions affecting the interests and happiness of the nation. The relations of Church and State, the duties and prerogatives of the citizen, the evils of political corruption and usurpation, the purification of the ballot-box, the relative privileges and obligations of labor and capital, the ethics of trade and commerce, the public desecration of the Lord's Day, popular amusements, temperance, the problem of the colored and Indian races, female suffrage, divorce, socialism, and anarchy-these and kindred subjects are vital and often burning questions on which hinge the peace and

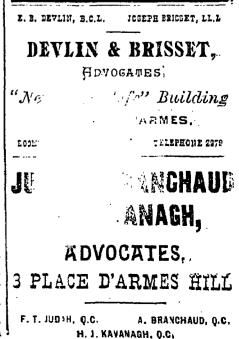
security of the commonwealth. "Politics has a moral as well as a civil aspect; the clergyman is a social as well as a religious reformer; a patriot as well cation, experience, and sacred character give weight to his words and example. The timely interposition of the minister

Well, I think one of the results will be that we shall have no more of those bogus plots-for some time at least. I think we made out a pretty strong case against the agents of that service and the Home Office which employs them. The defence made by the Solicitor-General and the Home Secretary was so weak that it almost amounted to an admission that our charges were well founded. They insisted that there was a real plot on foot and that the police had prevented its being carried out, but they had no answer to my statements that the spy, Jones, had proposed here in New York the blowing up of the British Embassy in Washington with dynamite and the assassination of Mr. Auquith, the late Home Secretary. All that was discreetly passed by in silence, as was also my assertion that this same Jones actually sought to entice one or two young men in Dublin into dynamite plots while the trial of the man Bell, or Ivory, was pending. It was also shown conclusively, by the admission of Sir Mathew White Ridley himself, that no demand had been made by the English Government for the extradition of the alleged prime movers in the so called plot at Antwerp in Septemb r. Putting all this together, it will be seen that Secret Service agents planned the whole thing, and arranged it so that it should "go off" just at the time the Restian Emperor was in England. The greatest possible publicity would thus be given to the manufactured design; a counter blow would thus be struck at the Irish cause after our most successful convention in September. The vile scheme succeeded for a time, but I think it is now pretty well established that the English Secret Service was at the beginning and the end of this latest Guy Fawkes business.

In reply to the question regarding the condition of affairs in Ireland at the time of his departure, Mr. Davitt said-"Much better than its enemies wish it to be, and by no means as bad as its friends in America imagine it is, was the reply. In fact. continued our visitor, we have got over many of the obstacles which have stood in the way of effective work for re union.

No Cripe





#### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, APRIL 14, 1897.

well.



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WEDNESDAY ..... APRIL 14, 1897.

### EASTER,

The recurrence of the Church's supreme feast, with its message of joy and hope and solace, just as the earth is casting aside her veil of slumber and awaking to new life, cannot fail to arouse reflection in every Catholic heart. The week on which we have entered is a time of profound spiritual significancethe culmination of that penitential season, every day of which has its own memories of Our Lord's sacrificial life. Day by day the solemnity deepens till we find ourselves prostrated before the very Cross and Passion and hear with hushed hearts the last agonizing cry of the Divine Victim, and witness the sorrow of the Divine Mother. So tremendous is the thought of the mysteries that these days recall to our minds that, as Saint Bernard says, it "would break a heart of stone and soften a soul of iron." Is it any wonder that poor mortals stand awe stricken and silent when the denizens of high heaven are moved to the depths of their being? What man so self-righteous that in the presence of his expiring Lord he is not overpowered with a sense of the awful heinousness of the disobedience which entailed such consequences? And, if every sin com mitted from day to day aggravates the .original offence, impenitence at such a time as this swells the blasphemous chorus of Jewish malice and heathen injustice by which the Lord of Glory was slandered and mocked, tortured and slain. There is something in such a thought at such a time to touch the heart of the most defiant criminal and to cause self-humiliation to the saintliest of disciples. The spirit that befits this week is that spirit of humble selfdevotion which was exemplified by Our Saviour Himself in that act of ineffable humility which made the Prince of the Apostles first protest and then beseech his Lord to wash not his feet only but also his hands and his head. Saint Bernard makes that washing to be typical of the sacramental remission of the sins committed after baptism, as those sins that were inherited from the first parents of our race were washed away by the baptismal waters. That is the great comfort of this season of Lent that is now drawing to a close-that penance for those countless sins of omission and commission is possible and is acceptable, so that out of the humiliation and the suffering and anguish of repentance, as from a death unto sin, there may be, through the Church's ordinances, a resurrection to new life. After the cross the crown. After sin, forgiveness. After humiliation, joy. After death, life. In creed, in anthem, in the sacred poems of a long line of Christian poets from St. Paulinus, St. Ambrose and Prudentius to Adam of Saint Victor, and Thomas of Celano, the beauty and the solace and the marvel of Easter day has been celebrated with a fervor that never grows cold. On the great truth that it bodes forth the faith of Christendom rests unshaken amid all the trials to which it is exposed. For those who rejoice in the Resurrection of Him who built his Church upon a rock against which no powers of darkness can prevail there is no ground for fear in this world or in the world to come. The Resurrection of Our Lord was the sustaining power of the apostolic company when, in obedience to Christ's command, they went forth to preach the Gospel to all nations. It supported the early martyrs from Saint Stephen to the persecution that preceded the conversion of Constantine and the adoption of Christianity by the Empire. It was the assurance of it that animated the Church of the Catacombs and inspired the host of confessors, who preferred a life of poverty and hardship with Christ and His i he place of silver.

humblest followers to wealth and honor with those who rejected the truth. In honor of Christ's Resurrection have been composed some of the sublimest hymns that ever were penned. The great and every one of them has so hard a preachers of all ages have made it the theme of their most earnest and impassioned appeals It is the source of the | Catholic interests from their assailants, Church's most comforting offices. With it are associated the tenderest affections of the Christian household. The love that survives the grave is interlinked

are those to which at this season the Church gives a solemn sanction.

condition that we discharge our duties | Catholic journalist to charge another as Catholics. The careless, graceless, merely nominal Catholic has no right to | not have committed, especially when the take any comfort from Easter. On the | indictment is one that the accuser would contrary, the uplifting of heart in hope | indignantly resent, if brought against and joy which is the privilege of true bimself. Scarcely less injurious and un-Catholics at this season is, for him who holds aloof and by persistent neglect of duty dues violence to his conscience, rather a means of condemnation than of encouragement. Those only who have put their hearts into congruity with the solemn meaning of the festival by conforming with the Church's requirements have any share in the blessed privileges of the Easter season.

### FRANCE'S PROBLEM.

We thought some of the projects of certain western States for the enforcement of matrimony pretty severe or dilatory bachelors until we read some of the proposals of French legislators to attain the same end, The French scheme is both coercive and remunerative. Whereas it is proposed to make bachelors pay fifty per cent more than the ordinary rate of taxation, parents of three children are to be entirely tax free. Childless couples are to pay an excess of 40 per cent. Compared with the fruitfulness of French-Canadian and Irish families-and many of the winners of Mr. Mercier's 12-children farms have been Irish-the French immunity from tax ition would be easily earned. Such a law might, indeed, induce healthy young couples to marry, who, being poor, might otherwise postpone their nuptials. But the effect of a penal law might not be exactly what its framers intended. Even in France, especially in the capital and other large cities, there is a good deal of destitution, squalor and degeneracy. Unless a coercive marriage law were accompanied by provisions for the checking of unlit marriages and their baneful consequences in the perpetuation of disease, crime and pauperism, it would be likely to do more harm than good. Nor, unless the children were healthy and the parents in a position, moral and material, to bring them up in passable comfort and with such training as was calculated to make them good citizens, is there much ground to hope that the law would not do as much harm as good. Many are, indeed, disposed to maintain that before the Republic undertakes the responsibility of a larger population, it ought to make better provision for having religious instruction imparted to the children of which it has actually charge. But really the best answer to such exaggerated schemes for increasing the strength of the army is suggested by a debate that took place a few days ago in the French Senate, led by M. Berenger. The subject was the dreadful decline in French morality, as illustrated by the stage, by literature, by placards on city walls, by songs sung in the cabarets and echoed on the streets, and in fine by a sweeping flood of immorality inva ing all sections and phases of society. The songs, the plays, the costumes, the prospectuses of im. moral works, the infamous newspapers, the places of entertainment and debauchery-were described in terms that might be summed up in the word 'horrible." What is the cause of this widespread degeneracy of manners and taste? If French reformers find the answer to that question, they may also, perhaps, ascertain why home life is so little appreciated in France, and why so many marriages are neither happy nor fruitful. To more than the French theatre are Hamlet's words applicable-O, reform it altogether !"

### VERBUM SAP.

The Catholic papers of Canada, published for English readers, are so few, battle to fight, that it seems deplorable when any of them instead of defending turns its weapons against its Catholic confrères. There are no doubt occasions when Catholic papers momentarily forget their mission, and a gentle reminder, with the faith that finds fitting expres- opportunely uttered, may save them from sion in our Easter anthems. The holiest | the sin of proving recreant to the cause aspirations of which our nature, purified | which they have vowed to defend. But by the Church's training, is susceptible, | extreme care should be taken, in admin istering rebukes, to ascertain whether the censor has really interpreted aright But all that is most consoling in the the expressions of opinion that he conassociations of Easter is ours only on demns. It is a serious thing for one with an offence which, after all, he may fair is the insinuation of ishonorable or unworthy motives, on mere suspicion, and without anything that deserves the name of evidence. The only right rule of conduct in the relations of Catholic journalists to each other is that rule of gold which enjoins the doings to others as one would wish that others should do to him.

For Catholic editors that betray their trust we have nothing to plead. Whatever may have prompted the betrayal -partizanship or greed or love of popularity with outsiders-it merits but one verdict. But just in proportion to the heinousness of the offence should be the care exercised in examining the grounds on which such charges may be brought. A little patience and reticence may sometimes permit of explanations being made which will change the aspect of what had previously looked suspiciousminded At the same time it is well not to let any ambiguity of language stand in the way of that perfect understanding which ought always to prevail between the defenders of the same good cause.

### AN APPEAL FOR THE EVICTED.

A movement has been started in Dub lin which bids fair to do more for the poor tenants of Ireland than any measure hitherto adopted in their behalf. On the 24th of March an Evicted Tenants Convention, organized by the Very Rev. Canon Scully, already well known throughout Ireland as a devoted friend of the poor and distressed, met in the Ancient Concert Rooms, under auspices most favorable to the cause which it advocated. The speeches were all to the point. The most important incident of the meeting was the reading of letters by the secretary from the bishops, clergy and members of parliament, endorsing the movement and, in some cases, enclosing money for its support. Canon

farmers, now better off than they had been some years ago, and even the laborers, would help if properly solicited. He recalled what had been done for the same end in former years and his own share in it-Mr. Leamy and himself having acted as secretaries to the Mansion House Committee in 1882. The London Universe is strongly in favor of the movement, and hopes that Nationalists will sink all sectional questions and unite in precuring prompt and permanent relief for their afflicted fellowcountrymen. The Universe contrasts the so-called grievances of some landlords in having to retrench their extravagant outlays with the real destitution of the homeless tenants. The movemement seems auspiciously started and promises

### THE NEW SUPERIOR-GENERAL.

The election of a new Superior General of the Brothers of the Christian Schools is an event in which Canada is not a little interested. Few persons, even of our own faith, are, we believe, aware of the extent to which civilization, all over the peopled globe, is indebted to this energetic and devoted Brotherhood of Teachers. The very name of the Order implies a claim to heritage of no slight importance-that of the best traditioas of Christian education from the dawn of Christianity. "What the Church thinks concerning the instruction and education of the children of the people she has never ceased to make known in her councils and in the pulpit, from her divine beginning to the present. The history of the councils is, properly understood, almost equivalent to the bistory of the Church's action with regard to education in all its grades. . . For ages the Church was the sole teacher of the nations, and her ancient masters need fear no comparison with the masters of science and art in our own day. . And until the troubles of the 16th century no one dreamed of disputing that it was the Church's right and glory to teach the children of the people." It remained for the Venerable Jean Baptiste de La Salle to recall this fact to a generation that was prone to forget it. "The education of the children," said he, "is in my eyes a sacred function, a priesthood. . . To exercise this priesthood masters of well proved knowledge and virtue are required. They must not fear poverty and they must regard the poor as their brethren. . . Must be men of conscience with-

out reproach, willing to devote their lives entirely to God and the good of their fellow-men." When he whose words we have quoted was by Pontifical decree placed in the

ranks of the Beatified, members of his Institute commemorated the welcome event in all the great divisions of the globe-the establishments in the United States and Canada being exceptionally numerous and important. The choice

### REPEALERS.

The Temperance people of Rock Island, Stanstead County, are greatly exercised over the action of the Municipal Council of the village in repealing a no-license by law after it had been in operation only two months. The circumstances under which this self contradictory action was taken were peculiar. On Monday, the 5th inst., after the Council had met under the chairmanship of Mayor Kathan, a petition was read by his Worship from a number of residents and rate-payers, of whom a certain proportion consisted of owners of real estate, asking for the repeal of the by-law, on the ground that it was injurious to local business and not conducive to temperance. The by-law, which had been passed in February, prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors except in certain quantities, and it was alleged that it bore enemies of their religion, with those especially heavily on the two hotels, and that, besides causing the proprietors of those establishments great damage, it lic minority of the schools granted them was a serious inconvenience to the pub- by the laws of the province and of the lic and was opposed to the general busi | Dominion, with those who made war ness interests of the village. It also, it against the French language and banishwas urged, occasioned a loss to the vil. lage of more than \$200 or more than oneeighth of the total reverence of the municipality. This less, moreover, would fall exclusively upon the petitioners,

causing a marked increased in their

taxes.

The petition had been no sooner read than Councillor Gilmore rose and moved, seconded by Councillor Melloon, that the no-license by-law be rescinded. As none of the other Councillors offered any comments on the motion, the Rev. G. Ellery Read, on behalf of the Temperance interest in the community, asked leave to make a few remarks. He thought it was not fair and perhaps not legal that such a motion should be introduced without affording the Temperance people an opportunity of making known their wishes-especially as it was in deference to their demands that the by-law had been passed. As for the loss of revenue, Mr. R ad held that the moral aspect of the question ought not to be lost sight of. The Temperance people, with few exceptions, held it morally wrong to legalize a harmful tratlic. Looking at the matter practically, he was sure the deficiency in revenue could be made up from other sources. One gentleman offered to pay one-twentieth of it. and he would himself contribute a like amount. Mr. Read pleaded for delay in order that both sides of the question might be fairly heard.

Councillor O'Rourke then moved in amendment, that action on the petition be deferred for a week, but there was no seconder, and the original motion was put and carried by four to one; one Councillor refraining from voting. The vote was as follows :-- Yeas-- Councillors Gilmore, Garceau, Parsons and Melloon. creditable a showing as any country in Nays--Councillor O'Rourke. Abstaining, Councillor Sweeney. The Standard Journal gives O'Rourke the credit of being consistently prohibitionist. But from some of the Journal's comments local party politics seem to have had something to do both with the passage | issue. of the by-law and with its repeal. In our opinion the Temperance cause-including prohibition, whether local or general—ought to be judged on its merits, and ought not to be embroiled with alien questions-and least of all with party "spite," which, according to the Journal, was not absent from the Rock Leland Council.

We have had some good liberty. speeches in the House of Commons from Mr. E. F. Clarke, Mr. W. F. Maclean and Mr Clarke Wallace, but where are the echoing resolutions from the lodges! And yet here is this Merry Devil dancing about Canada, entertained by the chief of the Liberal party, celebrating Masses and praying for the success of his mission. Nothing worse for the political liberties of Canada has ever been seen among us."

The coarseness of the joke with which Onlooker" twits the Liberal leader and shows his disrespect for His Excellency's mission is beneath contempt. But it is well for those Catholics who surrendered the convictions that by good Catholica are most cherished to know by experience the spirit to which they appealed and with which they made common cause. They allied themselves with the who grudged them their religious rights. with those who conspired to rob a Cathoed it from its Cabinet place in Manitoba and the North West Territories, and they can hardly be surprised if those allies insult the faith of which they have proved themselves such lukewarm adherents not excepting the Holy Father and his trusted envoy.

Just a word as to the comparison that Onlooker " draws between the United States and Canada in connection with the respective missions of Cardinal Satolli and of Mgr. Merry del Val. In so far as the reception of the former was virtually as that of a definite and permanent representative of the Holy See at Washington, whereas the latter's function is only temporary and special, the concession of the United States was distinctly the more important. As for the conditions which those eminent envoys of His Holiness were commissioned to examine, there is hardly any ground for comparison. Whoever fails to recognize this difference is not qualified to deal with the question and ought to hold his peace.

### MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.

Our readers are always sure to appreciate the contributions of Miss Anna T. Sidlier and have, we doubt not, read with very real pleasure the recent products of her pen that have appeared in our columns.

Miss Sadlier has inherited a great gift. and her innate faculties have been strengthened and developed by years of study and devotion to a wide range of literature. If all our Canadian ladies turned the advantages which in our days none are denied to such good account as Miss Sadlier, Canada would have as the world. Meanwhile, in Mrs. Sadlier and daughter, we have compatriots of whom every Irish Canadian is proud. Our readers have not forgotten our appeal on behalf of the former, as to which we hope to say a pertinent word in our next

### REV. DR. CRONIN.

In commenorating the Silver Jubilee of his ordination to the priesthood, the Rev. Dr. Cronin, editor of the Buffalo Union and Times, will have the good wishes of thousands of friends who know him only by name. Dr. Cronin is a genuine New World Irishman, a true son of the Old Sod, with Erin born's warm-hearted patriotism and affection for all her kin near and far; a son of the West, nevertheless, with breadth of view and endless scope for endeavor, with noble enterprise, tireless energy, with priestly virtues and wide worldly knowledge. Being such a man, we join our congrat-

ulations to the joyful choir of his wellwishers and hope that happy years may be in store for him until the years of his priesthood are doubled and gold takes

Scully, who presided, made a rousing speech, in which he deprecated any attempt to introduce party politics into a project which was purely one of patriotism and humanity. His words were happily effectual, for among those who cordially formed the movement were members of all political sections.

The first letter read was dated "Ara Coli, Armagh," and was signed "Michael Card. Logue." The Primate's letter expressed the warmest sympathy, but also contained good advice. It was the conviction of His Eminence that the efforts of the Convention should all be directed to the restoration of the sufferers to their homes. Temporary relief was no doubt desirable, and in some cases urgent, but the very fact that it was only temporary implied the necessity of renewing it at some later date, whereas, if the large sums already subscribed for the relief of the homeless had been devoted to their reinstatement, many, if not all of them. might now be beyond the reach of want. In his opening remarks Canon Scully said that everything would be done in the spirit of conciliation, so that all classes might be able to work harmoniously together. The letter of Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, was characteristic, as was also its enclosure of fifty dollars. In his northern diocese most of the cases had been satisfactorily settled, but the tenants of a portion of one small estate were still "out in a body, and until the resources at their back were considerably strengthened, there seems little chance of restoration." His Lordship said that whoever had witnessed an eviction during the last six or eight years had special reasons for praying that all dissensions between landlord and tenant should cease. The Bishop of Ossory enclesed \$15 in a short but practical letter. Communications were read from Messrs. T. M. Healy, John Dillon and Wm. O'Brien. Mr. Dillon thought the appeal should be non-partisan, both with regard to parliamentary and extraparliamentary aid. Mr. William O'Brien was likewise convinced that the appeal should be made on a broad national basis. Law was on the side of the tenants, though the government, while confessing the grievance, had failed to find a remedy. Mr. Healy hoped that "machine politicians" would not be allowed to capture the movement for objects of their own, and thought that the Venerable J. B. de La Salle.

of Most Honored Brother Gabriel Marie, as successor to the much regretted Brother Joseph, will be welcomed on a still broader range and diversity of Christian schools. For during the last decade the Institute has been unusually active in enlarging its work. The new Superior General is not unknown in the educational sphere. Born November, 1834, he is now in his 63rd year. He began his career as a brilliant pupil of the Brothers of Aurillac. In his 17th year he entered on his novitiate at Clement. and in the following year began the work of teaching in the same city. He was sent successively to Brionde and to

Puy, and made his first vows at the latter place. In 1863 he was admitted as a professed Brother. From 1873 to 1878 he was director of the Pensionnat at Puy; in the latter year he became provincial visitor, and in 1879 he was nominated assistant to the Superior-General of the Brothers. He discharged the task of adviser to his two predecessors with assiduity, zeal and success. His aptitudes for the sciences are as remarkable as his teaching powers are original, and he has found time to write text books that do honor to the Institute In his family he was not singular in possessing these gifts-a brother only deceased last year and two nephews (sons of that brother) have all filled chairs of science, one of the latter at the University of Fribourg-the others in French institutions. Like the father, the sons are valiant Christians. Another nephew is a civil engineer; another a Doctor of Law, and still another a student at the Grand Seminary of St. Sulpice. The new Superior-General is deeply attached to the best traditions of his Institute, which, we may be sure, will not suffer in his hands.

A word on the work of the Brothers in Canada may not be out of place. For some of us-professional and business men, journalists, teachers, civil servants -it would be ingratitude if we forgot our debt to the Brothers that we could name. Some of us who sat together in the Brothers' classes have not been denied a certain success in our chosen spheres. For a part at least of that success we may thank the lessons modestly imparted-lessons of ethics and religion (the greater, indeed, includes the less) as well as grammar and geography-by devoted members of the Institute of the

### NEMESIS.

Some remarks that appear in the Toronto World, over the signature of Onlooker," are additional proof, if such were needed, that the old fanaticism, of which in recent years Mr. Dalton Mc. Carthy constituted himself high priest, is not dead in Ontario. But what makes "Onlooker's" effusions conspicuous is his appeal to an ignorance so profound, that, without good evidence, we could hardly believe it possible.

"Onlooker " writes as if for people on whom it had not yet dawned that the Pope is the head of the Catholic Church, and that, as such, His Holiness claims the allegiance of Catholics throughout | Mary's Hall, corner Craig and Fanet Sta., the world. "What is he here for," he asks with regard to the mission of Mgr. Merry del Val. And his answer is, that His Excellency is here to see whether the Pope will grant the people of this province civil liberty.

We cannot, indeed, forget that, if institutions that Catholics most reverence are thus held up to misunderstanding and contumely, the Premier and those so-called Catholic members of Parliament who joined with him in bringing charges against the Bishops of his Province are largely responsible for it. Nor can they be greatly surprised if this World "Onlooker" appeals to the prejudices of the Orange lodges, when men who call themselves Catholics come to terms with Orangemen and condone, if they did not afford them opportunities for, striking a blow at their fellow-Catholics in the North-West.

"What a fine theme for the Orange lodges!" writes "Onlooker." "Where are they now. It seems to need an election to bring out our latent love of meeting.

THE Providence Visitor says: One of the stirring speeches in the Ottaws Senate this week was delivered by Sir William Hingston, the famous Catholic Surgeon of Montreal, in denunciation of Mr. Laurier's "settlement." It was a fine presentation of the argument for religious education and is reported in full by the Montreal TRUE WITNESS.

The Universe, London, Eng., says :--THE TRUE WITNESS (golden jubilee number). Our excellent contemporary is to be congratulated on the production of this truly typographical gem, which is issued in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of St. Patrick's Church. It contains the history of St. Patrick's and other parishes in Montreal, is well written, and profusely illustrated. The price is 25 cents.

#### THROUGH IRELAND WITH A CAMERA.

REV. FATHER KAVANAGH'S REMINISCENCES OF ACTUAL TRAVEL.

An illustrated lecture is to be given by Rev. Father Kavanagh, S. J., at St. on Easter Tuesday evening, April 20th, at 8 o'clock. Tickets of admission 25 cts. All those who desire to enjoy a pleasant and instructive lecture would do well to attend. The scenes of "fond Old Ireland," which are exceedingly fine, should delight many a one in whose heart still burns a love for dear motherland.

On Friday a very influential gathering of the leaders in the lumber trade was held at Russell House, Ottawa, when the main features of the Dingley Bill were thoroughly discussed. It was contended that it was made to discriminate directly against Canadian interests, and it was generally conceded that Canada should protect its own interests by retaliatory egislation.

The following resolution was proposed y M. J. B. Booth, supported by Mr. L. Crannell, and unanimously adopted :

"At a meeting of the lumber and timber trade of the Ottawa Valley it was unanimously agreed that the govern-ment should take power from the House to protect the sawn lumber and pulp interests of Canada against serious discrimination threatening it as contemplated under the Dingley Bill.' Mr. Allan Gilmour Irmided at the

### OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER. An Interesting Sketch of a Thriving Town Something About its Parochial School-Talks on New Books.

### (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1897.—Coming as late as it does this year, Easter brings into Spring, not as the almanacs chronicle, but as the flowers blow. More than a week ago, the dandelions were out all over the greenest of banks, and little "Quaker Ladies," prim and modest, were standing thick under the evergreens in standing thick under the evergreens in the yard. Not in the heart of Phila-delphis, but at Conshohocken, a near-by town.

Conshohocken ! Some years ago I Consnouccent: come years ago i dared, in classic Boston, to laugh at Bilrics, Cocitust quohogs, etc, as the odd-est names I had ever heard. "I think Con-shohocken, Manayunk and Mauch Chunk will about equal them," quietly re-marked a Boston woman, and, as I heard them from stranger lips, I quite agreed with her. Either of these Pennsylvania Indians names are "as queer as they can be." But use makes us familiar w th them, and we speak of them glibly. But Conshohocken is neither an ugly nor an uninteresting place. It is all nills and hollows, but the hills are lofy and the bollows are teeming with life and industry. It has, moreover, a Catholic parochial school (St. Matthew's) which made an impression on the judges of the World's Fair in 1893, and brought a noble testimony of certificates, diplomas. and complimentary letters to this quiet little town.

### THE SCHOOL IS CELEBRATED

for its excellence, and I spent most interesting hours in its school-rooms, proud, and justly proud, of a Catholic parochial school. Good judges (the best of judges, practical, progressive and Protestant) have reluctantly admitted that St. Matthew's school excels the public schools in every essential. I never have seen such wonders wrought with all sorts of pupils. From the Pri-mary grade-the tiniest ones-everyone writes a clear, distinct and beautiful haud; copy-hooks have no blots, no crooked lines; examination papers or practice papers, called for at irregular intervals, are alike neat, correct and clever. Perfect order is maintained everywhere, and pupils rise as requested and answer quietly and composedly any question they are asked. The teachers are all the product of St. Matthew's in the past, and are all so well grounded in their methods of instructing that they can describe and exhibit them with ease and fluency. Then, the school is marvellously equipped. Beautiful indeed is the collection of rare and costly instruments-unequalled in all Philadel phia, from the university downward. The walls of the class-rooms are hung with maps, original and instructive. There are curiously practical maps of the great divisions of the earth, madeas are nearly all the maps of all kindsin the school and by the teachers. They are large oil paintings on canvas of the countries, with their rivers and boun-daries; the mountain systems are modelled in plaster and fastened in position, and samples of the different troducts of eaca as corn, wheat, wool, lumber, coal, etc. are fastened on the surface of the territory to which they belong. Even some precious stones are there, and tiny bottles of syrup, sugar, molasses, etc., dot the West Indies, South America, and the Southern States of America, together with small bolls of cotton in the latter. It was a most ingenious and clever thought, and has been admirably wrought out. There is another map of Peary's expedition, illustrated with portraits-newspaper cuts-and drawings, and another-a beautiful one-of the Archdiocese of Philadelphia, showing the growth of its school system and of the churches and missions. A fine solar camera, and a fine observatory in the school yard, are sure proof that this is no ordinary school. The heart of the reverend pastor has given it of its best for more than forty years, and the name of the

profit by, because they understand its morals and its wits! Eugene Field has been spoken of as the children's poet, and they have been called on to do him affectionate homage on that ples. But how much of his exquisite verse can be understood by a child? The pathos, the tenderness, the loneliness, the deathless sorrow-are they for children? Never. It takes a heart tried, tested, scarred by grief and softened by the sorrow of loss to do justice to Eugene Field's poems of children. The mothers and fathers may well do him honor, but the children must have outgrown all their childhood

The wit, the descriptions, the conver sations, of ninetenths of the books planned for children are laboriously written down to children's comprehension, and are still of another sphere. In the meantime, the children show us what they want and like to read-Miss Brunowe's books. They neither teach rewarded and punished as the children's sense of justice approves. It takes care-worn and trouble burdened men and women to be scornful and superior to the comedies and tragedies of "Laughter and Tears." The horizon of the children is bounded by its limits.

### CHEAP CATHOLIC BOOKS.

By the way, one of the prettiest and most interesting of the many tales which have for their scene of action the French Revolution has just come to us in a very "handy" form. It is one of Maurice F. Egan's-"The Heart of Clotilde"-and it is delightful. It came out as a serial in the Rosary Magazine, and now has been put into a tiny volume -No. 5 of the Catholic Library, Charles Wildermann, publisher, 11 Barclay street, N.Y. Each issue of this Library costs five cents per volume. So we can get some good Catholic books cheap aiter all.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

### OBITUARY.

#### MR. MICHAEL J. KINSELLA.

It is our painful duty to record the death of one of the most promising young Irish Canadian Catholic husiness men of Montreal, in the person of Mr. Michael J. Kinsella, eldest son of Ald. Thomas Kinsella, which occurred yesterday morning, after a lingering illness. the immediate cause being heart failure. Deceased was called to his reward in the vigor and prime of youth, as he had only attained his 25th year. He was a young man of rare ability and sterling worth. He had no sympathy for the fretful fault-finding inclinations of a section of the rising generation, and was in the truest sense a lover of man kind, a manly man, an enthusiastic lover of the Old Land, a practical Catholic, and one especially hopeful for the future prosperity, in Canada, of the race from which he had sprung.

It falls to the lot of but few young men to enter upon a commercial career and to mount the rounds of the ladder of business success at such an early age without incurring the risk of being led away from the path of duty, but Mr Kinsella carried his prosperity with easy grace and unassuming manners. Had his life been spared, it is no stretch of imagination to say that he would have reached a place of distinction in the circle of Irish Canadi ans, because he possessed all those characteristics of head and heart which are the principal factors in achieving success. Mr. Kinsella, while being untiring in his attention to his particular calling, nevertheless found time to interest him-self in the work of Irish national, literary and athletic associations. For many years, in fact, ever since be quitted the class-room, he had been a leading member of the Young Iristmen's Literary and Benefit Association, and was always noted for his enthusiasm in its undertakings. A year ago the mem-bers of the Shamreck Amateur Athletic Association gave tangible proof of their appreciation of his high integrity and business tact in placing his name at the head of the list of eleven members, selected as Directors, to administer the affairs of the organization during the year now drawing to a close. Mr. Kinsella was, beyond doubt, one of the most earnest supporters of the Shamrocks, as he not alone upon every occasion in or out of office championed their cause, but also evinced the patriotic desire to behold the green colors of the Association carried to victory on every field. To his sorrowing father and griefstricken sister, who sat by his side during the months of his painful illness, and by every human means strove to prolong the life of one so dear to them, we offer the expression of our heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement, and join with Mother Church in the prayer, may his soul rest in peace.

came to Montreal nearly a quarter of a century ago. She was a woman of extraordinary energy and courage, and ere she had passed many years in her new home, embarked in business on her own account. At the time of her death she was 60 years of age, and had succeeded in accumulating a sum of about \$10 000. In disposing of this amount, as appears by her last Will, she sets side the sum of \$500 to be devoted to Masses for the repose of her soul. Several bequests to relations in Ireland and one special amount to the esteemed pastor of St. Gabriel's, Rev. William O'Meara, as an evidence of her appreciation of his end-avors to promote the prosperity of the parish, also appear, but the bulk of the amount, however, is given to the Church for the purposes of good works.

Mrs. Fox was a pious and devoted member of the various organizations in connection with the congregation, and was highly respected in the district.

The luneral, which was held last week. was largely attended. A solemn Requiem Mass was sung at St. Gabriel's, after which the remains were taken to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery for interment. Mrs. Fox, in devoting the results of her years of toil and sacrifice to the noble purposes of religion, has given an excellent example to Catholics generally, and one which might well be emu'ated. Mr. Tobias Butler was named by Mrs.

Fox as sole executor.



Out. Large and attentive, says the Peterborougn Review, was the audience that gathered in the Catholic Association rooms on Monday to attend an entertainment under the auspices of the Association and listened to an eloquent

and thoughtful address on the subject "Why Young Men Fail." The programme opened with an in strumental duct, "Irish Airs," by Misses McCabe and Doherty, followed by a flate solo by Mr. Hodgson and a violin trio by

the Misses Maude and Fox. Rev. Father Fitzpatrick was then in troduced and directed his remarks to

young men. In his address Rev. Father Fitzpatrick laid down a lew very important rules tor the guidance of young men through lite the violation of which would invariably end in failure. Particular stress was land on the following points (1) T. e are essive of an early choice of trade or procession; (2) a fixed purpose and standfast determination to reach the designal goal; (3) a spirit of self-depend-ence; (4) good manners, conricous, polite, obliging; (5) a proper use of both ino and money. On each of these the speaker dwelt at considerable length. illustrating each by many examples of non, who, though beginning at the botton of the ladder, yet reached positions of opulence and honor through their pers verance and self-reliance, joined to civility and a proper use of time and money. He spoke of how young men should choose for then solves a calling in lue, one for which nature and their attainments best fittted them. "B what nature intended you and you will be happy : be anything else and vou wn b worse than nothing." The choice of parents may and often is correct, but on this very point, it is surprising how easily parents are deceived. They are the last to see the faults and imperfections of their own boys. A natural tendency and a love for any particular calling is the nest and sufert guide, the survest guarantee to success. Once a trade or profession is chosen ther tolows the determination to succeed in it, to reach the summit. Dare to leave many things unknown for the sake of knowing one thing well. The age of universal knowledge is past and gone for ever. Only specialists are going to succeed. The keenness of competition, and the vast amount to be learned in everycalling, have made it necessary to be a man of one thing. Every young man should be able to say: "This one thing I know, and can do well." Then came the necessity of self reliance, a quality which many admired, but which few possessed. And yet nothing was more necessary to the young man just beginning life. He who began with crutches, generally ended with crutches, and children who begin life with fortunes left them by parents who began poor ended up where their parents began. Too much money to a young man, like too much leisure, is the devil's blessing, and those who take too much of either generally take too much of something else. The great advantage of good manners, kindness and politeness in making our way in the world was also well pointed out. The speaker would not have young men "crook th pregnant hinges of the knee, where thrift might follow fawning," but between in ning and civility there is a great difference. No man can afford to be impolite, for we are all de pending one upon another, for support and comfort, and the polite, obliging man, if he has only a thimbleful of brains, is going to succeed in life, when his ruder, but more talented and clever neighbor is sure to fail. Such is the force of kindness. Next the speaker exhorted the young men to learn early the norted the young men to learn early the advantage of both time and money. Both were a blessing if properly used, and both were a curse if squandered. He then pointed out how both might be used, giving many examples from practical life, and concluded a very interesting and instructive lecture by a few kind words of advice which, no doubt, the young men will take to heart and profit by.

### EASTER MUSIC.

Programmes of the Choirs in the Irish Parishes.

To be Performed at the Different Ser-

vices Morning and Evening.,

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

On Easter Sunday, St. Patrick's choir will sing Professor Fowler's Jubilee Mass. At the Off rtory, Riga's 'Haec Dies' will be given. The soloists will be Messrs. J. J. Rowan, D. McAndrew, J. Kennedy, F. Cahill, J. Legallee, first tenors; Messrs. O. Brennan, J. Corcoran, G. A. Carpenter, second tenors; Messrs. T. Wright, M. Corcoran, C. F. Smith, baritones; Messrs. W. J. Crowe, J. Murray, R. J. Cherry, A. B. Cowans, bass. Vespers and Solemn Benediction will take place at half-past seven o'clock in the evening. Mr. G. A. Carpenter, con-ductor. Professor Fowler, organist and nusical director.

#### ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The choir, assisted by a full orchestra, will perform "Millard's Mass" in G. Soloists: Messrs. C. Hamlin. Paquette, Plamondon, Kelly, P. Phelan, 1st tenors; Messrs. J. Emblem, J. Phelan and J. Ransom, 2nd tenors; Messrs. T. C. and Alf. Emblem and J. O'Hara, bassos. At the Offertory, "Regina Cali," Werner, trio and chorue; soloiste, Messrs. Hamlin, J. and T. C. Emblem.

At 7.30 in the evening, Vespers and Benediction, Harmonized Psalms. At Benediction, Millard's "Sanctus." Wer-ner" "Regins Coli," and "Tantum Ergo," Michelaure; soloist, A. Emblem; "Laudate Dominum." Wilson. Leader of orchestra, Prof. Wm. Sullivan; con-ductor, Mr. J. B. Paquette; organist and musical director, Prof. James Wilson. ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

The following is the programme for Easter Sunday at St. Ann's Church :

High Mass 10 a m-Fauconnier's Easter Mass will be rendered by a choir of sixty voices and orchestra ; soloists, Messrs. W. Murphy, R. J. Hiller, E. Quinn; Offertory, "Regina Coli," Baughmann, soloists, R. J. Hiller, J McGuire and E. Quinn; "Marche de Jephte," Handel, organ and orchestra.

Evening Service-Benediction. "Parce Domine," Gregori, choir ; "Sanctus." Fauconnier's Easter Mass, soloist, Mr. W. Murphy; "Ave Maria," (trio) Owens, W. Murphy, R. J. Hiller and E. Quinn; Regina Coli," Baughmann's, soloists, R. J. Hiller, J. McGuire and E. Quinn; "Tantum Ergo" (trio and chorus) Rossini, soloists, W. Murphy, R. J. Hiller and E. Quinn; "Laudate Dominum," Billotti, choir; "Marche de Jephte," Handel, organ and orchestra. Conductor, Rev. E. Strubbe; musical director and orchestra, Mr. P. J. Shea.

### ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH.

The Easter Musical Service at St. An-theory's will consist of : "Kyrie," "Gloria" and "Credo," Riga's Mass, and "Sanctus" and "Agnus Dei," Nicou-choron Mass. Off-rtory, "Hae Dies," Leprevost. So-ioists : Tenors, H. P. Bruyere, W. Kydd, I. E. Ler, Durage A. Hamilton, P. Bis Foley. Basses, A. H milton, R. Bisonette, J. F. Scanlan, F. W. Casev. At Vespers and Solemn Benediction the following programme will be carried out: "Ave Verum." Dubois: "Ave Maria," Massage ; "Fantum Ergo," Dubois. Soloiste, J. Foley, J. T. Stanlan, R. Bissonette, A. Hamilton. Organist, Miss Donovan. Choir Muster, E. F. Casey.

### THE OLD REGIME.

looking brighter. Something might way to accumulate any property, and also be done in the way of helping men to get back to farming. Not at first, perhaps, upon the wild lands of the province, which were free to settlers, but by the establishment of colonies near the cities, where farmers could be learned, after which the difficulties of going into a new country would be less.

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ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society was neld on Sunday afternoon, April 11th. Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., President of the Society, conducted the religious exercises in the church and administered the pledge to a large number. The business meeting of the Society was held immediately after in the hall adjoining the church, Mr. John Walsh presiding. Several new members were admitted to the Benetit Branch.

The newly elected officers for the ensuing year were duly installed at this meeting, and considerable other business of importance was transacted. The annual reports of the various officers presented at the annual meeting showed the society to be in a most flourishing condition. The officers of the society for the coming year are :---

Rev. President, Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S.; 1st Vice-President, Mr. John Walsh : 2nd Vice-President, Mr. John H. Feeley Secretary, Mr. Wm. P. Doyle ; Asst. Secretary, Mr. John I. McCaffrey ; Treas Grand Marshal, Mr. James Milloy; Asst. Grand Marshal, Mr. James Milloy; Asst. Marshal, Mr. W. Barnes.

Committee of Management - Chair-

Committee of Management — Chair-man, Mr. Jas. J. Costigan; Messrs. M. Sharkey, Jas. H. Kelly, P. Doyle, T. P. Tansey, J. J. Bolster, Jno. E. Brown, Thos. R Stevens, M. J. Doyle, T. O'Con-nor, M. Durcan and J. Barry.

Messrs. Benziger Brothers (New York, Cincinnati, Chicago) have nearly ready "The Taming of Polly," an original American story by Ella Loraine Dorsey, to which all American girls will give a glad welcome. Polly is a real live girl, but not a local girl; she is of the com posite order, for her prototype may be tound in every part of the country. She has something of all girls in her; she is loving and lovable, cross and mischiev ous. She has her trials, her tempta tions, her audacities; in fact is very much of a girl, and for that reason her young friends will be warm, and she will become part of their every-day life. The best in a story as fresh and nonest and good as "The Taming of Polly" is that it gives our girls a standard by which they can judge themserves. The tendency of nearly all English books for young tolk is to make them look at everything from the merely human point of view. But, though Miss Dorsey never preaches she accentuates the supernatural in life. She makes us see Polly, her friends and acquaintances and everything about her, in a series of pictures from life which make those who study them brighter-and better. Catholic American girls can no longer complain that boys have a monopoly of the best stories-for here come Polly.

The Boston Republic says: The able and accomplished editor of the Buffalo inion and Times is about to celebrate his silver sacerdotal jubilee. Father Cronin enjoys a national repute as an orator, a poet and an editor. He was out at St. Louis on St. Patrick's day making a speech, and what a hit h made there may be judged from the fact that that capable judge of post-prandial oratory, Rev. D. S. Phelan, editor of the Western Watchman, and himself no small apple in the oratorical line, said of his Buffalo brother's effort that "the speech of Father Cronin at the Knights' banquet was the gen of the evening and was received with rapturous applause."

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5



# Easter!

Our Gloves and Handkerchief Departments replete with Easter Novelties.

### 貒

### GLOVES.

Ladies' Chamois Gloves in Tan. White, Creams with Black Points, size 5, to 7, Price 65c. Ladies' Kid Oloves, with two pearl studs inlaid with Rhine stones, in pearl and white, with black points. The very latest in Gloves. Ladies' Kid Gloves, Wertheimer's 4 buttors, in Fans, Green, Ox Blood, Fawn, Brown, Black, Price \$1.59.

Ladies' Kid Gloves, with fancy points, in White, Black, Tan, Primrose,

#### DANDKERGHIEFS.

Just put into stock a fine lot of Real Irish Lace Handkerchiefs. Carrick-ma-Cross. Irish Point, Limerick and Honiton Lace. Ladies' Fine Lawn Embroidered Handkerchiefs. with Fancy Open Work Edge, at 12c, 15c, 19c, 29c.

Gent's Fine Pure Linen Handkerchiefs, Tape Border, size X, from 12 e to 2 %.

### DANTLES.

dackets and Capes for Easter. See our display of the leading styles from the best manufacturors.

### BOLERAS.

Marie Antoinette and many other fashionable syles at prices to suit all.

### Boys' GLOTHING.

Buy the Boy his Easter Suit at OGILVY'S, you will save money by doing so. Our clothing has dready carned a reputation for Honest Value, secour shipment of Boys' Clothing.

Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.



The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.



### REVEREND RICHARD KINIHAN

is well known as not only an interested but an able friend of Catholic schools.

I welcome every indication-and they are constantly multiplying—of the su-periority of Catholic schools What has been done can be done again; what is really doing, is the undoing of ignor ance. I come and go, watch and listen, and I am sure we have no cause to be ashamed, much less to be discouraged. What we do in Philadelphia is being done in every Catholic community, to a greater or leaser degree, and I wish to exchange compliments and congratulations with each and all. We are working hard for our young people. Easter-tide is a good time to refer to it. We are helping on the springtime of Catholic youth to a glad and fruitful summer, The full and plentiful harvest, a prosperous and well-filled old age. The years run rapidly at the close of this century. Our lot has been cast in a blessed time for many things, although there are clouds and chill winds, and harsh whisperings out of the caves of doubt and fear and prejudice.

#### STORIES FOR THE YOUNG.

As though it were meant for this train of thought, here comes a book of stories "of thought, here comes a book of stories for the young, new and dainty, as befits "the work of Marion J. Brunowe, author "of "Seven of Us," "The Sealed Packet," " A Lucky Family," "The Ghost of Our "School,"—all favorites with the class of readers for which they are intended. The new book is " Laughter and Tears" —eight different stories, of which my favorite is " Daisy's Vocation." They make a neat little volume. Miss Bru-nowe has done her nart well, but there nowe has done her part well, but there was a proof reader somewhere who needed a few lessons in punchation. There are a great many gaps that cry out for commas, and too many periods in the wrong places. But the stories themselves are sure to go straight to the hearts of the hoys and girls.

#### MRS. MARTIN PHELAN.

It is with profound regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death of Mrs. Martin Phelan, a prominent member of St. Anthony's Church. Deceased was well known in the circles of Irish Catholics, and highly esteemed for her many virtues and zealous work in the cause of the poor and suffering. Her death, which occurred last week, was a great surprise to a large number of people, many of whom saw her but a few ple, many of whom saw her but a lew weeks ago in apparent vigorous health. The tuneral, which took place on Saturday to St. Anthony's, where a Solemn Requiem Mass was sung, at which the pastor, Rev. J. E. Donne lly, cfliciated, assisted by Rev. Father Cabana as deacon and Rev. M L. Shea as sub-deacon, was attended by a large con-course of citizens. course of citizens.

The TRUE WITNESS tenders its sincere sympathy to Mr. Phelan and family in their sad loss.

### MRS. JAMES FOX.

Last week the parish of St. Gabriel

lost one of its most earnest and energetic members by the death of Ellen Doyle, What mistakes "grown urs" make as wife of Mr. James Fox. Deceased was a Europe are looking for to the book children really like and native of the Coult; Carlow, Ireland, and good seast n of business.

A hearty vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. L. M. Hay, s and seconded by Mr. Corkery.

The entertainment concluded with a duet by Meesrs. Guerin and Simons and a vocal solo by Mr. Thomas Begley.

The various agents of the steamship lines plying between this port and Europe are looking forward to a very

THE YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. A. TO HOLD REGULAR MONTHLY ENTERTAINMENTS.

For many years in the early days of the Young Irishmen's L. & B. Associa-tion, it was the custom to hold regular monthly entertainments, and it is in the memory of the old guard that at no period of the existence of this splendid rganization was there such real progress made in every department, as during the time such a course was adopted. The present executive it appears has decided to inaugurate the old order again, and the first of a series of these enjoyable evenings will be given on Wednesday, the 28th inst., in the hall on Dupre street, when the dramatic section of the Association will present a one act drama entitled "The Violin Maker of Cremona." There will also be a select programme of vocal and instrumental music in which appears the names of well known local talent.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN

TO REPRODUCE THE "SIEGE OF LIMERICK," FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

The splendid manifestation of sym-pathy which the St. Ann's Young Men's Society have shown in offering to reprobuciety have shown in onering to repro-duce the stirring military drama, "The Siege of Limerick," which scored such a triumph on St. Patrick's Night, for the benefit of the poor and needy, under the auspices of the St. Ann's section of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, is deserving of recognition, not alone by the parishioners of St. Ann's Parish, but also by the parishioners in the other four Irish parishes of Montreal.

Young Irish Catholics having the inclination to indulge in such a generous display of Christian sympathy, as that which now characterizes the members of the St. Ann's Young Men, should be encouraged in such laudable undertakings. The entertainment which will be held at the St. Ann's hall, on Ottawa street, should be well patronized, as, apart from its special object, the drama reflects many stirring features of an important bistorical event, and the members of the dramatic section do it full iustice.

Mr. C. R. Devlin, the recently appointed Canadian Commissioner to Ireland, will, with his family, be passengers on the Vancouver, which will probably sail about the 1st of May.

A deputation of the unemployed at Toronto waited upon the Hon. Mr. Hardy and in answering the appeal of the workingmen the Premier detailed the roads and railways to be built to open up the mining country, the enlargement of the Dominion canals and other public works which would give work to thousands of men. The times, he said, were

.

A curious will was recently filed with the Register of Wills, Wilkesbarre Pa. It bore the signature of Mrs. Anna Miller. Among its provisions was one bequeathing to her husband, John Miller, the sum of one cent, to be paid him live years after her death. All the rest of her estate, including her policy in a life insurance company, is left to Mary Morrell, who, Mrs. Miller said, was very kind to her in her illness. Mrs. Miller, it is said, held that her husband lived for himself, did not help her in any

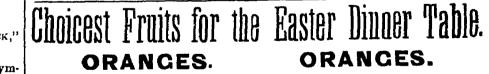


We have 5; different patterns equally as good which we will close out at \$4 95 cach.

Special values (in all lines of Furniture for the, balance of this month

We will store your purchases free till wanted.





Finest California Washington Navel Oranges, in boxes. Finest California Navel Blood Oranges, in boxes.

Finest Messina Oranges, in balf boxes, \$2,50 cach.

\_\_\_\_\_ FRASER, VIGER & CO.

### Easter Cheer for Easter Week, 1897.

Choice, Fancy and Staple Groceries, Provisions of all Kinds. and Pure and Genuine Wines and Liquors, for THE EASTER HOLIDAYS.

### Easter Ales, Lagers and Stout. BRITISH, GERMAN, CANADIAN AND AMERICAN.

The Kaiser German Lager Beer, in quarts, \$2.50 per dozen ; in pints, \$1.50 per dozen ; \$9.00 per original case of 4 dozen quarts ; \$11.00 per original case of 8

dozen pints.
The Schlitz Milwaukee Lager Beer, the Beer that made Milwaukee famous, in quarts, \$2.40 per dozen; in pints, \$1.40 per dozen; \$13.00 per original cask of 6 dozen quarts; 13.50 per original cask of 10 dozen pints.
Bass's Burton-on-Trent English Pale Ale, bottled by Cameron & Saunders and C. G. Hibbert & Co., in quarts and pints. Casks of 4 dozen quarts or 8 dozen pints. Guinness' Extra Foreign Stout, Burke's bottling, in quarts and pints. Casks of 4 dozen quarts and pints.

of 4 dozen quarts or 8 dozen pints. Wm. Dow's & Co.'s Celebrated Domestic India Pale Ale and Stout. A full stock, in perfect condition, ready for our Easter Trade.

### The Hillhurst Farm New Maple Syrup Now in Store.

The Hillhurst Farm Maple Syrup, in quart bottles, half-gallon glass jars, quart cans, half gallon cans and gallon cans. gam All put up at the Farm specially for our trade. The quality of the Hillhurst Farm Maple Syrup this season is probably the

finest we have ever handled.

### NEW MAPLE SUGAR.

Season of 1897. Of the Very Finest Quality, in 1 and 2 pound blocks.



# AUNT NORA'S CORNER.

bright little niece, "please

tell us something about what little girls protection of his colony, against the ashave done to make the world better and brighter. I am tired hearing about the intervention of all their works" So "grown ups' and all their works." So, and her mother visiting friends at Montto please this little woman, Aunt Nora real, she played by the riverside some will tell about two little girls who did distance from the fort, when she heard something worth relating.

The first little girl saved her father's life. It was in the time of Queen Mary, and Lord Preston, the father of the child, was condemned to death for conspiring to bring back the exiled King James to the throne. Her name was Lady Catherine Graham, and she was only nine years old. The poor child was, during the trial of her father, left in the Queen's apartments in Windsor Castle. The day after the condemnation of Lord Preston the Queen found the little Lady Catherine in St. George's gallery, gazing on the picture of James II., which still remains there. Struck with the mournful expression on the young girl's face, Mary asked her hastily what she saw in that picture which made her look on it so parti ularly.

"I was thinking," said the innocent child, "how hard it is that my father must die for loving yours." The Queen, pricked in conscience by

this artless reply, immediately signed the pardon of Lord Preston.

How happy the little lady must have been to have had her father with her again.

A lady, accompanied by her little daughter, was travelling in France. While they were taking dinner one day in a large hotel an incident occurred that brought the five and a half year old msiden into considerable prominence. Among the many guests at the table | tive, were two young men whose "liberal' education had not, apparently, included common politeness. They discussed, in a tone audible to the whole party, God and religion, openly sneering at the cre-dulity of those who believed in the one or practised the other. Little Cecilia began to fidget on the seat and looke around to see whether somebody would not take the part of God: but no one seemed disposed to manifest approval. Finally, little Celia could bear it no longer; and, getting off her chair, she marched down the dining hall to the other end of the table, where the young sceptics were sitting, and, standing be-fore them, exclaimed: "You are not nice! That's not the way to talk of the good God !"

The young men to whom was addressed this unexpected but well merited rebuke blushed with shame; quite an unusual demonstration, no doubt, on their part. And an old gentleman near them remarked: "You are right, my child, that is not the way to talk of the good God."

April of this year might well be styled the month of Feasts-Passover Sunday, Palm Sunday and Easter, -and finishing with a least dear to the hearts of all the cousins in St. Mary's, viz., the feast of Our Lady of Good Counsel

Aunt Nora invites the boys and girls of this favored parish to write about this beautiful feast, its origin and his-

EAR AUNT NORA," writes a He retired after years of brilliant service, and received a grant of land, on which he built Fort Vercheres, for the

shots fired, and saw a band of Iroquois killing and carrying off the men who were at work in the fields. She immediately ran to the fort, and found its only occupants to be, an old man of eighty, her two brothers, aged twelve and ten years, and two cowardly soldiers, one of whom was hiding in a corner of the block-house, the other with a match in his hand, ready to light the powder and blow up the fort, if the Indians forced

an entrance. The brave little girl clapped a soldier's cap on her head and, seizing a rifle, commanded her brothers, the two soldiers and the old man to fire from the loopholes upon the Iroquois. The savages thinking the fort was well garrisoned refused to attack it; but lurked around the place for nearly a week, keeping the little army within the fort in constant anxiety.

Eight days passed before help arrived from Montreal. During this time, which must have seemed very long, the little heroine appeared with a gay and smiling countenance, and by her example nobly encouraged her troop of "six"

to pray and hope for gid. History mentions nothing of Made-leine's meeting with her dear father and mother after this week of peril; but how lovingly they embraced her, and how proud they were to hear of their young daughter's heroic courage, we can all easily imagine. Hoping that you will be pleased with my simple narra-

> I am. dear Aunt Nora, Your affectionate niece, LUCY HAYES.

[Aunt Nora welcomes her new niece to the Corner and compliments her upon the excellent taste she has manifested in the choice of a subject.

### BESSIE'S SECRET.

'I know the nicest secret," Cries Bonny little Bess, Her golden curls all flying, "You'll never, never guess,-There's something up at our house That cries and cries and cries; Its head is smooth as grandpa's, And has such little eyes !

Its face is red, just awful. With such a funny nose, It has such little fingers, And such a lot of toes! It isn't very pretty-Not half so nice as me-But mamma calls it ' darling,' And 'sweet as sweet can be.'

" It isn't a new dolly, For dolls can't breathe, you know, It's-0, I almost told you-Good by, I've got to go, want to run and kiss it." Away flew little Bess,

And never told the secret-I leave you all to guess

to be a calm and just arbiter between paganism and Christianity. He is a vain and arrogant man, though highly gifted, erudite, and a skilful writer. He pcses too often and too solemnly, like an Egyptian priest reciting the good and evil deeds of some Pharaoh. He is inexact frequently, colors too highly the items of his own thesis and is silent as to the reasons for the adverse view. Very often he escapes their weight by a sneer or by imputing motives, or by defamation of character.

And the pages of Gibbon's works to which Dr. Shahan here refers are not by any means the only ones whereon 'great prejudice and injustice" are easily discernible .- Sacred Heart Review.

JUBILEE PROCESSION.

Preparations to Accommodate Spectators Along the Route.

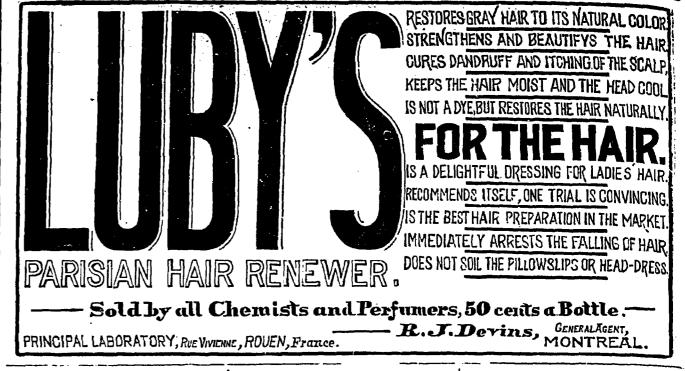
Some of the Figures Offered for Special Positions -Proprietors of Buildings Reaping Fortunes for the Lease of Windows for a

### Few Hours.

Some idea may be obtained of the interest which Londoners are taking in the big procession in connection with the celebration of the Qucen's Diamond Jubilee from the following interview which recently appeared in an English exchange: There is a regular boom in the window renting business. Several syndicates have been organized and one or two companies specially incorporated for the sole purpose of furnishing accommodation for the millions of anxious people who wish to witness the great demonstration. The most recent addition to the circle of these business enterprises is the "Diamond Jubilee Grand Stands, Limited," a company with a capital of \$50,000, and the scope of its operations will include the carrying out of projects, large and small, in the way of decorations and illuminations for private parties, who may wish to give their sentiment of patriotism some outward expression of this kind.

Mr. J. E. Rivett, of Messrs Octzmann & Company, informed a reporter, to whom he showed the correspondence which had passed in the matter, that be had had offers of all sorts for seats ranging from 3s to £2,000. For three houses in Pall Mall and St. James' street he had had offers of £1,500, £1,700, and £2 000 respectively, and the negotiations were still proceeding. These offers, he be lieved, were made on behalf of syndicates, as, indeed, were most of the offers he had received. People who wanted a couple of seats for themselves were find ing the prices so high that they deemed it better to pay forty or titty guineas for an entire window, to hold ten or a dozen seats, with a view of sub-letting those not required for personal use.

Some of the applications received by post had, Mr. Rivett stated, been very amusing. For instance, a gentleman in Yorkshire had placed himself unreservedly in Mesers. Oetzmann's hands, commissioning them to find seats for himself and his large family at 3s per head. This Yorkshiregentleman mentions that he is not particular at what part of the coute the seals are procured, so long a they are good ones. Yorkshiremen always did like to come in on the ground floor. Mr. Rivett has heard, on good city authority, that a change in the route is likely, and that, instead of the procession going by the east side of St. Paul's and along Cheapside and Poultry, the dangerous turn thereby encountered will be avoided, and the procession will pass along Cannon street and Queen Victoria street to the Mansion House-



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Club at £5 5s a seat. Amorg the prem-ises available in their bo ks are those o' Messrs Allan, in the Strand, for which £1000 are asked, and any millionwire desirous of obtaining twelve win-dows in the second floor of a building in Queen Victoria Street can get them for £3000 by taking the quantity. St. lames Street runs fairly high in the matter of prices; and for the balcony of

MR. HWFA WILLIAM'S HOUSE

£1000 is the figure. Of the mino: positions, one can get a second floor in King William Street for £300 and a first floor in Picadilly for the same amount, but the whole of No. 37 W. Strand comes to £1100. The cheapest site Messra Lumley have on their books, skates. considering its position, is that of two rooms in St. James' Street, for which i £500 are wanted.

It is interesting to know that Messrs. Pawson & Leaf, of St. P. ul's Churchyard, let the whole of their windows for £4,500, and these were imn e liately re-let by the speculative purchaser at a profit of £4000, making the whole of the windows w rth £8500. The South African millionaires have not gone in for windows, er other points of 'vantage -not yet, at all events. A member of Messrs. Lumley's firm said that if everybody gets what he wants in the way of seats, from Buckingnam Palace to St. Paul's and on the return route, the nice little sum of £36,000,000 will be spent on seats for June 22 alone.

### WAS SLOWLY DYING

THE RESULT OF AN ATTACK OF LA GRIPPE AND PNEUMONIA.

THE STRANGE CASE OF MR. JAMES OWEN, OF JOHNVILLE-DOCTORS TOLD HIM HIS LUNGS WERE AFFECTED AND HE COULD NOT RECOVER -- NOW IN GOOD HEALTH. From the Sherbrooke Gazette.

When a man faces what medical authorities tell him is certain death, and regains health and strength, he is naturally grateful to the medicine that has restored him. Such a man is Mr. James Owen, one of the best known farmers in the vicinity of Johnville, (,u . Mr. Owen tells his story of shattered health and renewed strength as follows :-- " On the 17th of December, 1894, I was attacked with la grippe. A week rouble developed into pneu monia in its worst form and I did not leave my bed until the first of March, 1895, and then I was so weak that I was unable to walk alone. All winter my life hung in the balance. Summer came and I was still weak and feeble, though with the warm weather I had gained a little strength. I had, however, but very little power in my legs, and I could not PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors in the following countries which is specially prepared of a naval efficer in this city, whose husfor this paper by Messre. Marion & band has just returned from a long cruise, Marion, solicitors of patents and ex- is fixing up her home here and sent perts, head office, Temple Building, her lace curtains to a colored woman 

55,368-S. Ferguson, Cobourg, Ont. stove mpe damper.

55,303-O M. Gould, Montreal, brakes. 55 391-J. E. A. Walker, Walkerton, honey, the remarked to the naval officer's Olist-eet car fen lers

55,415-F. Green, Hull, P. Q., electric

thermostats. 55,417-T. G. Bell, Ottawa, O., infold

safety locks. 55,445-A. B Jardine & Co., Hespeler,

O, tire upre ting machine. 55,431-F. L. Pickering. Brantford, O

waxing board for sad irons 55,411-R. Brien & A Maynard, Mont-

55,455-C. H. Molyneaux, Halifax, N S, sharpening device. 55 457-H. T. Scholey, Centreville, N.

B. vegetable harvester. 55,458-Chas. Field, Apple River, N. S

soap presses. 55,462-Jas. T. Henderson, Niagara

Falls, (), partitions. 55,464-E. R. G. Watson, Goderich,

O., washing machine. 55,469-J. J. Teetzal, St. Thomas, O.

air reservoirs. 55,474-John A. Walker, Harrow, Oat.

machine for stretching fence wire. 55 482-G. B. Doswell, Hamilton, Ont.

washing machine. 55,487-Joseph Berron, Jackman, Me.

oar for row boats. 55 489-E. Glassco, Brantford, Ont. water and oil burners and gas generator. 55 490-A. T. Frotheringham and R McDowell, Grenfell, N.W.T., machine for

exterminating vegetation. 55,494-E. C. Watson, Toronto. Ont. wagon for transplanting large trees.

55,497-H. H. Roche, Kingston, Ont. utomatic car switcher.

55 511-T. G. Bell. Ottawa, Ont., boxes 55,520-H. Truesdell and W. Redpath,

Toronto, grates. 54 521-J. J. Moran, Loretto, Ont., non-

refillable bottle.

UNITED STATES. 580 342-Charles F. Duval, New, York

### TOOK OUT THE STARCH.

William E. Curtis, the newspaper correspondent, tells the following story of a Washington colored woman: "The wifebut apologized because they were so 'limpsey' and offered to do them over again if she were allowed a few days 55,407-H. W. Dorken, Montreal, fust wife died jus' at the time I got 'em ironed, and nuthin'll take the starch out of things so much as a corpse in the house.' Another trial was given her.

### TRUTH IN A NUTSHELL.

Impure blood is the natural result of close confinement in house, school-room or shop.

Blood is purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and all the disagreeable results of impure blood disappear with the use of this medicine.

If you wish to feel well, keep your blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hoop's PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, reliable, sure.

The little dog lay in the gutter with a broken leg, and not one of the coarse men who looked at him offered any assistance. It remained for the young woman in the tailor made suit to pick him up and place him in the nearest. steirway. Then did the men look at one another abashed, while the young woman went on her way. "A woman, said the fat man with a red nose-"a woman with a disposition like that would make some man a good wife." 'Not much she would'nt," said the thin map with his coat buttoned tight. "She spoiled a three-dollar pair of gloves pick-ing up a fifty cent dog."—Indianapolis Journal.

"Oh, Mr. Stalate," she said without taking her eyes off the clock, "I want to ask you something about your tastes in the way of cookery. I in the way the have you take such an interest," was the have you take such an interest, " bo you the way of cookery." "I'm charmed to unnecessarily earnest reply. "Do yo like bacon and eggs for breakfast "Why-er sometimes." "I hope you will speak frankly, because if you don't like them we can tell the servant as soon as she comes down stairs to prepare something else."-Washington Star.

real, refrigerators.

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tory.

### A ROMANCE IN A THIMBLE.

It was near midnight towards the close of the afternoon, on a sultry morning in December, one thousand eight hundred aud fast asleep, when the burning moon was setting in the eastern sky, casting a brilliant shadow upon the gorgeous clouds which entirely obscured the firmament, and the unclouded sun sending down its noonday beams, with an intensity of heat like the shricking of heavy thunder through the deep mountain gorges of the western prairies. In the Ensuing autumn about two years previous to the above merry catastrophe, two pedeatrians might have been seen riding on horse-back in a three wheel carriage up to the brow of a precipice, under the side of a forest which had been cut down before the trees had begun to take root; they were engaged in eating their evening dinner by the road side in the arms of Morpheus. The eldest of the three gentlemen was a young lady of fifty-three and about two years younger than the other man, which latter gentleman was, from the manner in which she addressed him, her only and youngest daughter. The remainder of her dress consisted of two pair of panaloons neatly buttoned round the tops of her ears, and attached by a golden strap of unwoven silk to the axletree of the middle-aged gentleman's horse. The third individual last men-tioned was an old gentleman of about twenty two, whose venerable features disclosed the livid hue of the Siberian negro; his bald head was profusely covered with long silver locks of jet, and which he had evidently lost during a severe attack of sea sickness caught from his next-door neighbor, who resided sev-eral miles further up the country. He was richly clothed in a worn-out frockcoat, which was secured by straps under his boots; his feet were bare, and, save his gloves, he had not other garments to shield him from the balmy atmosphere; he had lost his arms just above the collar bone, and was constrained to wear crutches; this, added to total blindness, rendered him an object of general admiration, and as he flew along the subterranean passage towards the iron door of the dungeon, a giant voice exclaimed : "To be continued in our next."

P. N. D.

Craig Street, April 12, 1879.

### A CANADIAN HEROINE.

DEAR AUNT NORA,-I come to tell you what I know about a little Canadian hersine, who during Governor Fronten ac's administration bravely defended Fort Vercheres, situated about twenty miles below Montreal.

Our heroine, Madeleine, was the daugh-

-FLORACE A. JONES,

### ST. GABRIEL PARISH.

ST. JOHN EVANGELIST ACADEMY ROLL OF HONOR

Graduating Class-Misses Kathleen Flood, Kathleen Finn, Julia Robert.

Ist Class-Annie Turner. 2nd Class-Mary Thompson, Florence Dunn, Annie Broden, Ethel Butler, Ber-neuctte Pigeon, Winitrd Kelly, Mary Kilfeather.

8rd Class-Annie Donnelly, Fanny Cutler, Gertie Myles.

4th Class-Mary E. Polan, Annie O'Connor, Mary E. Sullivan, Mary B. Duffy, Mary J. Burns, Alice Cutler, Ber-

nadette Rennie. 5th Class-Ellen Foley, Lucy Shea, Mary Armstrong, Lena Edmunds, Lottie

Kilteather, Mary Duggan. It is our great pleasure in this week's issue to congratulate our young friend Miss Kathleen Finn, on the successful manner in which she passed her final examination. We wish her all her accustomed health and strength of body and intellect in her new sphere of action.

A. W. W.

### GIBBON AS AN HISTORIAN.

A large amount of writing about Edward Gibbon, the historian, is now finding its way into print because of the recent publication of his memoirs and letters. Most of the articles that are appearing speak in highly laudatory terms of the English historian; but the intelligent and well informed reader will not be misled by these printed reader will into accepting Gibbon's histories as reli-able works, which they are now admitted by all scholars not to be whenever they treat of religious topics. In a sermon delivered by him on St. Patrick's day, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, Rev. Dr. Shahan of the Catholic Uni versity, referring to the time of Rome's conversion from paganism to Christianity, very accurately measured Gibbon as an historian when he said :---

"The bistorian Gibbon exhibits great prejudice and injustice in dealing with this period of Christianity. He assigns five causes or reasons why the new religion had a natural and easy victory. But these causes are themselver effects of some higher cause, and need them-selves to be explained. Moreover, their fortunate combination at this time demands a rational explanation. Gibbon omits entirely the commanding and insurring personality of Jesus Christ, and the implicit faith in His divinity and nower. The rationalist historian is the ter of Sieur de Vercheres, who came to highest product of the school of Voltaire. Canada with the Carignan regiment, but he is too partisan and too satirical

#### AN ALARMING RUMOUR

for those who have committed them selves to the payment of bags of sover eigns for seats on the former route. Here are some of the latest quotations at which Messrs. Oetzmann have done business :--

Lombard street, £150 (two windows). Westminster Bridge, £50 (shop window) Cheapside, £400 (four windows). Fleet street, £1000 (whole premises). Pall Mall East, £1500 (whole premises). Pall Mall East, £500 (per flor). Strand, £250 (shop window). St. James's street, £150 (shop window and doorway). and doorway).

People out of employment are apply-ing in great numbers for jobs as stewards, &c., on the great day, and Messre. Oetzmann are making a register of their names.

Messre. E. & H. Lumley, of St. James' Street, have also started an agency, and their prices for WestEnd houses are something to be marvelled at. They have already let one room at 88 St. James' Street for £250, another at No. 21 for £150, and the roof of White's

Quackery is always discovering remedies which will act upon the germs of disease directly and kill them. But no discovery has ever yet been approved by doctors which will cure consumption that way. Germs can only be killed by making the body strong enough to overcome them, and the early use of such a remedy as Scott's Emulsion is one of the helps. In the daily warfare man keeps up, he wins best, who is provided with the needed strength, such as Scott's Emulsion supplies.



ride a mile in a buggy owing to the pain they caused me My lungs also troubled me and I raised a great deal of matter I then consulted the best doctor we have in this section of the province. He told me candidly that I was past medical help. He said that my left lung was in a state of collapse, and that my right lung was also affected. This was in July 1895. For the next three months, every day seemed to draw me nearer and nearer the end. I was so pressed for breath at times that I could not walk any distance without stopping to regain it. In the month of November I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. It was certainly a forlorn hope and I admit I did not expect much benefit from them. but took them rather to please a friend who urged me to do so. I believe I was surprised when I found they were helping me, for I thought I was beyond the aid of me licine, but help me they did, and I gladly continued their use. The result is they made a well man of me. I have not a pain about me, my breath comes as freely as it ever did, and I am strong and vigorous. My case can be briefly summed up in a few words. Dr. Wil liams' Pink Pills have given me a new lease of life and I am glad to let everybody know it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new blood, build up the nerves, and thus drive disease from the system. In hundreds of cases they have our 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 Pills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." Protect yourself from imposition by re-fusing any jill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

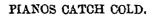
NY., car wheel.

580,286-Thomas Manley, Prince Albert, Canada, adjustable hold back socket.

580,326-Joseph McCallum, Montreal inking mechanism for printing presses 579,958-George Blanchard, New York, attachment for musical keyboard instru menis.

#### SPRING REQUIRES

rities are liable to manifest themselves in remedy. various ways and often lead to serious illness. Unless the blood is rich and pure that tired feeling will afflict you, your appetite will fail a d you will find yourappetite will fall a d you will find your-self "all run down." Hood's Sarsaparilla CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK tones and strengthens the system, drives out all impurities and makes pure, rich, healthy blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one true blood purifier and the best spring medicine. Be sure to get only Hood's.



Half the pianos of this country catch winter colds exactly as we do. They get hoarse or have a cough or a stiff note or some similar complaint which cannot be cured by home remedies, but which requires tedious and expensive doctoring. In order to prevent these avoidable ailments a piano should be kept in a moderately warm room where the temperature is even, say 60 or 70 degrees perature is even, say 60 or 70 degrees the year round—not cold one day and hot the next. The instrument should not, however, be too near the source of heat. It should be kept closed and covered with a felt cloth when not in use, particularly in frosty weather. Al-ways place the piano against an inside wall, and a little out from it.—Philadel-phia Telegraph. phia Telegraph.

### SAFETY IN BEAUTY.

A worldly father, after the style of Lord Chesturfield, was giving good advice to his son, who was about to make his entrance into society.

"And, above all, avoid flirtations ; but, if you must flirt or fall in love, sir, be sure it is with a pretty woman. It is

always safer." "WLy ?" asked the young man. "Because some other fellow will be sure to be attracted and cut you out before any harm has been done."-London Telegraph,

THE ONLY True Blood Purifier a day is Hood's Sarsaparilia. Therefore get flood's and ONLY HOOD'S.

Savants and experts are continually employed discovering a remedy for the restoration of nair to its natural color. They want an article that will preserve the scalp, pure and clean, and remove that destroyer—dandruff. It is now ac-knowledged that Luby's Parisian Hair That the impurities which have accu-mulated in your blood during the winter shall be promotly and thoroughly ex-pelled if good health is expected. When the warmer weather comes these impu-ties warmer weather comes these impu-ties warmer weather comes the set in the bottle. Try this untailing

# MONTREAL

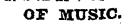
The Annual General Meeting of the Stock-holders of this Bank will be held at its office, St James Street, on

Tuesday, 4th May next, at One O'Clock P M.,

for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the election of Directors. By order of the Board. HY. BARBEAU,

Montreal, April 1st, 1897. Managera





938 DORCHESTER ST., near Mountain.

Montreal, P.Q. Development in all branches of music. Pupils may enter at any time. For prospectus, apply to

MR. C. E. SEIFERT, DIRECTOR

### THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE. APRIL 14, 1897.



- BY OUR OWN REPORTER. - - -

made this month, says the correspondent of the Boston Herald, and not really gone and winter wardrobes look decidedly out of date. The fashionable world no longer waits for Easter to don fresh clothes-indeed, the spring hats seem to appear a bit earlier each year. All New York is hatted in straws and fowers and tulle, and Boston mondaines are breaking the way gently, as usual, with charming capotes of flowers and bits of velvet with a feather a-top.

How rufily and altogether strange the new frocks are! In the fashionable audiences that continue to frequent the Museum there are many smart gowns that are of the spring's creation. There was a lime green cashmere at one performance flounced half way up the skirt with five ruffles, each with a piping or bias fold of black satin set on a bit above the hem. The bodice had a folded belt of round black satin describing a circle of round office sating describing a circle at its top edge, but forming a deep, slender point in front below the belt waist line. This pointed effect in front is one of the new features of the spring, and it is used generally to finish a round waist with no belt. There are countless new ways of lengthening the waist line, one French model having a folded girdle of silk that swathes the waist for an inch or two below the smallest place, the full skirt then being set on low about the hips from a thick cord about which the stuff is shirred. This gives a small slender waist and very full hips.

### THE GREATLY ELABORATED COLLARS

and chokers have had their day, and the stock is having its inning. The choker is covered with a ribbon, with a bow either in front or behind, a circular piece of silk or velvet about an inch wide turning flatly upon the choker, like the white linen ones. This starts on each side of the bow, and encircles the opposite half of the choker, be it the front or the back half, according to where the bow is placed.

The plain chokers are topped by a lace or tulle or silk frill either all about or just at the back, the wrists being finished to match. Scaris of lace are wound ab ut the throats of dressy frocks, the front arranged in a jabot, and for severe tailor gowns or skirts the black satin stock is the thing, and is folded like the men's hunting stock.

Scaris of black satin are wound about linen collars and tied with a square bow in front, and a straight linen collar is chie w th a lace cravat wound about it, the front jaboting.

#### CARDINAL GOWNS

are trimmed with moss green velvet; gold brown, tan, gray and reseda green royal purple and lavender with pale blue and pale pink and pale sea green. It is combined with canary and eern, and with here and there a dash of gold, and with shrimp pink it is certainly deli-

LL sorts of pretty frocks are being the dough out on a pastry board, half an inch in thickness, cut it into rounds, with a cake cutter, brush them over with a little melted butter, fold them pondent of the boaton a winter has double and set them one inch apart in a few are being worn, for winter has double and set them one inch apart in a few are being worn, for winter has buttered tins, cover with a towel and let them rise in a warm place till very light, then bake to a fine golden color, serve on a hot plate in a napkin. Rolls f r breakfast may be made from the bread dough, when mixed at night.

#### STRAWBERRY SHORICAKE.

Two eggs, half a cup butter, two cups flour, sifted, with one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, three quarters cup of milk, one cup of powdered sugar, one teaspoonful vanilla. Stir sugar and butter to a light white cream, add the eggs, one at a time, stirring a few minutes between each addition, add the vanilla, then, alternately, the flour and milk. Do not stir any more than you can help after the flour is added. Butter two good sized jelly tins and dust them with flour, divide the cake mixture equally in the pans. Bake until they are of a smooth brown color. When done, dust a pastry board with powdered augar, turn the cakes out of pan, on to the board, move them a little every few minutes, to keep them from sticking to the board. Clean one quart of nice ripe strawberries, put them in a dish, sprinkle over half cupful augar, let stand a half hour. Shortly before serving, lay half the strawberries between the two layers and cover top of cake with the other half, serve with cream.

### COCOANUT MACAROONS.

Put four cunces almond paste into a bowl, add the white of one egg, mix it until soft, then add, by degrees, half pound powdered sugar and two more whites and one teaspoonful vanilla extract; when this is well mixed, add one cupful of grated cocoanut, mix the cocounut lightly with the almond paste, and make a trial, put one teaspoonful of the preparation on paper in a pan and bake in a slow oven; if the macaro m does not spread apart sufficiently, add more white of egg, and, it it spreads too much, add more coceanut; pat a No. 5 tube in a pastry bag, fill in the preparition, press small portions, the size of a 25 cent piece, onto sheets of piper 12 inches apart, lay the paper in shallow pans and bake in slow oven ; when done, iay the paper with the macaroons onto a wet board ; as soon as the mointure penetrates the paper, the macaroons losse themselves and can be easily removed.

### SIMPLE REMEDIES.

For a cold in the face apply to the gum a piece of cotton wet with a mixture of laudanum and camphor, using two parts laudanum to one part cam phor.

For threatened inflammation of the stomach take half a loaf of stale bread, wet with hot water, and sprinkle thickly with ground ginger. Apply to the stomach while waiting for the deeter's visit.

For a cold on the chest there is no better specific for most persons than well boiledor roasted ontons, both for a cough-

which is always the same, it is best for the chest, box, or trunk to be lined with tar paper after the same manner us the closet. But where this is not practic-able any of the numerous moth preven-tives may be used; though sold under different names, their ingredients are about the same. They should be care-fully sewed in bags to prevent contact with the furs, as they invariably leave spots on dark-colored skins. The odor can be overcome by a thorough beating and hanging for several hours in the wind or open air, that is, where the furs have been removed and besten during the sesson ; otherwise the odor is hard to get rid of. "Some dealers use the fumes of sulphur

to clean furs already attacked by moths, but that should be a last resort, as it discolors the garment and necessitates it being redyed. Many of the old fashion ed preventives have some virtue in them, as sassairas, chin root, a etc., and can be used to advantage by people in the coun-try, where they are easily obtained, but persons in the city have better means within their reach."



Soak black calico in salt and water before washing and prevent it from fading.

If a dish of water is set in an oven when a cake is baking it will seldom scorch.

Try baking soda to remove grease spots from the floor. Moisten the soda and rub it on the grease spots with a cloth.

Two apples kept in the cake box will keep moderately rich cake moist for a time, if the apples are removed when withered.

To polish brass kettles or anything brass that is very much tarnished, first rub it with a solution of oxalic acid and then dry and polish with rotten stone or very fine emery.

Most fruit is nicer if cooked in the syrup, but hard fruit, such as quince, hard pears, etc. should be first cooked in clear water, and when done removed to the syrup and simply scalded through.

A nice flavor may be given to a broiled steak by cutting an onion in halves and rubbing the cut edges over the heated p'atter intended for the steak. The platter should contain a little milted butter.

An excellent plain salad is made of bot sliced beets, cooked for a while in a little water, vinegar and sugar. Mike a red sauce of the water by thickening with cornstarch and add butter and p air over the beets. Good hot or cold.

When having occasion to hang out clothes in winter where a trost is likely to stiffen them and injure the tabric, his can be obviated by putting a nandful of coarse salt in the last ringing water and letting it dissolve before putting in the articles under treatment.

When preparing sandwiches for a larce company they frequently have to be made a number of hours before they are me dod. If a mapkin is runsed in het water and wrapped round the sand-wrebes, which should then be put in a cool place, when used they will be found is frish as if just made.

O'en when most needed it is found in possible to heat an oven in sufficient time for baking potatoes for the early areakfast. If the potatoes are first boiled from 10 to 15 minutes, then taken from the water and put into the heated ov n. they can be quickly finished, and are esgood as when all the cousing is done in



Q.

With entire red gowns the hats and other accessories should be of some other cor, and entire red hats are only swagger with gowns of any color but red. By cardinal is not the only fashionable red Cerise is known by several names, and has several shader, so that one can herdly designate the exact color one means, as one can when speaking of cardinal. It is a difficult color to handle, as it combines with few things. It is used on neutral toned gowns, as gray and gold brown, white and black and the like and pale lemon, leaf green and gold are the best colors with it. A toque of cerise telle is a dainty confection with a baak of lilies of the valley and their green leaves, and a stock of hollyhocks en aignette. And a smoky gray crepe de chine frock is delicious with ivory satia and black velvet trimming it, and with trills down the side and girdle and choker of cerise moire and leaf green velvet.

#### THE PLAITED SKIRTS,

which have already appeared in all sorts to to derials and which are to be worn dischassic, are usually in the sumburst fasheen, which leaves the cloth almost bed dy flut and plain about the hips, and then, too, the gradually widening pipies dispense with a vast deal of cloth. The old fashioned kilted skirts have been state a of as about to be worn, but they are so bulky that we believe the sunburst plaits will answer every purpose. If even these sunburst skirts are too terrifying for the stout woman she can have them set down even lower upon the hips from a deep, pointed yoke. Or the plaits can be used simply to form a wide Spanish flounce upon a pointed apron front, the plaits running well up behind almost to the waist. The bodices are, above all, graceful this season. They are laid in soft folds quite covering the rigid lines of a corset, and describe a gentle flow of stuffs from the throat to the belt, the only sharp break being at the waist line, which cannot be too small.

CLEVER COOKS' COMPOUNDS. [From the Brooklyn Eagle.] BREAKFAST ROLLS.

Sift one quart flour into a bowl, add one tablespointul butter, rub the butter fine, in the flour, add two tablespoonfuls sugar, one tablespoonful salt, then make a hollow in centre of flour. In the meantime break one of the best of yeast cakes into one cupful luke warm milk, add one teaspoonful sugar, set the cup in a warm place till the yeast rises to the surface, then pour it in centre of flour, add one egg and a balf pint luke warm milk, mix all int a dough, adding more flour, turn it onto a board, and knead it till it ceases sticking to the hands, cover the bowl with a pie plate and place it on the kitchen table. This mixing should be done at 10 o'clock at night. At 6 o'clock in the morning roll

and for the clogging of the bronchial tubes, which is usually the cause of the cough. It eaten freely at the outset of a cold, they will break up even a a rous attack.

How to Brea he-All children should be taught to breathe through the nose and to keep the month tightly closed. Many disease germs enter through the open mouth, while, it the mouth is kept closed, the air becomes purified while passing through the long moist passages and tempered for the lungs .- Philadel phia Record.

### THE STORAGE OF FURS.

"Furs are easy enough to keep during warm weather." said a storer of furs the other day. "If fadies would only use a few simple preventives they could keep them at home as well as we can in our storerooms. Of course a fur garment is better hung up than folded away in a box or trunk : first, because there is less danger of crushing and wrinkles; second. because moths can be more readily seen at their work. The best plan is to select a dark closet and have it papared all aver, top and bottom, with tar paper. As its surface is sticky, it should be covered with asccond coat of paper to prevent the clothes coming in direct contact with the tar. For this second coat I find newspaperas good as anything that can beused. Perimps the smell of printers'ink helps the tar to do its work, or it may be because newspaper is porous and allows the ar odor to come through more readily. Before hanging in this closet, all garments, both fur and wool, should he carefully beaten with a slender cane. Here is the great secret of keeping furs. It is in cleaning them before they are put away. If a moth or a moth egg goes into the closet with them the danger is only partially prevented. While the egg will hatch, the moth only lives for a short while and cannot increase, but during that brief life I have known these little insects to spoil the beauty of an elegant garment. So the greatest care should be taken to beat and comb furs clean before storing them away. For this purpose a fur comb should be used, or a slender, strong cane, that will reach the skin itself. The second plan is to remove the garments from this closet about once a month and give them a thorough beating. Some persons hang them in the sun on these occasions, believing that the sun destroys moths and moth eggs, while, as a matter of fact, it hatches the eggs, and, like any other

heat, makes the moth thrive. "Where only a chest or trunk or, as is sometimes the case, only a pasteboard box is to be had, then the management is different. After the cleaning process

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla has over and over again proved by its cures, when all other preparations failed, that it is the One True SLOOD Purifier.

the oven.

An attractive way of preparing tried broad, or eronous as they are called. for serving with soups, is to cut the -liets of bread in small circles the size of a silver quarter; place them upon a tin with a attles on stock. Pat the tin in the over and rook the breat institut is crispand brown. While hot dip them in melted butter and quickly roll in grated cheese.

To prevent many an attack of toothwhe rime the mouth out after eating. If the teeth are imperfect so that food readily lodges in them, they should be brushed after every meal. The frequent washing of the month prevents the accumulation of fattar on the teeth: The months of babies and young children should be washed with the most berupalous care, in order to prevent thrash an . ulceration.

### -----REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

The queer places men propose in aren't a hit queerer than the place women accept tacm in.

A woman's logic is like a flea; it umps around lively enough, and you can never put your finger on it.

A single moth that gets away will make a soman more unhappy than all of her early love aff firs put together.

The man that puts on a nonchalant air when he asks a woman to marry mm is the same boy that used to whistle when ie went past a graveyard at night.

Men love most to be admired ; women love most to be loved.

Men always like to have girls think that they get so scared when they pro-0086.

A woman always judges a man's clothes by the way her favorite actor dresses

Style is the way all women dress ; distinction is the way only one woman dresses.

The proof that men are vainer than women is that they are too vain to show it.

What became of that Samuels girl that Pottersby was flirting with last summer? You mean the girl that Pottersby thought he was flirting with? She married him. London Tit-Bits.

والمسيدة واستعلم الربيجان والشبع الرجريية الاحتاز والا The first system of the state of the second system of the system of the second system of the ter the action of Women my remedies. Mrs. E. Woons, 578 St. Paul St., Montreal.

The heat was terrible ; but Barbay did not seem to mind it as she hurried along the close, dusty street, her clean calico gown giving her a bright fresh look that it did one good to see on such a day. In her arm she carried a queer looking bundle. She smiled happily as she hurried on, her thoughts all of father, dear father, to whom she was going.

8

Stopping as she reached the City Hall, she looked up, half expectantly and hopefully, up at the tall tower reaching so far, far above her. A brighter smile came into her face as loud, clear and distinct came from above the clang-clang

She looked a moment longer, but father was not to be seen; dear father who was so good and kind and whom everybody loved. And why shouldn't they? How could they help it, and how could they do without him? Why, father was the Town Clock, or one-half of it, as mother used to say, Mr. Harper being the other half. Poor Mr. Harper! she was so sorry for him, because his little baby boy was dead.

She was at the foot of the long flight of steps now; the steps leading to Father, dear father, the Town Clock; for strange as it may seem, there is in one of our Southern cities a town clock whose enty face is a human face, whose only hands are human hands, and whose machinery is the muscle of a strong man's arm.

Any one else might have thought the long flight of steps leading to the tower a tedious climb in the heat ; but Barbay only stopped a moment to look up. She loved the long climb, because it took her always nearer dear father; and then it seemed so odd to be going up, up over the tops of the houses and stores, and to look down every little while through the tunny little windows and see the people growing smaller and smaller until they looked like fairies, then to look up at the beautiful sky and wonder about the dear Heavenly Father Who loved everyone so dearly and Who watched over them always. Up higher and still higher the little feet climbed, until there was only a wooden door between her and father. Softly she opened it and peeped

"Bless my soul and body !" said a pleasant voice; and the next moment Barbay was in her father's arms.

"What brought you here this not day, Sweetheart, and what's in the bundle? he asked, after she had almost smothered him with kisses.

The dressmaker next door let me do an errand and gave me this," said Bar-bay, taking up the bundle she had laid aside and proudly displaying a big cantaloupe.

"And you brought it for father to look at?" he said, with a twinkle in his eye.

"For father to eat," she said, sweetly. "You always remember your old father, Sweetheart," he said lovingly. "Well, I will try to manage one-half if you'll attend to the other. I could not possibly eat more than that while you are here. It would be so impolite, you know."

It I go away will you eat it all?" she asked, again putting her arms round his neck, but looking into his face as tho'

"I could not touch it, I would be so floor. She must have been asleep. She picked herself up and wondered what made her go to sleep all in a moment. And father, why he had fallen asleep in his chair, too. Dear father, he looked so white and tired; but then he had been the Town Clock all day and all night, so that Mr. Harper could be at home with his little baby boy. his little baby boy.

Would he sleep long and get rested, she wondered. Before father came the Town Clock had fallen asleep and failing to strike the hour on time had been discharged. It gaver her such a happy, helpful feeling to think she was here now to wake father in time. She was so glad she had stayed. She would let him rest a few moments longer, but it would soon be time for the town clock to

strike. She stood at one of the windows and looked down, down on the busy city, then up at the rapidly moving clouds, already being kissed by the sun, as he bade them a loving good night. She -clang-clang-clang-clang that told loved to watch him from here as, his her the hour of day. day's work done, he slowly disappeared from view leaving such beautiful and hopeful promises behind. But better still, she loved to be here with father when he watched over the sleeping city. Once she and mother had stayed till they

could hear him call out, so loud and clear, Twelve o'clock, and all's well !"

Sometimes he was forced to rouse the sleepers when a fire broke out, lest their beautiful city should be damaged or destroyed. No wonder every one loved the Town Clock who warned them of danger and watched over them sleeping or waking.

It was time to wake him now.

"Father." she said, softly, going to bis side. "Father." she repeated louder. as he did not reply.

How soundly he slept. She called, called again and again, even shook him ; but he would not wake. What runst she do" If she could not wake him the clock would not strike and they would discharge him as they did the other man; and then what would become of mother and the children?

With the tears rolling down her cheeks, she made one more agonizing effort to waken him, and then looked in helpless despair at the clock and at the motionless bell. Suddenly a thought came to her that made her start and tremble. Could she? Dare she? She must try for dear father and the mother and children.

Climbing on a chair, she took down the hammer that felt so heavy, and then, pushing the chair close to the great bell, she climbed into it again, this time on her knees so she would be where she could strike well. Her little eyes went up to the clock, that still marked one second of the time. She was not too late.

Clang-clang-clang-clang-clang -cla-ng-cla-ng.

The nammer dropped to the floor, and, burying her face in her hands on the rim of the bell, Barbay caught her breath and gave a terrified sob.

Had she counted right? It had never sounded so before. It seemed as though the first sound had deafened all the others and would never stop. Did it sound so to those who were listening? Did everybody know it was not father, dear father? How dreadful it all was! Would they do anything to father-or to

hei-if it was all wrong? She looked up. How soundly father slept' Mr. Harper would soon come now and let him go home. He would not mind his going to sleep, for he had been kind to him.

There were footsteps on the stairs. she loved every curve and impress on it. Mr. Harper was coming. No, there were voices. In an instant Barbay was at her disappointed," he said, taking off her father's side and, putting her arms round his neck, kissed the white, tired face and called him by every endearing name she could think of. As the door opened, she drew her arms more tightly round him. as tho' she would protect him from threatene l hsrm. "Huiloa! What's this?" said the Mayor, as he and the janitor entered. "Don't, please don't let them dis-charge him," said Barbay, her big, sad eyes looking anxiously at the two men. 'He could not help it, indeed he could not; for he's been the Town Clock all day and night. Oh don't, please dont!" she pleaded, the tears beginning to roll down her cheeks. "This is more serious than I thought," said the Mayor gently drawing the child the child away and putting his ear to her father's heart.



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think we must see that he has a few days to rest before he goes to work again."

"Oh," gasped Barbay—"oh, how beau tiful !" Then I don't mind—no, I don't mind all that dreadful part-I don't mind anything"-and putting her head on the Mayor's shoulder she burst into tears.

The next day the story was told all over the city of how the tall tower had been struck by lightning and the Town Clock had been stunned and unconscious for hours; and of how Barbay, who had been stunned too for a few moments, had tried to be the Town Clock herself so that father, dear father, might not be discharged .- Annie Weston Whitney in The Independent.



One of the fads, and they are numerous, of modern legislation is fully exemplified in the recent action of the Delaware legislature, which proposed to do away with the kissing of the Bible in taking an oath in the courts. Its passage was advocated on the ground that the practice was likely to spread contagious diseases. One of the opposing speakers proposed an amendment to the effect trat a new Bible should be provided for each witness about to swear.

cation was conducted with equal care but the child of African descent dire-played the greatest sptitude. Before reaching years of maturity the girl of Caucasian descent left th good people who adopted her and their whole care was now bestowed upon the colored child. After his weiterment from husiness the After his retirement from business the gentleman desired to travel through this country, but he found that in every Northern city he entered he was obliged to burden himself upon the hospitality of friends or relatives, because no hotel would let the dark skinned girl pass its portals unless registered and treated as a servant, and this was never permitted. When it came to the question of considering her higher education, it was found that none of the leading institutions of learning in this country set

apar: for the instruction of girls woul! admit within its walls one tainted with African blood. As a result, they were driven to the freer British air of Quebec, where, under the tuition of one of the educational institutions for which that city is famous, the young woman soon becomes proficient in four or five languages and finally was graduated . s thoroughly accomplished a girl as coul . be found in this country in a week's walk. In Quebec she met a young Frenchman Every Department is teeming with of distinguished family and he became so enamored of her mental as well as her physical charms, as he saw them, that he married her. He is now a member of the Canadian Parliament, and a con-Easter Capes & Jackets stant adorer of his accomplished wite and beautiful child. It is now under consideration to take this young woman abroad for the purpose of having her presented at the various foreign courts, where her accomplishments will procure her a ready entrance and a warm wel-

# THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

come.

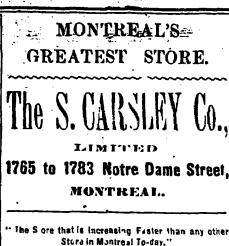
A local journal says that a number of brokers recently held an in ormal meeting and figured out the losses of Montreal speculators of wheat in Chicago to be not less than \$750 000.

In the British House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, an swering a question on the subject, an nounced that a contract had been signed between Canada and the Petersons, of Newcastle, for a fast steamship service between Canada and Great Britain.

But, Mr. Chamberlain added, the conract still requires the sanction of the Imperial Government, which is considering the matter.

The Registrar General of Scotland has issued a return which shows that the population of Scotland has increased from 2,995,771 in 1856 to 4 186 849 in 1896, an increase in forty years of 397 per cent. In Scotland, as elsewh-re, there is a tendency for the people to congregate in towns, and in the eight principal cities, which had a collective population of 1 518 347 last year, as compared with 837 540 in 1856, there is an increase of population of 650 807, or 81 2 per cent. in the same forty years. The births in Scotland in 1896 exceeded the deaths in number by 58,819.

William Joseph Ryan, in Common Pleas Court, of Cleveland, O., has sued W. J. Hart, executor of the estate of Margaret Ryan, guardian of Thomas S. Ryan, a minor, in a will contest. When Margaret Ryan died on Aug. 19th, 1892, she left all of her estate to her sons, excepting a small bequest to Father James J. Quinn and a small amount for a monument. One of the provisions of med wi the will was that William J. Ryan was \$15.00. to have one half of the estase if he should become a widower in five years. If his wife did not die in that time he was not to receive a penny. It is not this peculiar provision w ich precipitated the suit, but the fact that the mother carried a life insurance policy for \$2,000, which was paid into the hands of the executor. The son alleges that his father has an interest in the insurance. The Court has been asked to place a construction on



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### SMILES.

Hojak-Do you think that navigation dilk—Certainly. All that is necessary is to obtain the repeal of the law of gravi-tation. Louisville Courier Journal.

The militiaman was undergoing an examinst on for a non commissioned office What do the army regulations mike the first requisite in order that a D an may be buried with military honor pu was the question fired at him. "Death," he promptly responded. And after mature reflection the examination committee held that he was right.-Chicago. Post.

Rough on John. -Mrs. Billus-John, are ou going to vote at the primary elections this morning? Mr. Billus-No. I ave'nt time. (A pause.) Mr Billus-Maria, what are you doing with that old suit of mine? Mrs. Billus—I'm going to put it on and go and vote at the primary. I don't want folks to think we haven't a man of some kind about the house.—Chicago Tribune.

"H'm! Do you remember the first name of that young dude from the east —Annesley, I believe his last name is— that has been stopping at the Im-erial Hotel?" asked the editor of an Okiahoma newspaper a dressing a friend homa newspaper a creesing a friend who had dropped in to read the ex-changes. "We always like to get a man's name right in his obituary, any, now." "His obituary !" {j culated the visitor. "Why, pshaw ! he ain't dead " "Nope," returned the scribe. "But ne will be before morning. He's going to wear a swallow tail cost to the dance at Sagwaw Hick's."-N. w York Journal.

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hat and kirsing her forehead. He always called her his little sweetheart; but every one else called her Barbay, a name she had given herself when she was very little.

It was in a queer corner of a still queerer room in this tall tower that they sat down by a narrow table pushed cluse to the wall to enjoy their feast.

A hanging cupboard, from which a couple of spoons, some salt and a knife were taken, suggested certain house keeping arrangements, while on the table were pen, ink and paper with a book or two, evidently taken from the hanging shelves in another corner. Indeed there were only corners in which to hang things for the sides of the room were great windows looking over the city in all directions.

But the most curious thing in this curious room was the great bell reaching almost from the ceiling to the floor; a tongueless, clapperless bell that had made no motion of any kind since the day it had been placed in position many years ago. Hanging in another corner was the iron hammer that, guided by the hand of him who watched in the tower, struck on the rim of the great bell those clear, loud notes that kept a record of the passing of time over the alternately waking and sleeping city. The fourth corner held the tall, oldfashioned clock, as old as the bell itself, that had served in all that time to tell the exact moment when the town clock must strike. To Barbay it was a matter of great interest; for its face was always changing as it told of the moon and the tides and the seasons.

"Barbay," said her father when, their feast over, he saw a rapidly approaching storm, "much as I love to have you here I must send you home now as fast as you can go. You would not like to be way up here in such a storm as those angry looking clouds are bringing us." "Oh, father," said Barbay, "I should

not mind anything where you are. Let me stay, please. I love to watch the clouds play hide and seek from here."

He locked at her hesitatingly a moment and as he did so a sudden flash of lightning almost blinded them, while great drops of rain splashed on the windowsills. There was hardly time to close the windows before the flashing and booming of the heavenly artillery heran: for it was one of these sterms that come suddenly only to leave a sad story behind.

To barbay it was grand and beautiful. It seemed as though she could look right into heaven if the fishes would only last longer, she scened so close to it. She could not talk but looked occasionally at her father, who smiled on her from his seat in the great easy chair for which mother had made soft, comfortable cushions.

Summersy one wondered what made her teel so queer and why she was on the

"How long has he been this way?" he asked quickly. "I don't know. I went to sleep all of a

sudden and when I waked up I was on the floor and father was asleep too."

Get a doctor here as quickly as posible," said the Mayor to the janitor. 'He is stunned and may be so for hours. but I think he'll come out of it all right. I confess I do not know what to do myself."

"Now," he said, turning to Barbay, who was again leaning protectingly over ber father, " tell me who made the clock strike just now?"

With a terrified look Barbay crept closer to her father as she said : "Oh please, I couldn't wake him and

I was afraid they would discharge him." "Well," said the Mayor, "who made

the clock strike?" "I did," said Barbay, trembling all over.

"You," said the Mayor, looking her over carefully—" you made the big town clock strike ?"

"Please, please don't let them do any-thing to father !" said Barbay. "I tried so hard to do it right."

She half sobbed out the last words an her head went down on her father's shoulder.

The Mayor's eyes threatened to give him trouble as he said kindly :

"Come here, little woman. Do not be afraid. No one shall do anything to your father that you do not like. Come and tell me how you made the big clock strike."

Encouraged by his words and by the tone of his voice she loosened her hold of her father and had soon given an account of how she had tried to be the good, short, clean-cut name is enough. Town Clock.

"Did I count all wrong?" she asked wistully. "Oh, it was so dreadful !" The Mayor put his arm round her gently and drew her to him, his eyes time a man and wife who are residents West Thirty ninth street, this city, glistening and a lump rising in his of Charleston, S.C., where they move in \$2,000. To her nicce, C. Julie M. Hus-through.

"And they won't discharge father?" ad pted two children, both girls, but one \$10.000 the testatrix leaves for the use "No, he shall not be discharged, but I wi ite and one black. Their early edu- of the Hopewell Orphan Asylum.

Recently I called at a house of mourning to offer my sympathies to the de ceased's relatives, who were friends of mine, and I remained at the house for some time afterwards. I was in a room in which there were a number of other male friends of the deceased, and during the time I was there these people did nothing else but relate funny stories. Now, this was in the home of a Catholic family, yet not once was the deceased's name mentioned, no prayer was offered for the repose of the departed.

In a recent interview, Mr. W. R. Grace, in referring to some of the features of the proposed Institute for the manual training of young women which he has so liberally endowed, stated : "One of the principal teachings at the institute will be cooking, something that a good many of our young women in higher walks of life want to know something about," continued the ex Mayor with a smile. "Good cooking will be insisted upon, and young women who understand this will find that they will have little trouble in securing deserving husbands and keeping peace in the houshold when they have learned this art. Or if they cannot get husbands they can be sure to obtain employment, as good cooks are always in demand.

A correspondent in the Boston Post says : It is unfortunate that parents are not more careful about naming their children. Many a man and woman has been sadly handicapped in life by a silly, puerile sounding given name. What can be more absurd than for a large, active, keen brained woman to be compelled to carry the burden of such a name as 'Lollie"? Giving a child a whole nest of names is almost equally bad. They are sure to be "parted in the middle," and mistakes are always occurring because the numerous initials cannot be remembered by friends. How te st for Justine Belcher, her sister, the many men of prominence in affairs are there whose middle name or even initial you know off hand. It is Grover Cleve-land, Tom Reed William McKinley, Hospital, Trenton, \$10 000; Catholic land, Tom Reed William McKinley, Hospital, Trenton, \$10,000; Catholic Benjamin Butler with everyone. One Orphan Asylum at Hopewell, NJ., \$20,

From the Philadelphia 'Times the following is reproduced: "There are in this city (Philadelphia) at the present

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the will. At the conclusion of William J. Bry an's speech at St. Agustine, Fls., on Thursday last, the crowd pressed forward to shake hands with him. Their weight caused the platform on which were Mr. Bryan and the committee, to collapse, and about a hundred persons fell into the darkness below. Mr. Bryan was picked up unconscious and removed to a physician's office, where an examinstion revealed that he had received no injuries of a serious character. Forty people were hurt.

The Sultan of Zinzibar has issued a decree abclishing slavery. It provides that existing rights over concubines snall remain as before, unless freedom is claimed by a concubine on account of cruelty. But in general terms the concubines will be regarded as wives. The Government will pay compensation for all slaves legally held.

Mr. D. A. Lafortune has been appointed one of a commission of three to conduct an enquiry into charges against a number of officials connected with the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, of interference in politics.

The will of Mary Houdayer was filed for probate last week in the King's County Surrogate's Court, New York. Mrs Houdayer left an estate valued at \$125,000, of which a very large portion by the terms of the will goes to Catholic institutions. The income of \$10 000 is to be paid to her brother, Louis Stanislaus Husson, of North Branch, N J., and at his death the principal is to be divided among the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, the Orphan Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul and the Hospice Français, all of this city. To her executors the testatrix left \$40,000 in income of which is to be paid to her

000; \$5000 for the Catholic Home for the Aged at Beverly, N.J.; Catholic Orphan Asylum, New Brunswick, \$5,000; Eye and Ear Hospital, Trenton, \$1,000; French Catholic Orphan Asylum, at 215

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