st productions of

at low prices and

BROS. ame St.

lviser is just pub-interested in pat-should order a outspoken than Socialists are, hay know from a speech made s live to-day, and

colors. Burke, the English orator and statesman, gives us ample information on that subject.

The poor deluded people, seeing that they had been duped and led astray, hailed Napoleon as their deliverer. God keep far from us the liberty Socialists and their party some 2000 years ago, as appearing the writings of Sallust, a was a sawn Roman historian and contra

THE COUNTRY OF THE PROPERTY OF



will ye endure this, yet the bravest

our hands, our valor shall prevail.

enough to make seas and level moun-

yet cannot succeed in squandering

light, in his famous "Quo usque tan-

dem Catalina, abuteris patientia nostra? "How long, Cataline, wilt

thou abuse our patience?" Had not

Cicero's able opposition succeeded in

undeceiving the people, Cataline

would have wrought the ruin of his

country and would have plunged his

fellowmen into unutterable woe and

Some 1800 years later Mr. Ber-

ger's predecessors were more successful when bringing about the French

revolution—the darkest spot in his-

tory. The world had never before

nor after seen so much crime and in-nocent bloodshed as it saw in those

lions of the French people were led

could venture forth into the streets in broad daylight. Innocent people were robbed of their possessions, dragged out of their houses, and mercilessly butchered by those very men that had before spoken so fair of golden freedom. Where was the realization of their dreams? Where the

action of their treams? Where the mal distribution of goods? Those magogues deprived the people of cir possessions to fill their own flers. Burke, the English orator

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SOCIALISM ATTACKS THE CHURCH,

Vol. LIV., No. 40

No one can now say that American jeaders of the Socialist party are not bitter antagonists of the Catholic Church. Unknown to many Catholies they are engaged in this work of men? Would you not prefer to the die a brave death the crease at the polls last autumn havable and shameful life whose end shall be a dishonorable grave? Being made them bold. For several years they kept quiet as to the true fore gods and men I tell you that our time is come. Victory is in aning of their movement, but lately they seem to think the time has come to tear away the mask.

A few days ago. I happened to submit to such treatment as we englance at the Chicago Socialist, and dure? Those in power have wealth found therein an article entitled "Catholics and Socialism," supposed to tains, whilst we are left without the means of subsistence. They have two or more mansions whilst we be a defense of Socialism against ag gressive Catholicism. As an impartial observer, I would say that I agree in nothing with the writer, have not so much as a lair to dwell in. They are luxuriant to excess and Victor L. Berger, except that God is a perfect Being. Mr. Berger indulges never tire of collecting money. They indulge in every possible pleasure and in assertions but proves nothing, all the money they have. We, on the hence no arguments are needed to refute him because quod gratis assertur gratis negatur.

But for the benefit of the public I would like to inquire into the birth of some of his assertions. Mr. Berger asserts that the Catholic Church in her clergy has been the oppressor of the poor and the helpmate of the rich. I should like to know where Mr. Berger gets this information. History has taught the world just opposite, namely, that Church has always proven a kind mother to the poor and has been the curb of those in power—that the poor have always been fed by those people whom Mr. Berger pleases to dub "dupes"—the monks and nuns. There is not a reliable historian that does not agree with my assertion. Berger calls the monks and nuns

vou."

misery.

"dupes" because he says they "are compelled to render menial services to the rich and powerful church dignitaries and to renounce all the happiness of life." To my personal knowledge monks and nuns knowledge monks and nuns are as free as other human beings. The life they lead and the work they do they do of their own accord, because their With regard to the ignorance of

the monks, history tells me that the monasteries were the seats of learn ing in times gone by, and they are yet, as I well know from experience. I have been educated by some of these monks and know them to be bright and cultured men. Some of them are just as learned as they are unpretentious. There may have been and no doubt are exceptions, but exeptions confirm the rule.

Berger, moreover, says, "it's due to your work (the clergy's) that things have come about as they are." If this is so, they have done admirably well. All the world sings their praises when speaking of the respective of the French revolution. France was a chaos, Miller of the French revolution. praises when speaking of the progress we have made these last 1900 years. and how humane we have grown through Christian influence.

through Christian influence.

Continuing, Comrade Berger speaks of "absolute liberty" in a figite being which sounds not only illogical but is a contradiction. Absolute liberty the most horrible crimes were committed. Women nor children could venture forth into the streets

but is a contradiction. Absolute liberty exists only in an absolute liberty exists only in an absolute being, a being absolutely independent. Unless he can prove men an infinite being absolute freedom in man is impossible. No being can be at the same time finite and intinite, again he tells the Catholic "Samas" to clear the field and make room for Socialism. He pretends to be semething new, but some of his predecessors were of an ancient date. First, and foremost among them stands Cataline, the most approbrious reprobate of older times. It was he that voiced Socialist sentiments. he that voiced Socialist senting

Figally Mr. Berger says, "We do not wish to rob you (the people) of your faith." But you don't wish them to live up to it. No believer

being can depose the Godhead, else there is no God. If this Being stands on the topmest round of His committing crime. You know what there is no God. If this Being I have in mind to do, and the spirit stands on the topmest round, of His of the times urges me on to act. own will, it is also His will that the You know what fate awaits us if we rest shall stand on the places assigndo not liberate ourselves, for since ed to them by that Being. the republic has passed into the

This is the reason why Socialism hands of a few all power is centered and Christianity will always be at in these few. All wealth is in their variance. The perfect understanding hands, or in the hands of those to of the relation existing between finite whom they give it. Theirs are the beings themselves, and that existing riches; ours is dire want. How long between the finite and the Infinite Being, is the cause of the happiness of the blessed in heaven, the source of their perfect contentment and harmonious union, while we on earth, owing to our finite minds, fail to have a perfect knowledge of this relation of being to being, and of being to the Eternal Being. We grope What mortal of common sense will in darkness and to use the words of St. Paul, "see now as in a dark manner, and as it were through a glass.' Hence, friction will occur, rights will be infringed upon, and life on earth remain continual warfare, a constant struggle; and in endeavoring to better our lot by a movement that is godless we should only make selves more miserable.—August Bebber, in New World.

DEATH OF ADRIAN ISELIN.

contrary, poor and forsaken at home, in debt abroad, are com-New York, March 29 .- Adrian Isepelled to lead a miserable life. What, lin, the banker, who died yesterday think ye, do you not want liberty, in his eighty-seventh year, was the blessed freedom you have sought after so long? Besides this riches, generous benefactor of the Catholic Church, the gifts made by him and glory, honors, all shall be yours. But what need I to exhort you, the his family aggregating nearly a million dollars. Mr. Iselin's gifts were state of affairs, the danger you are made mainly from the respect that in, poverty and the hope of attaining he had for the religion of his wife the end proposed urge you onward and family.

and are more eloquent than my words. You may dispose of me as Mr. Iselin was married in Baltimore, in 1845, to Miss Eleonora you please. Soul and body I am wil- O'Donnell, daughter of Columbus ling to serve you and should I chance O'Donnell, of that city. Miss O'Donto be made consul I shall be more nell was related to John Carroll, the ready to serve than to command first Catholic Bishop of the United States. For forty years they and In some such terms spoke the nototheir family made their principal home at New Rochelle, N.Y. Ten rious scoundrel, Cataline. Had his eloquent words been true who would years ago Mrs. Iselin built St. Ganot but pity him and his poor fol-lowers? But Cicero, who, like briel's Church at New Rochelle, one of the most picturesque church edi-But Cicero, who, like Washington, is justly styled "the fices on Long Island Sound. Together Father of his Country," exposed Cawith a rectory and home for the taline and showed him in his true Sisters of Charity, it is said to have cost \$250,000.

The couple celebrated their golden wedding on December 11, 1895. seven children and twenty grandchildren were in attendance and the occasion was commemorated by the children by the unveiling in St. Gabriel's Church of a memorial window representing the espousal of Joseph and the Virgin. The children are Adrian Iselin, Jr., C. Oliver Iselin, William E. Iselin, Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, Mrs. Delancey Astor Kane, Mrs. John G. Beresford, and Miss Georgianna Iselin. The children have since added a complete set of memorial windows in memory of their mother. Mes. Kane has given the church a marble baptismal font to commemorate the conversion

her husband to the Catholic faith. Another gift was made when the samily transferred its gymnasium property in New Rochelle to St. Gabriel's parish for a school for child-

demy of the Ursuline nuns.

Since the death of Mrs. Iselin, in 1897, the banker and his family have continued to make costly gifts to the continued to make costly gifts to the Church. They contributed largely to the building of St. Catherine's Church in Pelham, and to a church in the coal regions; and last year Mr. Iselin gave a \$50,000 church and a rectory to the Italian Catholics of New Rochelle. The latter gift greatly pleased Pope Pius X, when he heard of it. He expressed his ap-preciation of the magnanimity which would prompt a Protestant gentle-man to make such a splendid gift to his Italian fellow-countrymen in a

his Italian fellow-county, foreign land.

Two years ago the banker's youngest daughter, Miss Georgianna Iselin, gave a home for convalescents to the Church. It was built at Scardale. Westchester County, and named St. Eleonora's Home, in memory of her mother.

A new "daily" in Chicago is to be un exclusively by women. One of the features, we presume, will be a wight, chatty man's page—Puck,

AND TRINITY.

Over in Dublin recently, Honest John Dillon discussed the relations of Trinity College with the Irish people, past and present, in an address that evoked great applause from his audience. It deserved to do so. Here are his words in part-words that will appeal to every Irish heart familiar with past methods of that anti-Catholic institution: "Why is it that Trinity College is

now making offers begging Catholics

to come into that college? Why

were they not made two years ago? Why were they not made twelve months ago? I say that they are evidence of the immense effect and value of the ventilation of this question, and they are a proof, to my mind, that if the lay public of Ireland take up this question of higher education and the grievances of Catholics, it is impossible to resist our just demands (loud applause). Trinity College and the friends of Trinity College are impressed by the rising tide of opinion on this question. I don't blame the Trinity College men. They want to save their college. They think that they are caught between two fires, and that there is great risk of that ancient institution going to the wall. It is natural for them to desire to save it. We really have not got the same interests in saving it. In my opinion our best policy is to press on in our path, and I say this further, that in my deliberate opinion the best thing that can happen to Trinity College from the academic point of view is that there should be another institution planted in this capital beside it which will make it come abreast of modern ideas. I have said, there was nothing in the great lecture to which we have tened-and it was great by its immense learning and depth of know ledge, which has so distinguished everything we have heard from Dr. Sigerson-there was nothing in it that gave me more intense pleasure than that throughout all the ages which have passed, and in all the ef-forts which have been made by the Irish Catholics to win their way back to the Kingdom of Knowledge, from which they have been debarred, they have always put forward the demand for a free, self-governing academic university, and that they have refused, so far as their voice and their protests go. to accept a university governed from outside. That is exactly what our opponents have not done. What really is it that makes Trinity College so poor an institu-tion in comparison with all the great universities of the world—and it is a poor institution notwithstanding all the tall talk we hear about it-what is it that makes it so poor? It is because its Provost has always been appointed by the government, and because it has been a really narrow-minded, bigoted political institution If it were for nothing else, I, for my part, as an Irishman, faithful, I hope, to the most glorious traditions of our race, that is, our devotion to knowledge and our appreciation of its boundless value, I would deits boundless value, I would decline to advise my countrymen to go
into Trinity College, because I do
not value the preetige of Trinity College from the educational point of
view even if we were to look at it
from that point of view alone. I
believe it has been founded and maintained to this hour under a false
educational tradition; and I think
the best thing that could happen to
Trinity College, and the best thing
that could happen to the future
of knowledge in Ireland, is that a
new institution should be founded on
a true academic basis something in
the spirit which animated the old
university founded by Cardinal Newman, which will bring Trinity College to its bearings. I have been
charged sometimes with advocating
a policy in this matter of going to
the-Parliament of England to ask
for endowment. No, I have not advocated and policy, but I will always advocate the policy of demandcline to advise my countrymen to go

ing the right to use the resources of endowment plause). I say that at this hour of the day to talk about setting up a university by public subscription is, to my mind, an absurdity (hear, hear). Why, let any man name a has maintained a university by public subscription. The thing is unheard of. Even in rich America, where wealth is overflowing in every direction, they don't maintain universities by public subscription. And I say that, even if that were possible thirty or forty years ago, it is impossible now, because you cannot have an up-to-date, scientific, wellequipped university without immense resources and funde; and every civilized country recognizes that the cept our right, and we shall never have a university worth having until the right of a nation to do, and that is to endow, and liberally endow, the

higher education of its people.' This is a strong plea for a Catholic university which certainly is greatly needed in Ireland. It is also vigorous statement of Trinity's attitude. Truer words have seldom been spopen. It is not probable, however, that either the government or Trinity will be moved to greater

Ireland's patron saint found this year, as he always has of yore, the children of Irish exile in Mayo ready to do all in their power to fittingly commemorate his memory on his festive day. The eve of the feast was chosen for the annual concert, and at this, the local talent of the place did all they could to give life again to memories of Ireland's heroic past. The little old building used for a concert hall was packed to its utmost capacity, and a good programme, prepared by the teachers of the parish schools (the Misses O'Connor, Dunnigan, Spooner and McCoy) the members of the choir, and some of the school children under the management of Miss O'Connor, was very creditably presented. The programme was rather lengthy, but was nevertheless on the whole praise-worthy and held the interest of all

throughout, and is highly deserving of mention and remembrance. The day itself was ushered in with a plentiful display of Ireland's own people approached Holy Communion at an early Mass, and at ten o'clock High Mass was chanted by the pastor, Rev. Father Kavanagh, and an eloquent sermon on Ireland's Apostle advantage of the beautiful weather and fairly good roads to hie off to Buckingham in the evening for Hibernian concert there.

ST. PATRICE'S DAY IN ROME.

Rome, March 19.-As St. Patrick's Day fell on a fast day the fes-tival was celebrated at the Irish tival was celebrated at the Irish College to-day with a banquet, the guests at which included Cardenals Serafino and Vincenzo Veannutelli; Archbishop Smith, of Edinboro'; Monsignor Stonor. Bishop of Trebizond; Mgr Mostyn, Bishop of Menevia; Mgr, Glies, of the English College; and Mgr. Fraser, Rector of the Scotch College. Monsignor Murphy, Rector of the Irish College, proposed the toast of "The Pope." oroposed the toast of "The Po and Monsignor Stonor proposed of Monsignor Murphy.

Of all vanities and fopperies, the vanity of high birth is the greatest. True noblity is derived from viriue, not from birth. Titles indeed, now

Irish College Students at Vatican

Rome, March 16.-Some little time ago it was intimated to the Rector of the Irlsh College that the Holy civilized country in the world that Father had expressed a wish to see before him the students of the College in a body. Later on came an official note, fixing Sunday, 12th inst., at 3.30 p.m., for the reception of the students by His Holiness.

In the Hall of Consistory the Holy Father met his youthful visitors, who were accompanied by their Rector and their Vice-Rector.

An address in Italian to the Pope was read by Mr. Edmund Keohan, of the diocese of Waterford. The ad-dress speaks of the students' happifirst charge on the resources of its ness at finding themselves in the prepeople ought to be the education of sence of the Holy Father—that, too, its people. Why should Ireland be at his own invitation; of the gratidenied this right? We ask nothing tude they felt for his special symfrom the Parliament of England expathy with Ireland, and of that signal exhibition of it—the mission of his Eminence Cardinal Vannutelli, we have the power to draw apon the also of the proof of singular affecresources of Ireland, and do what is tion for the College lately given by His Holiness; finally the address offered the Holy Father filial good wishes in respect of the approaching feast of St. Joseph, the Pope's Patron Saint, and concluded by begging him "to seal his paternal affection for them by bestowing on them his Apostolic Benediction."

The tone of the Pope's reply was that of a tender and-if one may say, so—a proud father. He spoke of the special claims which Ireland had on ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT MAYO the Common Pather, and now warmthe Common Father, and how warmclaims. He had for his audience moving words of exhortation, of encouragement; he bespoke their prayers that, as he said, he "might not be wanting to the duties of his exalted office," and, finally, with every mark of fatherly feeling, he bestowed his blessing.

The Pope then went along the line of students, giving his hand to each to be kissed, accompanied by the Rector, who presented each one individually to His Holiness. With a kindly word of farewell, and a final blessing, the Holy Father then dismissed his visitors.

On Wednesday, 15th inst., Sir Francis, Lady and Miss Cruise, of Dublin, accompanied by the Rector of the Irish College, were received in private audience by the Holy Father. Sir Francis Cruise eagerly used the opportunity given by the audience to thank the Pope for Cross of the Knighthood of St. Gregory the Great recently bestowed on him by His Holiness—bestowed in admiring recognition of Sir Francis's immortal green. A large number of work in connection with the "Imitation of Christ." The Holy Father caused the entire party to be seated, and then proceeded to converse with them in the most easy and familiar way, addressing Sir Francis in Lawas preached by Rev. Father Chate-lain of Thurso. The choir and church wardens were entertained at Monsignor Murphy took occasion to a sumptuous spread by the pastor, followed by a programme of patriotic songs given by members of the choir. Dr. Powers, of Rockland, artifact in the least of his merits as a has been a Senator of the Royal ren. The Leland Castle, in Residence Park there, owned by Columbus O'Donnell Iselin, was also transferred to the church by its owner for a nominal sum, and is now an academy of the Ursuline nuns.

minded, bigoted political institution dark institution with a single mind to the institution of the table and the sweet steady championship of such concepts of Irish music that followed. A large number of young people took advantage of the beautiful weather tholic claims. The Pope thanked tholic claims. The Pope thanked and complimented his visitor. Finally, after an interview which embled rather intimate than a formal audience, the party knelt and received His Holiness's parting Benediction.

They then visited his Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY IN ROME

Rome, March 19.-To-day being the Pope's name day, His Holiness received thousands of congratula-tions. The Holy Father celebrated fass in the presence of a few int ate friends, and afterwards lunc with his sisters. The members

HOME 'INTERESTS.

Conducted by HELENE.

prompts us that goes on record for hereafter. In very truth it is hard to discriminate, for our hearts plishments, the sooner it is acquired Madonnas have dual go are so easily touched when the menare so easily touched when the menlike and hand is extended, and we are
locathe to close our door. In many
cases our sympathy is ill-placed, and
we give not wisely; and the pittance
we bestow does not always prove the
blessing we intend. As we go along
out, and the so-called cripples will
constantly being accosed by the constantly being accosted by the beggar-to all appearances a cripple in most cases-who is well able to work but too lazy to do so, and not costume a shabby appearance. ers-by. This game is about played out, and the so-called cripples will have, during their leisure moments- particularly it is important to have It's no joke that a certain old gen- a very wide good silk petticoat, for Meman keeps tab on the idle onesto think out some new scheme; for skirt sinking in about the feet. All from veterans of many a bloodless underskirt attached, so that birth," but who, like the British tion has "one eve open"-for trade we are overrun and are beginning to be incredulous of all and sundry with silks are employed, which are trir we are overrun and are beginning to the tear-choked voice and woeful thing" all wrapped up in what looked like a patched quilt, the head (or what was supposed to be the head for it was hard to decide which was beginning or end of this creature) swathed in a piece of the same cross between an Egyptian mummy and an animated rag-bagt. was left to grind out music (?) on wha was neither calliope nor hurdy-gurdy, There was a lot of sympathy and much talk expended on this possible weteran, for he had no lower limbsso it was understood. A local re porter, however, grew curious, so one night he waited round to see what happened when time came fo C'closing up." As the hour wore on the melodies grew fainter and fainter, finally sphinx-like, the creature arose, grabbed the musical (?) instrument, and as the scribe watch ed made tracks faster than it takes to tell the tale. After all, it is not always satisfying to see the wheels go round.

Mr. RTdmond also received the fol FASHIONS.

Broadcloth, once purely a winter material, is now one of the mos popular fabrics for the spring and er street costume. The trame lightness and suppleness of the oadcloths render them entire ly suitable for warm weather coat d skirt suits, although the bodice broadcloth is hardly practicable for any one who summers

and the cool mode shades give excellent results and are too the distinct operation may be necessary.

A tablespoonful of muriatic acid men. The black and white or grayish white effects are innumerable, and in some a dash of color is inson, it must be heartled and the content of the eggs; bake until brown and with a paneato knife transfer to a hot dish and serve at once. troduced. One grayish white ground worked off into rather large checks by lines of black, has tiny dots of green embroidered in silk at each

Another, in more of a shepherd's plaid ground, has little silky designs in orange scattered over it at wide intervals and not pronounced enough to make the material loud or con

and color contrasts that is growing steadily in favor in all departments of dress has its due expression in the spring millinery. So far it is chiefly to be seen in a use of two different color braids, of which one and the inner side of the upturned brim all in a panama straw of the matural unbleached tint, while the

It is not the number of charities garnish her belongings. Rosettes are very much worn as trimmings upon bodices, hats and even upon coats, and if their making doesn't come under the heading of one's accom-

As the skirts increase in width and

flare, it becomes doubly necessary that the under petticoat be decidedmajority of women are apt to give little thought to the petticoat.

The silk petticoats now made t for evening wear are fascinating to a degree. The daintiest of flowered med with numberless yards of lace ruchings and ruffles, with rosettes and ribbon streamers, with chiffor and again with silk.

The detachable flounces are popular for dress petticoats and it is upon these flounces that the chief lahor and adornment of the petticoat are expended. There is always wide silk flounce beneath the lace ruffles which would not of them be stiff enough to really affect the brought to certain busy corners and hang of the skirt. Loops, rosettes and long ribbon streamers are run through the lace and chiffon in charming confusion, both narrow and wide ribbon being frequently employed at once, while flounces are used on the colored silk petticoat as well as upon the all white and the

> For a walking costume the sili petticoat-provided the skirt itself is lined-should be some inches shorter than the outside skirt, but for evening gown a petticoat should be no more than two or three inches at most from the floor.

TIMELY HINTS.

A few drops of lemon juice give scrambled eggs a delicious flavor. When a smoked ham is about use up, steam what is left on the small Wash and let it soak in cole water for an hour, then steam for five or six hours, setting the meat cut side down on the plate in steamer. If it is to be served hot the ham will be improved by brown ing it in the oven after steaming.

To clean a soiled engraving, lay it vessel sufficiently large to allow it to the cheese is nearly m lie flat; pour clean boiling water upon it and allow it to stand until the water is cold. Take it out carefully and remove as much of the mois ture as possible with clean blotting paper; then place the engraving in press between clean white paper. It very much soiled a repetition of the

care. After the acid is removed the carafe should be rinsed in hot soap-suds, and then in several clear waters. The acid can be poured from one vessel to another and then reone vessel to another and then re-turned to the bottle for suture use. It is not always convenient to ster-ilize water, and boiling makes it tasteless. In cases where germs are to be destroyed four drops of tinc-ture of lodine in a half gallon of

ture of lodine in a half gallon of water, left to stand half an hour, render the water harmiese.

To reduce joints swollen with rheumatism the very best thing to do is to use warm vaseline freely at night rubbing each joint at least ten minutes gently, but thoroughly. This will in time soften and reduce them A diet should consist of no acids and little meat. Fresh vegetables cooked fruits (never raw ones) and aggs are best.

Old woollen stockings may be used in several ways in the household. Cut off the feet, fold the leg part over several times, sew it to keep in a nice square shape, and one has a useful kettle or tron holder. Cut open two stocking logs, then run the two pieces together, and there is a

hat veil should be taken off and by the size of the picture and the does not want to give her and detail in the picture. or scene containing many small figures will admit of a very narrow molding, while a large head demands a broad one. No definite rule can times framed with double glass ring out the perspective.

Borled starch is much improved by solved gum arabic. A useful thing to remember is that the iron will not stick to the clothes if the starch used has been mixed with soapy water.

frames, wash very gently with warn of hot water), letting it dry on. Straw matting should be cleane

salty water, wiping thoroughly and

nickel, tin or agate ware, which should afterwards be polished with old paper. To clean the wash pan, nothing is better than a few drops

RECIPES

"Collar" is the unusual name applied in England to a preparation of neat that is only slightly different parts of cold cooked ham ongues are put through the meat a paste, a little dry mustard added. press down in a bowl, put on a weight, and let stand to get cold serve at luncheon or supper.

Cheese Croquettes-Mix togethe one cupful of grated breadc. imbs, two cupsful of grated cheese, half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of with one well beaten egg to which have been added two tablespoonsful of cream; when thoroughly blended shape in o small balls, dip in yolk of egg and then in cracker crumbs and fry in hot fat until a golden brown. Serve on triangles of fried hominy with tomato sauce. . Plain Rarebit—One-half pound

cheese grated, two tablespoonsful butter, one-quarter teaspoonful sait, add cheese, salt and pepper. dually the cream and the egg slight

potatoes with an egg-beater, add a yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of

NUN AS AN ARCHITECT.

NUN AS AN ARCHITECT.

Mother Frances, Superior of the Franciscan Sisters, with headquarters at Peekskill, N.Y., who died February 1st, at the age of 56 years, was one of the most noted of the Sisterhood, and excelled as an engineer and architect. She designed and superintended the building of many of the targest schools and buildings erected by the Order. She made surveys for the laying out of roads and directed the cutting of them. She had under her charge 1800 children at Mount St. Francis. She organized two companies of the boys in the school into fire fighters, and they often assisted in putting

nember, a double roll of pape tins seventy square feet whe wish to ascertain the amount re d for a room, says the House will that have never bee

poses of the ordinary house, flannel.
Old white hosiery makes excellent
rubbers for polishing furniture and
answers the purpose better than the
old dusters, etc., which many housewives save for the purpose.
Colored prints vary their frames
with their subjects, but usually have
no mats, says Harper's Bezar. Old
English hunting scenes, with a preponderance of flashing scarlet, have
narrow black frames, Japanese prints
either black or brown bamboo with
a guide for hanging the first strip mence at the side, and start the strip straight by the line, smoothing of you, letting it hang over a roll of paper which you hold in your left

> is easy. The last strip must also lap down the side wall. Cut the pagin to lay it at the side of a window put in position, then work down-ward. Lay on each strip in the

> paste: Take one and one-half pints of flour, rub smooth in a quart of ing water and let boil slowly, stirring constantly ten minutes. When cold, stir in one tablespoonful of paste and make it quite thin

THACKERY ON MARRIAGE.

And so the words are spoken and the indissoluble knot is tied. Amen. For better, for worse, for good days or evil, love each other, cling to each other, dear friends. Fulfil your course and accomplish your "life" in illness, watch and tend. Cheer, fond wife, the husband's struggle: lighten his gloomy hours with your tender smiles and gladden his h with your love. Husband, father pure, your life honest. I those who bear your name let no bad action sully it. As you look at these innocent faces, which ever ten derly greet you, be yours, too, innoreproach. As the young people kneel efore the altar-railing, some such friend's mind who witnesses the mony of marriage. Is not all we hear in that place meant to apply to ourselves and to be carried away for everyday cognition.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

Lady-Where is the agent for th

Man at the door-I can rent th Are the rents reasonable? Yes, mum,

What sort of a janitor have you? A very good one, mum.

Is he polite and attentive? Yes, mum.

He's a good Christian man, is he? Yes, mum. A politer, more atten-tive, honester or more Christian man I'm delighted to hear that. Where

FATHER KNEW WHY.

"Pop."
"What is it, Johnny?"
"What is the head of a bedstead always higher than the foot?"
"For the same reason that the rearcheels of a wagon are always bigger han the front ones, Johnny."
"Thanks, pop."—Kanses City Time

+ +

TIME TO EXTINGUISH.

ard June next.

The Manion Bridge, on the Payne River, near Cornwell, was partially destroyed and carried away by an

business portion of the city on Sa-turday night. The combined loss is ed at \$250,000. The Allan Line turbiner Victorian arrived in port on Saturday morning

and received a hearty welcome from took place on the river in front of the city on Sunday. The water rose two feet and the ice was plled along the south shore twenty-five feet high.

The customs receipts of the Domiaion during the nine months of the current fiscal year up to the end of March amount to \$30,916,179, an increase of \$752,916 over the corres-

The Grand Trunk Pacific has taken for the terminus of its Lake Superior branch the tract of land known as the Indian Mission, adjoining Fort William and on the south side of the Mission and Kaministiquia

moth has arrived in the city and is threatening our shade trees. can cities and stripped the trees of their foliage, the cost of checking

With a view to establishing an mmense steel plant, twelve millionwire officials of the U.S. steel trust visited Sarnia, Ont. For some tim the steel trust has been looking for opened negotiations for establishing monster steel plant.

The Canadian Northern Railway open for freight and passenger traffic as far west as the elbow of Saskatchewan, so that settlers and save a long waggon haul by using the Canadian Northern Railway from

POPE PIUS X and AUTONOMOUS CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY.

Italian movement, known as Auto-nomous Christian Democracy is con-demned, has been addressed by the Holy Father to Cardinal Svampa,

Archbishop of Bologna:
My Lord Cardinal,—The circular of the 28th July, 1904, dressed by our Cardinal Secretary of State to the Right Rev. Ordinaries of Italy, laid down with such precision our regulations, particularly with regard to the Catholic Comwith regard to the Catholic Committees and popular Christian action that even those least acquainted with the elements of the Catechism should have understeed that there cannot be Catholic getion truly so called without immediate dependence on the Bishops. But, just as in the field spoken of in the Gospel parable, so also in that of Catholic action there has been an oversawing of south. has been an oversowing of cockle, which grows and suffocates the good grain,—and this not through the work of open enemies, but of those who profess themselves and boast of being Catholics. Such are the socaste Autonomous Christian Americans, who in the desire for an ill-understood liberty show by their ac-tion that they shake off all discipline—seak after dangerous novelties that the Church cannot approve of; asthe Church cannot approve of:
ume an authoritative attitude to
sefere in, judge, and criticize eve
hing; and go so far as to say to
see ready to how to infallibility,
not to yield to the demand for



d with their work. We are the most compassionate affection.

Take care, because you are deceived do not scruple to conduct you by a way which leads you to ruin.

even whist calling themselves Ca-tholic, not only censure the decided protests of the Bishops justly con-demning the Autonomous Democrats, but dare to assail with most insulting insinuations those whom the Holy spirit has placed to rule His Church

Now, as it has been announced that there will be held in the city of address you, My Lord Cardinal, this

1. To protest most strongly against the deceivful statements that the Pope has not spoken, that the Pope approves, and that even if he sometimes does utter protests, these are forced upon him by others;

desire to show not by words but by deeds that they are true Catholics should take no part in this Con gress;
3. That much less can priests lend

their presence, by which would be provoked those canonical penalties which we are determined, though with sorrow, to inflict on the disobe

4. Finally to give warning of the grave responsibility assumed by all those who, in any way support this society, which creates disorder in true Catholic action and does so much injury to poor youths who, exposed to a thousand other perils, have such need of being unequivocal-ly firm in Catholic principles.

We hope that this complaint of bring the guilty to serious reflection and repentance. Meanwhile, My Lord Cardinal, we impart the Apostolic Benediction to you with effu-

From the Vatican, March 1, 1905. PIUS X. POPE.

Father Mathew as Justin McCarthy Remembers Him.

In one of his recent books, Justin McCarthy says that, in his young among the literary and educational institutions of Cork was the Temperance Institute founded by Father Mathew. Here young McCarthy came often in his evenings hear lectures and debates. Father Mathew had a strong confidence in the common desire of young men and boys to cultivate their natural intelligence when the opportunity was placed easily within their reach . . He visited the institute very often young. "My own knowledge of Fa-ther Mathew," says Mr. McCarthy, "was close and intimate for many shild when I accepted from him the comperance pledge, and was invested with his own silver medal—the bedge of the order. I was a frequent visitor at his house, and he often came to see my father and mother. He as ever ready to lend a helping and, by advice or personal inter-ention, when a friend was involved a any sort of difficulty, and in the ouses of the very poorest it was officed that whenever serious trounoticed that whenever serious trou-les came on, Father Mathew was more to appear, like a protecting ar-rel, . . With all his horror of trunkenness, with his life abstinence rom all intoxicating driaks, Father lathew had a never-falling patience with and pity for the drunkard. . . It was this very attribute of unfail-ing symapthy and sweetness that made Father Mathew's influence all

How does this fine spr mit you? Surely you ar bright and just brimn in the order of their com several districts? This quite an interesting stud see how many can do th Your loving AUNT

+ + + Dear Aunt Becky : Well, the summer is co

once more. This is my to the corner. I am e take the True Witness the little letters in the have one sister and her na fun. I was going to sel caught cold, but it is not dian history, spelling and am in the third reader. lots of water and mud a We have two miles t school; we are tired whe home. We have a sugar shanty, and we tap the t syrup is lovely; I think sy taste of anythin think I have written enou time, and I think I will v I remain, your loving n

Dewittville. LITTLE BOY BL

The little toy dog is co But sturdy and staunch And the little toy soldier

And the musket mo hands.

Time was when the litt was new, And the soldier was pas

And that was the time wh tle Boy Blue

Kissed them and put th "Now don't go till I come

So toddling off to his trur He dreamt of the pretty And as he was dreaming

akened our Little Boy Oh! the years are many, are long.

But the little toy friends Aye, faithful to Little Boy

Each in the same old ple Awaiting the touch of a li The smile of a little face and they wonder as waitin

years through In the dust of that little What has become of our I Blue

Since he kissed them and

SWEET LAVENDE "Oh, Auntie, Fred Will broken his leg, and Mrs. told me to tell you she's but she is afraid she cannot you at tea to-night. I sh she couldn't! You never a house, Fred just groans a d keeps them all waiting till his mother looks worn "Poor Jessie!" said Au "I wish I could help he way. I think I will go ove ittle while this afternoon; course, she must not think company meals for me." Fred Wilkams did not le

ery wretched plight that wey wretched plight the when his mother's friend, parsons, came in to visit freshed, but it rested a straight, but it rested a straight, but it rested a straight, and a down ris chair, and a down rischair, and a down right was piled with borgathes, while another sating, with a dish of fruit cookies and a bor of each cookies and a box of ce "Well, wounded warn the battle," asked

the battle," asked cheerfully, but Fred so williams answered: "Oh, we think he we now. It is not a com-

tements that n, that the

of Cork was

ledge of Fa-

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS. BY AUNT BECKY

Dear Boys and Girls:

How does this fine spring weather suit you? Surely you are all feeling bright and just brimming over with life. The true forerunner of the hap py summer days is here in our frien the robin. Are there any of my little friends who can name the birds in the order of their coming to their several districts? This would be quite an interesting study. Let us

see how many can do this. Your loving AUNT BECKY.

+ + +

Dear Aunt Becky : Well, the summer is coming again once more. This is my first letter once more, to the corner. I am eleven years old. I love to see the summer. We take the True Witness and I read the little letters in the corner. have one sister and her name is Margaret Clare, and we have un. I was going to school and I caught cold, but it is not better yet. I study geography, grammer, Canadian history, spelling and reading. I am in the third reader. There is lots of water and mud around here. We have two miles to walk to school; we are tired when we get We have a sugar bush and a shanty, and we tap the trees. The syrup is lovely; I think syrup has the taste of anything. Well, think I have written enough for this time, and I think I will write again.

I remain, your loving niece,
HELEN McA. Dewittville.

LITTLE BOY BLUE.

The little toy dog is covered with

But sturdy and staunch he stands, And the little toy soldier is red with rust. the musket moulds in his

hands. Time was when the little toy dog

was new,
And the soldier was passing fair; And that was the time when our Little Boy Blue

Kissed them and put them there "Now don't go till I come," he said

"And don't you make any noise!"
So toddling off to his trundle bed, He dreamt of the pretty toys; And as he was dreaming an Angel's

Awakened our Little Boy Blu Oh! the years are many, the years

But the little toy friends are true! Aye, faithful to Little Boy Blue they

Each in the same old pla

Awaiting the touch of a little hand, The smile of a little face; And they wonder as waiting the long years through

In the dust of that little chair, What has become of our Little Boy

Since he kissed them and put them

-Eugene Field. + + +

SWEET LAVENDER.

till his mother looks worn o

"Poor Jessie!" said Aunt Louise.
"Twish I could help her in some way. I think I will go over there a little while this afternoon; but, of course, she must not think of getting company many to the said of the course. my meals for me."

Fred Williams did not look in a very wretched ptight that afternoon when his mother's friend, Miss Loudse Parsons, came in to visit him. It is true his left leg was stretched out straight, but it rested on the extension part of a very luxusious Morris chair, and a down cover was thrown over him. A table at his right was piled with books. right was piled with books and ma-sagnes, while another stood at the left, with a dish of fruit, a plate of cookies.

day, and he wants to get out on the and run, and pitch for the boys and go out at night and spear suck-ers in Jackson's brook, and—well, just everything !"
"That does sound hard, but, Fred,

there are plenty of things to do, af-ter all. See, I've brought over my chessmen and the board, and a book, The Game of Chess.' You study it and we'll have some splendid bat-

"Call me the Japanese and you the Russians," demanded Fred, eagerly. "Anything you like; but if you are a general you must be a brave one, has been a pretty mean day, but it and shut up in the guardhouse all takes a fellow a while to get his the bad soldiers Mr. Fuss, Mr. Groan balance." and Mr. Cross."

"Well, I'll try, Miss Parsons," Fred answered, in such a bright tone that his mother threw a kiss at him, and Miss Louise remarked promptly:

"Then I'm going to reward you with a story, and, meanwhile, Jessie, you must take a good nap. You have had an anxious day, but Fred and I will entertain each other for a while."

Mrs. Williams, looking rested ready, smiled and left the room.

"Now for the story, Fred. It's about a man who was a good 'deal worse off than a boy with a broken leg. This poor man had no legs at all; but he had one of the cheeriest voices I ever heard, and really merry eyes. I saw him at frequent intervals all the time I was last in Washington, and he was quite as good as a sermon on good cheer. One chilly day I stopped to look at some cloaks in a department store window, when the wind blew a whiff of some rich fragrance to me. I sniffed, and tried to think what it was. It put me in mind of my old Quaker Aunt Ruth, and when I turned the corner I knew There in a sort of wheeled chair or cart sat a cheery man with a quilt over his lap, holding our little white envelopes, and saying Lavender! Fresh lavender! five cents a package !' Then I knew why I had thought of Aunt Ruth, There were always lavender bags among her sheets and with the pile

"That day I passed right by, for the chill of the Potomac dampnes was penetrating my fall coat. But it was not long before, one mild, sunny morning, I went that way again, and that time I stopped to purchase. When I took two packages he seemed as pleased as if I ad made him a gift.

"Do you raise it,' I asked, and he gave a smile at my ignorance.
"'Tt's shipped from England, ma' am. I get a bale of it at a time through a wholesale druggist. Take it out of the envelopes and put it in a looser package, and it will smell more. Then, if it quits, just crush it a little, and it will be sweet again. Seems as if the more it's crushed the sweeter it ds."

"Like some people. I suppose,' I thought to myself. Then I ventured to say: 'Were you injured in the war.

"He laughed outright. 'No such "He laughed outright luck for me. If I'd been old enough to give my legs to my country, an had a seventy-two dollar pension now, to take care of me, I suppose I

"He looked so sober for a minute that I was sorry I had asked him the question. Then he looked up with the old bright smile: But I'm lucky, ma'am, for all that. Lavender sells wall—lots better than pendis and shoestrings some of the men have. Then the fresh air keeps me strong and well, and this corner is one of the slightliest spots in the world. Why, it's worth dollars to me, ma'am, just to look up at that Capitol dome, and then down across the Mall to the Monument—kind of uplifting, somehow.' Then he paused and looked up at me a little shyly, to see if I would understand: Tvs often thought of that other lame man that lay at the Beautiful Gate. Don't you believe he grew fond of that gate? I'vs an idea that after Peter cured him he came back once in a wills just for love of it.'

"I could not stay to hear him any more that time, for I had already lineared too long. But that was not

cookies and a box of candy.

"Well, wounded warrior, how goes the battle," asked Miss Louise theoriully, but Fred scowled. Mrs.

"Oh, we think he will do very well now. It is not a compound fracture, and if he will only be patient."

"Patient!" broke in Fred. "How in the world can a fellow to patient.

The patient of the patient. "Oh," broke in Fred. "is that the patient of the

her some. Well, I asked about him in the neighboring store, and the corner policeman told me more, so I

In the front lawn of a two-story,

"Yes, I think I will enjoy it imsarned that he supported an old nother and helped a widowed sister anything else gave him strength and

the prosperity he had?"

Fred tried to look indifferent, but he answered promptly enough. guess that smile of his "

"Good for you, Fred! And if the smile can conquer no legs, just see this next month or so what a smile can do for one leg and a sick leg." Fred waited for a moment, then, with a look that was like his mother's, he held out his hand and said: me about that lavender man, and I mean to try the best I can to make things go all right for mamma. This

"Indeed it does, too," put in Mrs. This is not a 'company supper,' but I know we shall both enjoy a picnic tea right here with Fred."

up with a firm determination in his heart that lasted till his leg was well, to "fight a good fight" and "You loo make cheerfulness his watchword.— suppose the Zion Herald. + + +

THE GARDENER AND THE FLOW-ER.

Once, in a sheltered garden there bloomed a beautiful flower so sweet and pure that the south wind forsook all other parts to sweep ceaselessly, caressingly around it, whispering soft words of love.

But one day the flower faded, nor could the south wind, the warm kisses, revive its drooping head.

Then came the gardener through his garden, who, seeing the dying flower, plucked it from its stem, and, tearing out its golden heart, buried it deep in the golden earth

"Cruel, cruel man !" shrieked the south wind, because it understood All winter long the cold, white

snow lay on the heart of the flower, and over it the south wind sobbed its rage at the pitiless gardener. But when spring came, behold, the flower arose more beautiful than be-

And the south wind, understanding, kissed the bronzed cheek of the gardener in joyous penitence.

Wondrous kind is the Gardener o the Universe, though man, foolish and fickle as the south wind, understands him not, and as one who love all growing things will stoop to brush a little blemish from the humblest flower, so stoops He to remove the smallest flower from the tiniest petaled stars. blossom in His great garden of light

TWO INSTRUCTIVE TRICKS. A very pretty effect may be produced by causing a candle to burn while almost immersed in water in tumbler. The experiment, which is very simple, is as follows: Insert a the lower end of a short candle order to make that end heavier, and place the whole in a glass containing enough water to reach the upper edge of the candle without wetting the wick. At first thought nothing seems stranger than to expect a "Oh, Auntie, Fred Williams has broken his leg, and Mrs. Williams doil me to tell you she's so sorry, but she is afraid she cannot entertain you at ten to-night. I should say she couldn't! You never saw such a house, Fred just groans and fusses, and keeps them all waiting on him till his mother looks worm out."

to take care of me, I suppose I candle to be entirely consumed in such a situation. but it is simple enough. As the candle burns it grows lighter and lighter and rises on the roll one rainy night, and my so that the tighted end always remains above the surface of the water. Moreover, the outside of the tandle, being cooled, will meet much that I was sorry I had asked him the cuestion.

In the front lawn of a two-story, vine-clad, frame cottage situated in one of Boston's pretty suburbs, Harfrom his earnings. And what do you ry Singleton basked in the friendly think it was, Fred, that more than rays of a warm June sun. At his rays of a warm June sun. At his of the country, Mrs. Singleton?" feet lay a huge St. Bernard dog. asked Mrs. Irwin one eventing as they Stretched at full length, his nose between his forepaws, he was the representation of solid comfort. Occasionally he raised his massive head to ward off the flies which persisted Conn., where I taught school. There

in annoying him.

Harry had been ill of typhoid fever driends. for nine weeks, and was regaining strength very slowly. The book he maiden name?"
was reading seemed to grow uninterwas reading, and, at intervals, he moved child; my parents have been dead a "Miss Parsons, I'm glad you told restlessly in his seat, and his keen, number of years. I lived with a dark eyes, looking out from under strongly marked, prominent cycbrows paternal aunt, who educated me to wandered up and down the road, apparently in eager expectation.

A radiant smile overspread his honest, intelligent face as a slight girlish figure approached the gate. Walliams, coming in with a tray. With a bound Carlo sprang forward ("New, Louise, do not say a word, to meet Mrs. Singleton, and pranced playfully about her as she came up the walk.

"Harry, I'm sorry to have left you And the "wounded warrior" sat so long alone," she said, addressing her husband, "but I could not help to speak.

"You look very tired, Hilda. suppose the heat is oppressive in

"Yes, I am tired. I found it ex ceedingly hot. Come inside and while I prepare lunch I shall tell you of my morning's experiences."

"No doubt you transacted quite an amount of business since I saw you last," laughingly replied Harry as they entered the house.

"Now, you will be surprised to hear that after doing my shopping, I made my way to the office of Clifford. Dunn & Singleton. They were naturally pleased to learn that their junior partner was convalescent."

"How kind of you," interrupted Harry, "to think of me. Do they seem busy?"
"Yes, Mr. Clifford claims this has

been one of the best seasons for the brokers. He and Mr. Dunn expect to come out and see you next Sunday.

"I shall be glad to see them both, Hilda. I do wish I was strong enough to return to work. I am beginning to realize that my vacation has already been too long."

"Do not worry, Harry. So far, we are not financially embarrassed That reminds me of another trip 1 made. In one of the department stores I met dur friend, Mrs. Evans In one of the department She told me they were leaving town for the hot weather, and intended renting their city flat during their absence. Strange, it never occurred to me before; but after parting with her, I thought it would be a good idea to rent our two front rooms, and thereby partly make up for the unavoidable expense incurred during They are pleayour illness. santly situated, and we can well dispense with them. I was about to board a car for home when I said to myself, 'why not look after it at onca.' Turning back, I went down to the office of the Globe, and wrote nail-not too heavy-a little way in out a notice for insertion advertising the rooms. What the result will

be, time will tell. "Hilda, you did that for my sake?" "Certainly I did. I consider it my duty to help you in every possible

Ten days passed. Harry was out early one morning cutting the grass in the front lawn. So intent was he on his work that he did not perceive the entrance of an old lady and gentleman. Not until a female voice asked: "Does Mrs. Henry Singleton live here?" was he aware of their

an awkward hour to call." shall go in search of her."

"Mrs. Henry Singleton, I presur "Yes, that is generally the name to which I answer," replied Hilda plea-

"Yes, that is generally the name to which I answer," replied Hilda pleasantly.

"My name is Irwin. Let me introduce you to my husband, Mrs. Singleton. We called in reference to the rooms recently advertised in the Globe. Have you rented them yet?"

"No, I am sorry to say I have not. I had begun to think my insertion was o'verlooked."

"Well, we do not belong here; we come from Columbus, Ohio. Business called Mr. Irwin to Boston. He is intensely fond of Nature studies, and this place seems to appeal to him. Bo we have decided to remain a while. May we see the rooms?"

"Certainly; come this way, please."

"They are all that could be desired, Margaret," remarked Mr. Irwin

"Yes, I think I will enjoy it immensely."

"Did you always live in this part City Orphanage, Ogdensburg, N.Y. strolled along leisurely, while the two men remained on the plazza to have a smoke.

I met Harry, who was visiting

be a teacher." "White," mused Mrs. Irwin. "That name does sound familiar. Will you pardon me if I make so bold as to Himself. ask your mother's name?'

"Mother's name was Mary Forres-An exclamation,—a pause—then a cry of joy escaped Mrs. Irwin: "Why,

you are my only sister's child." Hilda stood riveted to the spot Her voice failed her when she tried

"Yes," continued Mrs. Irwin "without a doubt, you are my niece When your mother married Mr. White she came to New Haven to live. For four years she wrote regularly, then we heard no more. We tried by we heard no more. every means to make connections with her or her husband, but all in vain-no reply."

"I think that I was not more than three or four years old when mother died, and father did not long survive

"Is it not strange we never heard of Mary's death from any source !' "Let us hasten back, Mrs. Irwin, and tell Harry and Mr. Irwin of our

new-found relationship."

Instead of lodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Irwin became from that evening guests of honor. Each day spent under the hospitable roof of their niece revealed some new and lovable trait in her character. Harry returned to work with renewed strength and spirits; and it seemed but a few short weeks until Xmas found him and Hilda seated at dinner in a cosy home in Columbus, where the host and hostess exhausted every means at their disposal to make their visit a pleasant one. They certainly displayed their deep appreciation of the narked attention and respect accorded them on the occasion of their first visit to Boston, when a business trip was unexpectedly converted into social sojourn, and made memorable to all concerned.

-K. Hanley

A SPRING NEED.

The Indoor Life of Winter is Hard on the Health.

Not exactly sick-but not feeling quite well. That's the spring feeling. The reason-close confinement indoors during the winter months, breathing the impure air of badly ventilated houses, offices and workshops. The trouble may manifest itself in a variable appetite, little pimples or eruptions of the skin, a feeling of weariness, and perhaps an occasional headache, or a twinge of neuralgia or rheumatism. Perhaps you think the trouble will pass away -but it won't unless you drive it out of the system by putting the blood right with a health-giving tonic. And there is only one absolutely certain, blood-renewing, nerve restoring tonic—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Thousands of Thousands of grateful people have testified that these pills are the best of all spring medicines. They actually make new men, women and children bright, ac-tive and strong. Mrs. N. Ferguson, Ashfield, N.S., says: "For the bene-fit it may be to others I take much pleasure in saying that I-have found wonderful benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I be-

wonderful benefit from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. When I began taking them I was so badly run down that I could scarcely go about the house. I was also troubled with penpitation of the heart and weak spells, but the pills have fully restored me and I am now enjoying better health than I ever expected to have again."

If you want to be healthy in spring don't dose yourself with purgatives—they only weaken—they can't cure. Don't experiment with other so-called tonics. Take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at once and see how quickly they will banish all spring ailments, and make you active and strong. Sold by all medicine dealers or sent, by maif at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

WHO THE LOSER?

(From Kind Words.)

Thursday, evening, March 3, propriate exercises were held in honor of the third anniversary of the ordination of Rev. James Lacey, chaplain of the hospital and No, my friend, do not try cuse yourself for not practicing your "No, my home was in New Haven, religion, for you yourself, and only you, are the loser. When you quit the Church for any reason, you are hurting yourself immensely, and hurt ing others by your bad example, but are not hurting the Church. mean it as revenge, you are taking revenge, not against the priest. bishop or people, but against God for it is He who requires Himself; you to live up to the Church. that despiseth you (the Church) des-piseth Me," are the words of God

Let every one assure himself that. though his parish, if small, might miss him a little financially, the Catholic Church can do without him and a few millions of others and be the grandest institution on earth still. She has done it. When Henry VIII. of England threatened to leave the Church and take millions with him should the Pope not grant him a divorce, the Pope answesed: your own sakes, I hope you will not leave the Church; but if you do, the Church will live on without you."

Remember that the Church cannot dispense with any of God's own laws or requirements; if people will not comply with them, they must stand the consequences. As God does not need you in heaven, neither does the Church need you on earth. But since you do need heaven, if you consult your best interests, so do you need the Church-as she is the way to heaven. Satisfy yourselves that you cannot get along without the Church,

Did you ever consider the responsibility one incurs who leaves the Church? The faith has probably existed among your ancestors for Would you let it stop centuries. Would you let it stop with you? Would you deprive your descendants of it? If you live a If you live good Catholic and raise your children good Catholics, in a few centuries there may be thousands belonging to God's Church because you were good member. But leave the Church and in a few centuries there will be thousands of unbelievers who might be Catholics had you remained faithful to the Church. Do you see the responsibility? I repeat again; no reason in the world is sufficient to justify one in relinquishing the true Church.

WHEN KUBELIK PLAYED

Three or four years ago when the famous Bohemian violinist, Jan Kubelik, played at Music Hall, Cincinnati, the several hundred of his countrymen in the city turned out in body to do him honor. They occupied a whole group of seats and evidently expected music peculiar to

But the young master played Cho-pin and Moszkowski and Wagner, and several more, and, while the audience applauded frantically, it was noticed that the Bohemians sat perfectly silent. It was apparent they felt disappointed. Now the Bohe-mian on his native heath is impulsive and responsive as the Irishman, and people began to wonder.

Then came an encore, and ag Kubelik came before the audier This time he did not look straight ahead as before, but over toward the corner where the Bohemfans sat, nodded blithely, smiled, and raised his violin.

Suddenly, then, there came rippling out a little silver brook of melody "Yes, do you wish to see her?"
"If you please. Perhaps this is blood; they brace the nerves and strengthen every organ of the body.
"Not at all; step inside and I They make tired, depressed, ailing men, women and children bright, aclandation or the land across the sea. It may have been a cradle-song or folk-song, but what a change! The Bohemians rose and fairly went wild. They rent the air with applause and stormed him with glad cries when

They rent the air with appleuse and stormed him with glad cries when he went off the stage.

There was a well dressed middle aged Irish woman in the seat before us, and it was evident throughout that she was more amazed than pleased by the young Bohemian's flights into the realm of classic music. But her time was coming. In his last encore Kubalik played "The Last Rose of Summer." The first har roused her, and as he continued she was touched. As he neared the end he put a world of pathos into it, note after note falling like shredded rose-petals, and she bowed over the chair and shook convulsively. There were tears running down her checks as she turned round at the end and said by way of excuse.

"Usha, but that tore the heart out of me entirely i I'd have to cry in heaven if the angels played that that way i"

The Crue Mitness

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pay \$1.50, owing to change in P. O. regulations. This takes effect with subscriptions
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All Communications should be addressed to the TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., P. O. Box 1138.



THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905.

BAITING CATHOLICS.

If there were any seriousness asso ciated with the baiting of the Ca tholic hierarchy now being indulged in by certain daily newspapers.

would become the duty of a Catholic journal to speak out in deliberate and warning tones. But our experience convinces us that a section of the press is being used on this occasion to serve the ends of speculators and schemers who have found it beyond their power otherwise to inence the policy of the Dominion Government. It is not long since the public was treated to the actual -confessions of promoters who had converted powerful papers of the bes class to their use. They found when they held the papers that they could not move either the Government or the public after all.

This baiting of the hierarchy now fs but a more daring recourse other persons with selfish ends in view. What is the object of it? The most extraordinary liberties are being taken with the name and office of Mgr. Sbaretti. And to what end? Avowedly that some millions of acres or thousands of square miles of land be cut away from the Northwest Territories and annexed to Manitoba and in turn perhaps annexed to some deep laid scheme. How stupid must the Manitoba politicians be who imagine that the Federal Government can be stampeded by canards about the Apostolic Delegate; that he has been conforring with Sir Wilfrid Laurier, that he has been bargaining about the territorial claims of Manitoba upon the Dominion, and so on; that the bishops of Canada would rejoice to see him recalled by the Pope, etc., etc. All those in ventions are so reckless, so unpro voked, and so brutal in their aim that Catholics may after all treat them with contempt.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, in House of Commons the other day. made a very philosophical remark, when he said one does not stop to kick every cur that barks at one's heels. There is nothing to be gained by seriously noticing the blackguardism which the press of Canada is prepared to furnish for the price. mingly Catholics, their church and their bishops are considered fair game for the basest impertinences Catholics cannot, of course, hit back effectively through the daily press. They have no influence in that field Really the time may be coming for Catholics to get in upon the control license to insult Catholics in Canadthrough their bishops.

Since the foregoing was written n. Robert Rogers, Minister of Pub No Works in the Manitoba Gov

had for days been shaking in th ace of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The alle gation of Mr. Rogers is that Mgr. Sbaretti invited himself and Mr. Campbell, Attorney-General for Manicoba, to a private conference on Feb 20, when the two provincial Minis ters were in Ottowa with reference to the boundary question; that the Papal delegate showed them a memo andum of amendments which he had irged the Roblin Government to nake to the Manitoba school law; hat when Mgr. Sharetti presented the nemorandum he remarked "that it would greatly facilitate an early settlement of our mission, the fixing of our boundaries, which would be extended to the shores of Hudson Bay."

Mr. Rogers says that remark we threat and he seeks to connect Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government with it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier gives the straightest and clearest contradic tion to the insinuation that either ne or any other member of his Government had any communication with the Papal Delegate as to the mission of the provincial Ministers to Otta wa. When we remember that the Roblin Government tried for days to bully or hold-up the Federal Governent with the threat of this revela tion, we must suppose that the public will discount the credibility of their assertions, and decline alto gether to credit them, especially when Sir Wilfrid Laurier repudiates the insinuation they have endeavored to support. There is no need to emphasize the motive of the Roblin Government. It is to fan the flame of religious prejudice against Sir Wilfrid Laurier. They are not particularly concerned with Mgr. Sharetti, but being the representative of the Pope, it serves their purpose to strike the Premier over his shoulder The failure of the blow to reach Sin Wilfrid Laurier means the discomfiare of the attacking party. It is quite reasonable that the Roblin Government, after hanging on and off for more than a year upon vague promises of remedying the Catholic ducational grievances in Manitoba should have held an interview with Mgr. Sbaretti through their representatives on the boundary mission to Ottawa. But it is out of the question to suppose that Mgr. Sbaratti could talk to the provincial ministers concerning that mission in connection with the school question in Manitoba. Mr. Rogers is relying on the prejudices aroused by the autonomy discussion. As we have said before, we do not believe the country is interested by specially manufactured excitement except in so far as the country's interests are threatened by those promoters and speculators who are calculating the chances of the game.

OLDEST READER OF THE TRUE

WITNESS Chevalier John Heney, of Ottawa, in renewing his subscription to The True Witness, communicates the in veresting information that he in al probability, is the oldest living subscriber to this paper. The venerable gentleman tells us that The True Witness was the first Catholic paper adds, that he will continue to read it with constant interest to the end of his days, which we hope is ar event yet many years removed. Mr. Heney began to take The True Wit ness in the year 1851, which was the first year of its existence all those years," he says, "I have not missed one number. The paper from the first has been held in the espect and admiration of the Catholic community, both clergy and laity, and I am gratified to know that to day it enjoys the same undiminished regard. It is a long record, and or to be proud of. I read the par week by week with the feeling that i oices sound and practical Catholic opinion. I trust that a prosp and ever-useful future is before it. I erves the gratitude of old ge ions of readers and the supp

ple as well as of the war the non-Catholic portion of the nity. We must keep ste in view the fact that we all hold ommon citizenship in a country of which all alike, Catholic and Protestant, are proud."

markable tribute with deep appreciation. Chevalier Heney, we are glad to say, enjoys really vigorous health for a man of his years. He has lately been honored by the citizen of Ottown the city of his adoption in connection with the celebration of his 84th birthday. Perhaps the most striking fact in all his and worthy life is his physical tes timony of the great virtue of tem perance. He took the total abstinence pledge from the hands of Father Mathew in the early apostleship of that immortal priest and leader. At the present moment Mr. Heney carrying out important public tracts on the coast and is undoubtedly the oldest active contractor of the continent of America.

RELIGION ON THE DEFENSIVE.

The rank and file of the speech heard in the House of Commons upor the school clauses of the autonomy bills are of ignoble character. The general attitude of the lesser speakers towards religion is not, we fully believe, representative of the intelligence of the country. According to these legislators and protectors of Canadian interests, religious teach ing is something not easily apologized for, rather a thing that looms up as a barrier to nationality, progress and to patriotism.

And this is a British country Where do these men get their ideas Certainly not from the fathers of our British laws. At no time in her whole history has England need ed a man in any political party whose convictions with regard to public instruction were unsound Salisbury was as convinced of the necessity of religious instruction for the young as his opponent Gladstone who was one of the religious minded men of the century.

It is a solacing reflection, howev that the leaders of the Government of Canada are men inspired by nobl ideals of religion and national life. Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech on the autonomy bills was one of the notable tributes to the place of religion in education that the world has heard in recent years. Mr. Monk's remarks were likewise sound fearless. Mr. Fitzpatrick will deliver an address that cannot fail to contribute deliberative wisdom to the consideration of the question now before Parliament.

On the whole then there is ample reason to be satisfied with the fact that the representative body of Canadian opinion has taken the school question over from the press where it had fared badly upon ignorance rashly and recklessly expressed

Lieut.-Governor Jette was injured in a runaway accident in Quebec o

introduced a bill to incres stringency of the Bait Act against the United States.

Chicago decided strongly on Tues day for municipal ownership of pub lic utilities, electing Judge Dunn by the greatest vote ever cast for Mayor in Chicago.

Two banks at the Sault and seve ral private individuals have bee swindled by means of forged cheque w s. man who nosed as the represent tative of the Star Life Assurance

Lord Rosebery's reply to Mr. Red nond's speech at the St. Patrick's Eve banquet shows that the ex-Pre mier is conscious that he put his oot in it badly once again. The

ow appears that he was at some system of Home Rule of his own invention. At the same time. policy he does not set it in grofesque light to assail it. Lord sebery is no friend of Home Rule Idberal Government would nece y cause the Irish party to regard that Government with profound dis trust and suspicion.

The new Provincial Cabinet held it first Montreal meeting at the Gov ernment offices yesterday morning The principal business dealt with was a discussion of the main points the programme of the new govern ment. Matters referring to the an proaching continuation of the ion were also brought up, and large amount of routine bus posed of.

PREMIER DENIES

Knowledge of Negotiation Between Manitoba and Mgr . Sbaretti.

Ottawa, April 5.—The statemen of the Manitoba boundary del was the cause of an animated ion which took up all the time of the House of Commons this after noon, and brought out from the Prime Minister a statement knew nothing of the reported nego-tiations between Mgr. Sbaretti and Messrs. Rogers and Campbell, in which it is alleged the latter were told that if Manitoba would restore their separate schools to the Catho lics it could get an extension its boundaries. Mr. Peter also made a statement, which pears to represent the ge ing here, namely, that if Mgr. Shar etti acted as has been stated should at once be recalled.

The matter was brought up im diately after routine by the Prim Minister himself. He laid on table the last despatch received from the Manitoba Govern ent, which h later explained only came to hand vesterday and could not sooner t Then he proceeded to say that he desired to call attention a statement which had appeared thi morning in the press throughout Ca It was a statement made by Mr. Rogers, a member of the Man tion taken by him (Sir Wilfrid) and his colleagues upon an application made some time ago by the Govern ment of Manitoba, under instruction from its Legislature, for an extensiof its boundaries. "I may say. continued Sir Wilfrid, "at once that it will be my duty, so far as action of the Government is concern ed in this matter, to give the state ment a direct, and absolute, and ca tegorical denial." (Applause.)

Then he went on : "In order there may be no misunderstanding, think I should read to the House th statement of Mr. Rogers, as I find to

in the Ottawa Citizen. Sir Wilfrid then read Mr. Rogers statement regarding the interference of Mgr. Sharatti in regard to the extension of the Manitoba boundary Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said: "B fore I proceed any further, I may say of this document, in so far as ther is a charge that there was an us standing between Mgr. Sbaretti and myself to have the school question considered in connection with the e tension of the boundaries of Man toba, there is not a shadow nor if Mr. Rogers states that Mgr. Si etti did press him to make the s gestion of terms and sonditio which he says he did, with my kn edge and consent, he states som hing which is not in accordan with truth. If that has taken pla with truth. If that has taken ple t has been wholly without my kno edge, and without my participatic and I never heard of it in any wa whatever until last Saturday, with the matter was brought to my ratice by a telegram from the Toron Hobe. On Monday last, I broughown to the House a return to

ved it. It arrived at the Pri the Privy Council to have it prejured for presentation to the House and I have to-day laid it on the ta ment. Then I see by the order of Manitoba Government was passed or March 31. It was sent to us on the ceived by us I gave instructions t have it prepared, and I laid it on the table of the House, so as to form a people of this country have the right Sir Wilfrid read again from

Rogers' statement regarding the in vitation from Mgr. Sharetti for th Manitoba delegates to a conference with him. "According to this state ment," Sir Wilfrid continued, "i oppears that Mr. Rogers and Mr. Co lin Campbell, who were the de the Manitoba Government, had conference with Mgr. Sharetti, the Papal delegate. There has been a rumor in the press-not in the press but at all events about the corridors of this House—that this conference had been brought about by means one of my colleagues. I have say to the House, and I have authority of my colleagues for this that there never was any conference delegates and Mor. Sheretti and have to make the further statemen colleagues were the intermediarie between Mgr. Sharetti and the dele gates of Manitoba. If there ha neen such a conference how it cam about I cannot say. Perhaps Mgr munication with these gentlemen. I do not know. Perhaps he knew them and, perhaps, that is the reason why he called upon them to have a con ference. At all events, it is no concern of mine. I know nothing an I never knew anything of it until this day, nor did the Government tween the Papal ablegate, Mr. Ro gers, and Mr. Colin Campbell, I do not know. This is a question, perhaps, as to which there may be

know." that the correspondence with Mani-toba on the subject of the extension of the boundary began by a letter from Mr. McFadden, the provincial secretary, who wrote from Winnipeg grew the interview lately held be ween himself, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Sir William Mulocle, on the one and Messrs. Rogers and Campbell or the other. In that interview he recalled the reasons given by the Ma donald Government against the ex ension of Manitoba's boundaries to the West; which he held were effe tive now. As to extension to jection, and the matter would b considered at a conference at which Manitoba MR. BORDEN COMMENTS.

Borden made some comm on the clearness of the Prime Minis ter's statement just heard, and cor trasted it with the indefiniteness of his explanation in regard to the po sition of Mr. Sifton and Mr. Fieldin

MR. MACLEAN RAISES STORM. Mr. Maclean raised most of storm that followed. He had, said, no doubt that Mgr. Sbaretti presented to the Manitoba delegates It was a significant thing, ent on, that it was Manitoba's co went on, that it was manitobe a ci duct in regard to separate schools the past that had prevented the tension of its boundaries to the we Le Soleil, of Quebec, had declar this. Then Mr. Maclean went on say that the Papal ablegate was pointed at the instance of n of the Liberal party, Sir Laurier and Mr. Fitzpatrick sen petition, and Mr. Russell, the agent of the Government in Lo

nis country. Sir William Mulock broke in l the statement that Mgr. was not here at the reques

Here the speaker was greeted with rice of "Shame !"

Mr. Maclean went on, however, to ay that the bills were brought in by tealth. They were taken past two Ministers and past the Northwest members. The Ministers were paying heir political debts at the expense nal rights of the peoole of this country

This remark was pronounced out of order by the Speaker.
Mr. Peter White, who is an ex-

aker, thought this was straining the rule.

The Speaker said, however, that the statement was offensive should be withdrawn. While was going on there were loud cries of "Order," and "Withdraw." Finally Mr. Maclean withdrew his

saying he would make another place. Mr. Bourassa arose, and, in

peech which Mr. Peter White later characterized as inflammatory, proeded to speak his mind about had transpired. Mr. Bourassa said no sane man, no decent man, would think of getting up and making such ght on the Pope as Mr. an onslau Maclean had been guilty of. Jovernments, incl luding that of Great Britain, he said, maintained relations with the Pope, whom he alluded to as the highest moral authority. Mr. Maclean's appeal, he said, was on the lines of the no-Popish rule, and no-French domination outcry. He sneered at Mr. Borden as neither responsible for, nor leading his party, following a course of polidegeneracy, imposed upon by the Toronto News and World and Mr. Sproule and Mr. Maclean. Mr. Bourassa was ready, he said, to go on the platform and discuss the issue with Mr. Borden, Mr. Sproule, Mr. Madean or Col. Hughes, if the latter has his man Turpin with him. In regard to the appointment of the Papal ablegate, Mr. Bourassa declared he had no shame in saying he signed the request to the Pope in the connection. The cause was that with a certain portion of the clergy they did not see eye to eye on political issues. The ablegate came, not to look after political questions, but to look after the in terests of the Church. Mr. Boursssa created a laugh by asking how it was that Mr. Maclean had nothing to say against Mr. Rogers, a Protestant statesman, who entered into relations with Mgr. Sbaretti, the Papal ablegate.

REPORT NOT EXACT.

mether exact, and that it is given in

Ottawa, April 6.-Monsignor Sharetti has handed out for publication the following statement I think it my duty to declare that the press report of a conference with

such a way as to make a false im-These are the facts :- Taking occasion of the presence in Ottawa of the Hon. Mr. Campbell, the attorney general of Manitoba, whom I had met in a friendly way more than a year ago, I invited him to come to see me. I never met Hon. Mr. Rogers, nor did I have any communication with him. On the evening before his departure for the West, February 23, Mr. Campbell came. I asked him if something could not be done to improve the conditions of the Catholics in his province with respect to education. I pointed out that in the cities of Winnipeg and Brandon, for instance, the Catholics were paying double taxes. I urged my request on the ground of fairss and justice, and, referring to us mission to Ottawa, I remarked that from the point of view of the Manitoba Government, some action on these lines would be politically expedient to facilitate the ch as Catholics in any territory much as Catholics in any terramy which inight be annexed to Manito-ba would naturally object to tosing the right they had to separate schools and to be subjected to the ducational conditions which existed than asked me what would be my desire in this respect. I then gave him

preared in the press.

This is the sum and substance of y interview with Mr. Camptiell. The tederal Godsenment had absolutely o knowledge of it. It was a prist, conversation, and simply inconversation and simply ined to express a suggestion and a
re that the condition of the Cales in the respect I have mende, would be improved. Any
r assumption or interpretation is
gother unfounded. I think my

ther Lettritz, C.SS.R., of

NOTES FROM THE PARISHES OF THE

ST. PATRICK'S P. The Forty Hours' dev on Friday morning with Mass, which was sung by the Perrier, assistant C the Archdiocese, assisted nain altar were decorated banners, plants, natural

tal flowers. The solemn high Mass was sung by Rev. Fat Callaghan, P.P., assisted Father J. Killoran, as de Rev. Father E. Polan, as After Mass the Blessed was carried in solemn around the church. The very imposing one.

Next Sunday afternoon ly meeting of St. Ann's Society will be held at + + + ST. GABRIEL'S PAI

ST. ANN'S PARIS

At the high Mass, Rev. 1 geon, S.J., rector of Loyo reached a lengthy disco the gospel of the day. ST. ANTHONY'S PA

On Easter Monday night of the parish will hold a chre party in aid of the ch + + + A RETREAT AT ST.

Rev. Father Thomas urate at St. Anthony pened a retreat on Sunda the English-speaking Ca St. Henri and St. Irene in the basement of St. Hen The preacher dwelt at leng importance of salvation. T close next Sunda There are about 400 Eng ing families in this territo does not comprise St.

+ + + ST. MICHAEL'S PAR Rev. Fathers Gannon, C.S. lette, C.SS.R., of Sarato

will preach a two weeks' n + + + ST. AGNES PARTS Rev. Fathers Christopher, Ethelbert, O.F.M., and Wu P.M., are preaching the Ler mons at St. Agnes Church.

The work of digging the fo for the new church will commence this week. The very pretty one and \$30,000, and is to be ready

LENTEN DISCOU

It has become an establi tom in some of our city ch conduct a regular series o sermons and to conside these most distinguished and mo quent members of the clerg For many years past the Notre Dame has been filled tors furnished by the moth try of our French Canadia

The vast throngs that fill cred edifice Sunday after Sun thousands of ladies that floor old church for the Friday a onferences, prove beyond do the custom is a popular are established one, and that sent incumbent is no wise the standard for eloquence a

Abbe Pierre Vignot is a by birth and education. dark, he is pleasing and sy appearance, and is power with things Canadi te, our city, our customs ple furnish him conti striking allusionas and con for his sermons do evidence that he is a close observer being a lover of nature an student of character. Besides his daily observat

peaker has a life time of st travel to draw upon. His in the midst of the actives Latin quarter in Paris, his ed sojourn in Italy ed sojourn in Italy, and point a Rome, his frequent of Switzerland, Germany and have enriched his commandation. h a varied store of facts is that render his instru feast for the cultured to his admirin lay's homily on ed in presence of

brought in by aken past two the Northwest

6, 1905,

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after political Mr. Bourasy asking how it had nothing to ers, a Protestparetti. the Pa-

EXACT. fonsignor Sbarfor publication

to declare that conference with t it is given in s of the people, :—Taking occain Ottawa of

y more than a im to come to Hon. Mr. Roany communica-the evening befor the West, mpbell came. I ng could not he conditions of province with Winnipeg and e, the Catholics ground of fair-i, referring to wa, I remarked

of view of the t, some action be politically facilitate the s object, inasexed to Manito-object to fosing i to separate s which existed d be my desire then gave him ich has already

. Campbell. The It was a priand simply in-neggestion and a Gion of the Cact I have mea-proved. Any interpretation is I think my Mr. Campbell in m my own res-disputed.

a guest at St. low days ago, on, Ont., whore t a few weeks

NOTES FROM THE CATHOLIC PARISHES OF THE CITY.

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH. The Forty Hours' devotion opened on Friday morning with solemn high Mass, which was sung by Rev. Father Perrier, assistant Chancellor of the Archdiocese, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The sanctuary and nain altar were decorated with flags, anners, plants, natural and artifi-

cial flowers.

The solemn high Mass on Sunda was sung by Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, P.P., assisted by Rev. Father J. Killoran, as deacon, and Rev. Father E. Polan, as sub-deacon. After Mass the Blessed Sacramen was carried in solemn procession around the church. The sight was a very imposing one.

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

Next Sunday afternoon the monthly meeting of St. Ann's T. A. & B. lociety will be held at St. Ann's

ST GABRIEL'S PARISH At the high Mass, Rev. Father Turgeon, S.J., rector of Loyola College. reached a lengthy discourse from + + +

ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH. On Easter Monday night the ladies of the parish will hold a grand euchre party in aid of the church fund.

+ + +

A RETREAT AT ST. HENRI. Rev. Father Thomas Heffernan, curate at St. Anthony's Church, opened a retreat on Sunday evening for the English-speaking Catholics of St. Irenee parishes to the becoment of St Honel Church The preacher dwelt at length on the importance of salvation. The retreat will close next Sunday evening. There are about 400 English-speaking families in this territory, which does not comprise St. Anthony's + + +

ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH.

Rev. Fathers Gannon, C.SS.R., and Millette, C.SS.R., of Saratoga, N.Y., will preach a two weeks' mission.

+ + + ST. AGNES PARISH

Rev. Fathers Christopher, O.F.M. Ethelbert, O.F.M., and Wulstan, O. P.M., are preaching the Lenten sermons at St. Agnes Church.

The work of digging the foundation for the new church will probably commence this week. The design is a very pretty one, and will cost \$30,000, and is to be ready by next

LENTEN DISCOURSES

tom in some of our city churches to sermons and to conside these to the nost distinguished and most elo-

For many years past the pulpit of Notre Dame has been filled by orators furnished by the mother coun try of our French-Canadian breth

The vast throngs that fill the s cred edifice Sunday after Sunday, the thousands of ladies that flock to the old church for the Friday afternoon onferences, prove beyond doubt that the custom is a popular and well, established one, and that the present incumbent is no wise beneath the standard for eloquence and gene-

Anno Pierre Vignot is a Parisian by birth and education. Tall and dark, he is pleasing and sympathetic in appearance, and is positively in love with things Canadian. Our climate, our city, our customs and our people furnish him. ple furnish him continually with triking allusionas and comparisons for his sermons do evidence the fact that he is a close observer, beside a lover of nature and a december of the comparisons of the comparison of

teng a lover of hatter tudent of character.

Besides his daily observations, the speaker has a life time of study and travel to draw upon. His law career in the midst of the active life of the student atin quarter in Paris, his is sojourn in Italy, and paris sojourn in Italy sojour in quarter in Paris, his pr

presd, was a continued series of pictures that brought home to his 10,1000 hearers the well known sacred narrative as vividly and graphically as if it had taken place upon the slope of our Mount Royal. If one slope of our Mount Royal. If one might be permitted to gather one of the pearls that studded this crown of eloquence, it would be appropriate to note his portrayal of the youth that furnished the loaves and fishes to

the multiplying power of the Master. "He was a young man," remarked the preacher, "in all the freshness and vigor and impulsiveness of his Then came an admirable passage upon the young men of to-day that caused the soul of ery young man in the audience to thrill and beat in unison with priestly, youthful, manly soul of the preacher, and caused us to say at the end, as we found our way out of the massive throng: What a power must be with the young men! What a pity 'tis not our Anglo-Saxon that flows from the lips of this lover of men from the fair soil of "la belle France."

At St. James Cathedral, Rev. Father Hage, the Dominican preacher occupied the pulpit at the evening service, and every seat in the large edifice was taken. The preacher dwelt on the dangers that threaten the Christian family. After review-ing the mission that the family was called upon to fulfil, reference was made to the union there should in the family, and the care that that should be taken of the children. He insisted that in matters of edu cation it was not the State that made the family but the family that made the state. Children, therefore, did not belong to the State, but to the families, because they were not citizens. It was only later in life that the State had any right over them. After referring to the care with which children should be watch ed, Father Hage made a strong plea. that families should daily recite their prayers in common, and pointed out to what a large extent this would contribute to their being able to live up to the dictates of their religion.

At the Church of the Gesu, Rev. Father Ruhlmann, S.J., continued his series of sermons on the relations between capital and labor, and sisted that the Catholic Church alone was able to make the relations between the two entirely friendly. dwelt in a particular manner on the duties of the employer, showing how charity required that he should his surplus wealth in helping the poor. The laboring man, as a rule, had little thought of the future, and it was for the employer to induce him to prepare for the future.

Rev. Father Connolly, S.J., gave his fourth English Lenten discourse before a large congregation. He spoke of the virtue of patience as taught by the sufferings of the Saviour. The Saviour of man came upon earth to deliver him from sin and also to set here the example he ought to follow to gain eternal life. The Good Shepherd, after snatching the sheep that had wandered astray from the jaws of the lion and teeth of the wolf, placed it gently and lovingly upon His shoulder to carry it back to the fold of the good Father, namely by his example. All through the thirty-three years he had set the pattern every virtue, but he reserved as his last great bequest the most

A cry of rebellion against suffering s ever going up from the bosom of fallen humanity, that is why Christ chose suffering for his portion, for His mother's, and that of His Aposties, saints and elect for all time.
Only those who suffer with patience in this world can hope to share with supply. He visited the fleet sunk in cessary accompaniment of man's addition on earth, because by sin he put himself out of harmony not only with the Creator, but with all reatures. Thus a musician who has lost his art produces only dis-cordant notes and strident noise, so in, lost, by sin, control over the selments and forces of nature. It is believe that the sweat of his brow, by dint of persevering labor, that they will yield what is strictly necessary or his daily sustenance. Therefore to alleviate our lot and show by oatience how to regain what we have look, the Divine model gave us es-socially the example. When borne imitation of His patience they become the greatest blessings in this life and the material out of which er eternal crown is woven.

Rev. Father D. Holland, C.SS.R.

Father FitzHenry, C.S.C., of cont College, preached at St. 's Church last Sunday even

AROUND THE CITY.

MONTHLY SEANCE.

On Tuesday afternoon, the monthly, distribution of testimonials, merit ards, prizes and medals took place in many of the city Catholic schools. Interesting programmes of songs and recitations were also given.

A NEW PRESBYTERY.

The plans and specifications are now ready for the building of a new presbytery for the Sulpician Fathers attached to St. James Church, cor. St. Catherine and St. Denis streets. The building will cost about \$32,000.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE Report for week ending Saturday, 1st April, 1905.

The following people had a night's lodging and breakfast : Irish, 205; French, 156; English, 17; other nationalities, 23. Total, 401.

MILLINERY OPENING

Mrs. E. Cloran, of 225 Carriere street, will open a millinery department under the special direction of Miss Florence Lyons, who has held a similar position in many well-known houses in New York, London and Paris. The above will be in connec tion with a general dry goods store.

LA CRECHE.

Tuesday evening the monthly renion of the lady patronesses took place. Dr. Lachapelle delivered a conference. At 4 o'clock, Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament was given, preceded by a sermon given by Rev. Abbe J. N. Dupuis, Almone

MR. HENRY ELECTED CHAIRMAN EASTERN CANADIAN PASS.

At a meeting held on Tuesday of the Eastern Canadian Passenger Association, Mr. Thomas Henry, manager of the Richelieu & Ontario Na. vigation Co., was elected chairman. This new association is the most representative of all passenger associations in Canada, therefore the position of chairman is a distinguished

ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. SQ-CIETY.

The regular monthly meeting of St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held immediately after High Mass on Sunday last. Mr. E. J. Colfer spoke on the necessity of reviving the old temperance conventions which were held formerly, or the adopting of such others would lead to beneficial results. There is, no doubt, a great deal of work to be done in reference to the liquor traffic. The selling of liquor to minors, the closing of saloons at an early hour on Saturday even ings, and the closing of hotel bars on Sunday seem to be live issues for our temperance societies

SIEGE OF PORT ARTHUR.

On Tuesday, April 11, Montrealers will have an opportunity of hearing authentic details of the siege of Port Arthur from Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, who went through the entire siege from start to finish. He witnessed all the great assaults, the explosion and the final capture of the eastern section of the forts. He was present at the capitulation, entered th the harbor and conversed with all the prominent Russian naval and mili-tary officers. The lecture will be illustrated with more than a hundred views. Mr. Bartlett has had an ex experience of war, having taken part in the Turko-Grecian war, and being taken prisoner by the

REV. ABBE BELANGER HONORED -Rev. Abbe Belanger, for the pas ten years pastor of St. Joseph's Charch, Richmond street, was pre-sented by the parishioners with an sented by the parishioners with an address and gold watch and chain immediately after High Mass on Sunday. The address was read by Dr. Labadie, in the course of which he culogised the pastor's good work and administration during his pastorate. He was also the recipient of a large bouquet of flowers to which gold pieces were attached, to the amount of \$250. Miss Pare read a poem specially written for the occasion. Rev. Father Belanger spoke with great difficulty, being visibly affected by the tokens of esteem and gratitude of the parishioners of St. Joseph's. He thanked them for their great kindness and thoughtfulnd at the end gave the hlessing. He highly praised his sucsor, Rev. Abbe Corbeil, formerly attached to Ste. Cunegonde Parish.

Lecture by Father Devine.

Tuesday evening last was the occasion of one of those gatherings of the elite of Montreal, which gives proof of the appreciation in which real talent and true refinement are held among our people.

The event referred to was an interesting lecture given by the Rev. Father Devine, S.J., upon the snow and ice-bound country of Alaska.

In the course of his description of

this land, the Rev. lecturer several views upon the canvas which were snapshots taken by himself durng his sojourn in that strange and interesting region of ica and snow mount of energy and moral courage required in the people of the more bemperate climes to face the difficul-



REV. E. J. DEVINE. S.J.

00000000000000000000

ties to be met with in this northern expanse. There were also many scenes descriptive of travel. mining work, home-life and amusement, both among the native people and those coming from other parts of the world in quest of gold. Here also could be seen pictured the busy moments of the miner's life in his search for riches; the evening's amusement in the heart of the domestic circle, as well as those pursued by the many far from home and friends, strangers in a strange land. Again the spectacle of the lonely funeral cortege wending its way to the distant burial ground; and the grave of the unknown stranger inscribed by the hand of a charitable passer-by, soon to fall a prey to neglect and oblivion. were given the spectator the winter scene, with ice and snow, the modes of travel, and the imagery of many accidents and misfortunes to which the wayfarer is likely to fall a prey.

In speaking of the ultimate possibilities of the country, when the gold fever shall have died out, it would appear to be the opinion of the Rev. ecturer that only a portion of the country could be permanently settl-

ed by people from other regions. On the whole, the entertainment was one not soon to be forgotten by those who had the pleasure of assisting thereat; and seeing the laudable object for which it was given, viz., the students' library of the Loy-College, we cannot offer too much praise to Rev. Father Devine for his grand and generous under-

taking. On May 8 next Father Devine will deliver a lecture in aid of the Loyola Literary Club, taking as his subject "The Eskimo: the Native of Alas-

OBITUARY.

REV. FATHER FOX.

Many priests and friends of Rev Father C. P. Fox, the oldest pries of the Oblat Order in the United States, attended his funeral in States, attended his funeral in the chapel at the Tewksbury Novitiate on Tuesday. Solemn high Mass of requiem was celebrated with the Rev. Father T. W. Smith as celebrant. The burial was in the Tewks-

bury cemetery of the novitiate.

Father Fox was born near Plymouth, England, in 1820, of Quaker parents. He was an intimate friend of Charles Dickens, Cardinals Newman and Manning, and of Father

> *** MISS DONNELLY.

On Thursday, there passed awa. Miss Rose Esther Donnelly, daugi

C.SS.R., and the solemn requiem Mass was sung by Rev. Father Rioux, P.P., C.SS.R., assisted by Rev. Fa-Rev. Father Fortier, C.SS.R., as sub-deacon. The full choir of St. Ann's and Ann's boys' choir rendered the requiem service impressively At the end of the service, "Nearer My God, to Thee" was sung by two choirs. At the time of her death, Miss Donnelly was in her twentieth year. R.I.P.

+++

JAMES MORLEY On Monday there passed away well-known resident of St. Mary's Parish in the person of Mr. James Morley. Mr. Morley was one of the church wardens, and president of St. Vincent de Paul Society. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning to St. Mary's Church, where a solemn' requiem service was sung. R.I.P. + + +

MRS. PERCY CULLEN.

Mrs. Percy Cullen, wife of the chief clerk of the St. James street ticket office of the C.P.R., died very suddenly at her home, 69 Clandeboye Avenue, on Monday night.

Mrs. Cullen had been in somewhat poor health, but nothing serious was aspected and she was down town on Saturday last. Death came fore a physician could be called. The late Mrs. Cullen was the daughter of Mr. Israel Clement, of Lachine, and was in her thirty-first year.

* * * MR. WILLIAM PALMER.

One of the veterans of this city in the person of Mr. W. F. Palmer, late of His Majesty's commissariat, was laid to rest on Monday morning. The funeral took place from the Hospice Gamelin at nine o'clock, and was largely attended. A solemn requiem service was sung at eight o'clock by Rev. Father John, O.F.M., of the Franciscan Monastery, assisted by Rev. Fathers Joseph, O.F.M., as deacon, and Columban, O.F.M. as sub-

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

TO MR. PATRICK POLAN.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the son of our es teemed treasurer, Patrick Polan, we the officers and members of St, Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, while bowing in humble submission to the divine will of our Heavenly Father, beg to extend to our worthy brother member and of-ficer, our heartfelt sympathy and earnest condolence in this, his sad hour of bereavement, and pray Almighty God to strengthen him in his affliction, and also to have mercy on the soul of the dear deceased;

That the resolution of condolence on the minutes of the be entered meeting, and the same be inserted in the True Witness.

R. J. LOUIS CUDDINY,

Rec. Secretary.

+ + + TO MR. EDWARD MYLES.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to visit the home of our teemed officer, Mr. Edward Myles, by the hand of death, we, the officers and members of St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, tender to our worthy Librarian our heartfelt sympathy on the recent h of his devoted wife, and pray Almighty God to give him courage to bear with the affliction, and also to grant eternal rest to the dear

That a copy of this resolution of ndolence be entered on the minutes of the meeting, and also sent to the True Witness for publication.

R. J. LOUIS CUDDINY. Rec. Secretary.

Presentation of Silver Cup To St. Ann's Hockey Team

On Wednesday evening at St. Ann's Hall, the members of St. Ann's hockey "team, champions of the School League, were presented with a magnificent silver cup, emblematic of the championship. The trophy was kindly donated by the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association. At 8.30 the proceedings were opened with a selection by the flagand drumband of the school, followed by the singing of "Oft in the Stilly Night!" by the choir. Mr. W. P. Kenney, president of the Shamrock Association.

fought bravely against nervous pros- tion, made the presentation, and in tration and tuberculosis, but all in vain. The funeral took place on Saturday morning from the family residence, 113 McCord street, to St.

S.A.A.A. he had much pleasure in at hockey, and in the name of the S.A.A.A. he had much pleasure in Ann's Church, and was very largely presenting the first trophy in the attended. At the church the body school League to St. Ann's boys, was received by Rev. Father Flynn, Mr. T. O'Connell, the veteran captain of the Shamrock lacrosse team, said that it gave him great pleasure P.P., C.SS.R., assisted by Rev. Fato be present as an old pupil of St. ther Flynn, C.SS.R., as deacon, and Ann's School. He was glad to see that the Shamrock Association had the interest of the youth of the city. at heart, in encouraging manly, sports. St. Ann's had always stood nobly for the Shamrocks in giving its quota of players, as well as good old Point St. Charles. He was glad to see the members of the Shamrock team from Point St. Charles present on this occasion.

Mr. P. Kenehan, first vice-president of the Association, said it afforded him much pleasure to be present at the affair. The St. Ann's boys were a credit to themselves and to their teachers, the Brothers of the Christian Schools. The action of the Shamrock Association in giving a trophy would be the perpetuation of hockey in the schools.

Mr. Kearney then named Mr. T. O'Connell as a trustee of the cup.

Mr. Harry Hyland, captain of the hockey team, in a few well chosen words, returned sincere thanks to the Shamrock Association for the cup. The young captain was proud that his team was the first to capture the coveted trophy. He wished continuation of that success to the Shamrocks which has made their. name famous in the athletic world.

The programme of vocal and instrumental music was then continued, and was an agreeable prise to the audience in the manner in which the selections were rendered. Among those present were: Rev. Father J. McPhail, C.SS.R. Messrs. W. P. Kearney, T. O'Connell and P. Kenehan, representing the S.A.A.A.; Messrs. J. Kavanagh, J. Currie, J. Howard, W. Hennessy and J. Bren-nan, representatives of the St. Patrick's hockey team, and the Sylvian hocker team of the Archbishop's Commercial Academy, both of which teams made gallant but ineffectual struggles for the championship. The members of the championship team are: Ed. Costello, F. Liston, Killoran, Harry Hyland (capt.), Jas.

Foley, E. Harney, J. Baxter.
The cup, which is a very heavy piece of silverware, bore the follow-

> SHAMROCK CUP. Presented by the S. A. A. A. For Competition in SCHOOL LEAGUE

ST PATRICK'S SOCHETY.



MR. F. J. CURRAN, B.C.L. President of St. Patrick's Society.

Society, Mr. F. J. Curren was elected President. The installation, of officers was gone through with at this meeting, Dr. Devlin, the firing president, presiding. Other officers elected, besides Mr. Curran. who is a son of our esteemed fellow citizen, Mr. Justice Curran, were: First vice-president, W. P. Kearney; second vice-president, Edward J. Quinn; treasurer, W. Durack; corresponding secretary, W. J. Crowe; reponding secretary, W. J. Crowe; reponding secretary, W. J. Crowe; rerecording secretary, T. P. Tansey;
Marshal, Joseph O'Brlen. Committee,
E. McG. Quirk, M. Delahanty, Frank
J. Greene, B. Campbell, John Hatchett, John Power, John O'Leary,
P. C. Shannon, James Rogers, Felix
Casey, John M. Guerin, Thomas M.
Tansey, John M. Guerin, Thomas M.
Tansey, John Kahala, W. Kennedy,
D. Furlong, F. J. Laverty, Thos. W.
Wright, B. Wall. Physicians, J. J.
Guerin, E. J. C. Kennedy, F. E.
Devlin, W. Prendergast, E. J. O'Connor, H. Scanlan, Thomas J. Curran,
E. J. Mullsey, Hugh Lennon, Jae.,
Rogers, H. Donnelly, A. G. McAuley,
This year is the filteenth anniversary of the founding of the society,
and it was recovered that arrassementa for its proper colearation.

THE SIGNALS OF THE YEAR.

(The Outlook, London,)

We have no test of the seasons so custworthy as the spring bulbe. It will pair in December if the sun warm. The honorsuckle will thrust is warm. The honeysuckle will thrust put long shoots at any excuse. Our pwn assessions are responsive rather to the thermometer than the almanac; but the builts beneath the soil are true only to the period of natural development. Ingenious garden development. Ingenious garden-have tried to force snowdrops o premature appearance with apto premature appearance with ap-lications of warmth and damp, to hich it was thought the most stuba bulb would respond. But if the ower has answered at all to the exing, it has led a weak and serable life for no more than a few days. Take a less romentic plant, the potato tuber. Hide it in temperature down to 40 degrees. The bulb will lie dormant, it seems d, through the winter but soon as its time comes it will thrust put a spring shoot into the dark-ness and cold almost at the same date as the seedlings in warm The poets, as their way is, have hit the scientific point by happy acci-lient—none better than Coventry Patwho has caught in delicious lines the freshest sense of the awak-

Although no whisper of her voice he

The buried bulb does know The signals of the year,
And hails fair summer with his lift-

There is nothing to wonder at. The bulbs are going through the steady process of life which began at their birth, and the point at which we can mark their growth is not so wonder-ful a crisis in their history as we imagine. They have been preparing themselves for this, as a man whose arrival at fame is only called sudden cause the world, with its coarse thumb and finger failed to plumb' the depth of the long preparation.

Some of the spring bulbs will germinate at a temperature scarcely above freezing point. Many seeds take no notice of cold; even exposure to liquid air does not affect their vitality: it can deepen their sleep, but that is all, as Lord Kelvin, but not his minor critics, knew when he suggested that life first came to the

Of course, springs are early and truer to time than any other plant: and as soon as this invisible growth within the case of the bulb is complete-and no weather that we have in England arrests this ripeningthey take the first occasion to seel the upper air, They may be arrested by continued frosts, but the longer the delay, the more quickly they come to fame when the tide warmth is granted. At last, after many years, the scientific and commercial botanists have learnt the se cret of the bulbs. They have given up the effort to force the vital process, and left the bulbs to mature lves after the way of their spe cies. Then, when the life is ready to be active, they bind it in frost until within a week or two of the unseasonable season, when they wish to have their blossoms. Looking to this principle that bulbs, of which the snowdrop is the purest type, cannot be forced but may be arrested, we may say that no springs are early, though some may be late. You annot have a snowdrop bloom till the bulb has ripened by its natural, unhurried process. The earliest flower in the earliest season is the proper date of spring in this or that country, and the Latin poet who con plained that the year ought to have begun in "new spring" was wrong. Here, at any rate. we had snowdrops early in January, and there is nothing much wrong with the calen dar and the date of the new year der and the date of the new year. Let us suppose, not for argument, but for amusement, that for a succession of years the sun and showers of April were felt through the first month of the year. Would the snow-drop harbingers of spring appear, as the flycatcher before the cottage window appears, on the same day year after year? The difference would be histinct, but not wide. For, apart from severe frosts, this year's sun and rain are of no less effect than last year's. It is a well-worn tag of popular science to describe coal as "bottled sunlight"; and the tag applies at least as truly to the snow-"bottled sunlight"; and the tag applies at least as truly to the snow-kirop. Last year's warmth is held and treasured blanketed, so to say in the bulb; and the fulness of life wherewith it began helped it more to come to this January bloom than any belated encouragement at the last. It is the early help before we are known that we are grateful for A gardener known in July last that.

We have taken the snowdrop as the purest type. It is a pleasant property of its delicate strength that the green depths of the flower itself hold the warmth from day to day, just as the bulb held the s warmth from season to season. Ther mometers have proved the air within the flower to be as much as two de grees warmer than the surrounder during the cold spell that drooping head droops a little more at night and holds the sun-warmed air in the inverted bell, while the leaves often bend over the flower and do valuable service in preventing any radiation of heat. "What much vegetable growth; and the de vices for storing sustenance and warmth pass the ingenuity of man warman pass the ingenerity of man. Illustrations would fill a volument but the effectual retentiveness of the snowdrop is as simple and as unexpected as any. How safely the blooms, in themselves as tender as any, face the threats of frost ! And the wonder grows when one re bers the havor of a single from a few degrees of cold will burst the of every fruitling on peach-tree, trained to bear few and much bloom in supposed sur mer-time. The full cause of thi tenderness is not wholly clear, bu for one cause at least we need no further than the iron pipes of our houses, which are just as vulnerable to the expansion of the water into

the snowdrop's virtue. They store the summer sun; but their weakness is that they allow themselves to be forced. They are amenable to artificial heat; and, as a rule, the more they surrender to this temptation the less is their chance of life. But if they suspend florescence, as under continued cold they can for a great length of time, the May frosts will find them case-hardened against indemency, and the promise of fruit is certain. The chestnut buds, for example, are of much the same pattern as the snowdrops were. More than four months ago the buds contained, in miniature, but visible to the naked eye, the leaves and flowers that will presently unfold themselve snowdrops so formed as long ago as September tast. For the next few months no development is to be traced; but to compel science into modes ty, it is clear that some vital process, which no subsequent treat can force, has been busy all this while at its work, last summer's hidden sunlight ripening a next year's

IN MEMORIAM.

LOUISA DENEHEY DOWD. Died March 14, 1905.

Do not mourn the loved one Gone to the cloister above Severed from earthly sorrows By the Master's Infinite love.

Rather rejoice with the angels That she has taken her part In the Eternal Easter Close to the Sacred Heart

-S. Sutherland.

Fear not, my soul, thou art on th way to that sun-bright clime where the flowers never fade and death never comes. To that summerland where the precious things of our tove that faded and fled here shall be re-stored in all their freelmess and fairthat faded and fled here shall be re-tored in all their freshness and fair-ness, and the human flowers that wi-hered along our path shall bloom mew on the calm, pure heights of our heavenly land, and we shall see hem again and "our hearts shall reoice and our joy no man taketh fro

There is enough of grief
To mar the years;
Be mine a sunny leaf,
Untouched by tears.

No sermon mine to preach Save happiness; No lesson mine to teach Save joy to bless.

It isn't always the stomach's fault that food is not digested. Torpid liver brings Constipation. Bile gets in the stomach. The kidneys become affected. The whole process of digestion is weakened. No wonder you feel so uncomfortable after eating.

or Fruit Liver Tablets

make digestion complete by making the liver strong and active. They cause more bile to be excreted, thus effectively curing Constipation. They tone up the stomach, regulate the kidneys, build up the whole system. Made from pure fruit juices, their medicinal action is intensified by a secret process of combining them. In tablet form, 50 cents a box. At all druggists.

FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

THE CHURCH'S CAREFOR LABOR

leaders are trying to make working men believe that the Catholic Church is opposed to the just demands of labor. The comrades find the church opposing them and are attempting to lead working people into a belief that it is their desire for justice which the Church condemns. This of course, is untrue, but apparently a few who have been led astray find it hard to understand the adroit hypocrisy of the followers of Debs The comrades have an insidious was of making error resemble truth—so confusing, indeed, that once the virus enters it takes years to draw it out

Recently, at Boston, Father Denis O'Sullivan, S.J., of Boston College, went out and addressed the Centra Labor Union during its educational hour. Very plainly he showed what the labor movement is and strongly commended it. Then he took up socialism and treated it just as frankly.

ruin of all decent society and the state, if followed up. He said rany think they are socialists, but they are not, adding, in part:
"I am thoroughly interested in the

work in which you are engaged, first, because I am a laboring man myself. My hours are long, sometimes ex-tending until after 11 p.m. Besides I have had the pleasure of toiling with my hands. I have had my turn with my hands. I have not pro-at the lathe and can sympathize with can look heavenward, knowing a use those who are the backbone of the of reckoning is coming. I simply wish to bring home the fact that w

"I come in the capacity of a mem-ber of the Catholic Church, and as one of her priests. She has ever stood by the side of the laboring has ever advocated rights. The Catholic Church has

the laboring man.

The sixth principle of the eight principles of the encyclical of 140 XIII. is that the wages 41 pay of the wage-carner should be such as to support him honorably and in frugal comfort. The wage-carner must live, and the only way he can live is by the wages of his labor; therefore, whoever employs his labor mus give such a sum as to enable him t live becomingly, for no man mus live unbecomingly. No man mus live ever on the verge of starvation therefore his wages should be such a ito support him in comfort in his station of life.

ration of life.

"I hope the day is not far distant when a more amicable understanding will be reached. The employer should throw off his greed of gain when the laboring man goes to him as a brother. By good judgment the labor unions are going to bring this about. We can have justice done the state of t

to all.

'In every movement there are men who are liable cometimes to be carried to extremes and men will sometimes in the great sympathy of their hearts be led on to principles which cannot be safely held.

'You must safeguard your minds from all extremes and radical ideas tounded on principles which cannot be safely held. I feet that there are

forces at work which are extreme an radical and going to work harm to of these extreme views ordinarily

"I want to say that the word so cialism is much abused, and manreally so, and do not carry out the principles of socialism without any We are often told that every

cialist is an anarchist. That is not so. Every socialist is not an anar chist. Every anarchist is a social ist, but it is a different thing to say every socialist is an anarchist. There are men who are looked up

anarchists. Why not go the whole way to destruction?' The speaker quoted from Marx and

Engels in proof of his allegation that socialism aims at the destruc-"It means," declared he, "the d

struction of the family. It means free love, the destruction of the home and consequently of society it self. We are born by nature into the family. We are by nature mem bers of that society, and the stat is but the aggregate of the families Destroy the unit and you destro the whole. Cut loose from the fami ly and the whole structure crumbles to dust.

"Religion was not made by man it is a necessary consequence man's existence. Man is beca God made him. He belongs entirely to the Creator. All he has comes from God and he must give it to from God and he must give it God. Religion is made with ma

"Though men refuse us justice w can look heavenward, knowing a day must be on our guard against principles, which as Christian men w cannot stand for. We know the boo of the civilized world will not st for such principles, therefore they must not weigh down the trade unions in their efforts to exalt the worker." Who will say this heart to has worker. Who will say this heart to heart talk will not bear good fruit? Certainly that Boston labor union cight must feel after this that the church does care for the workingman. And why? Because in all the centuries as to he has been her truest child.—John

FIVE BULES OF LIPE.

First: If possible, be well and have a good appetite. If these con-litions are yours the battle of life is already half won. Many soul and heart troubles arise really in the stomach, though it may seem strange

Second: Be busy. Fill the hours so full of useful and interesting work that there shall be no time for dwelling on your trouble, that the day shall dawn full of expectation, the night fall full of repose.

Third: Forget yourself, you never will be happy if your thoughts constantly dwell upon yourself, your own shortcomings, what people think of you, and so on.

o on.

Fourth: Expect Hitle. Expect Intic of life, nor too much of your

Fifth: Trust in God. Believe the

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BUILDING ASSOCIATION

IN AIR OF MICHAEL'S PARISH MONTREAL.

the Archbishop, the Fabrique binds itself to cause to have said in St. Hichael's during four years two masses a month according to the intention of those who contribute 50 cents yearly. Help yourselves, help your deceased friends and help the new church by joining this Association.

The two masses in favor of so tributors to St. Michael's Buildh Association, are said towards the end of every month. They are sa-with the intentions of those wi

OCIETY DIRECTORY.

lished March 5th, 1856; imcorpose, steel 1863, revised 1840. Meets as St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of month. Committee ter street, first Monday of the-month. Committee meets last Wed-nesday. Officers: Rev. Director. Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President. Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty. 1st Vice. 1. H. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green; corresponding Secretary, J. Kahala; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

T, PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO. OLETY-Meets on the second Sun-day of every month in St. Patrick's. Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at. 8.80 p.m. Committee of Manage-ment meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month, at 8. p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rec. Sec., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 18 Valles

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. established 1868.—Rev. Directors. Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St, Dominique street; treasurer, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Augustia. street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's. Hall, corner Young and Ottawa. streets, at 8.80 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—Organized 18th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at 8t, Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for month. The regular meetings the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays held on the 2nd as 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chan-cellor, P. J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. C. McDonagh, 189 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 825 St. Urbain street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Con-nor and G. H. Merrill.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR CATHOLIC MUTUAL Benefit Association GRAND COUNCIL 3 OF OUEBEC.

Organized at Niagara Falls, N.Y., July 3
1876. Incorporated by Special Act of theNew York State Legislature, June 9, 1879,
Membership 63,000 and increasing rapidly
More than \$14,500,000 paid in
Benefits in twenty-eight years.
Reserve Funds, November 25th, 1904,
11.62,776 99.
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Bishops and Priests, several of whom areofficers

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Secretary, Quebec Grand Council,
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NTS [秦] 到[[]]

THE FORTRESS OF TOUSS

on Dalkey Island. It

the sea lay beautifully blue we sat under the shadow of and one read to us passages "The Hour and the Man," the beautiful passages and the Man," the beautiful passages are the state of the same and the Man," the beautiful passages are the same and the Man, "the beautiful passages are the same are the sa

The Hour and the Man, the sanking novel by Miss Me soncerning the life and dear foursaint L'Ouverture—his I triving for the freedom of he san Domingo, his capture as prisonment by Napoleon, then consul of France: his slow and the climate in one of the close of the story was remost probably this passauly that affected us—the a his last night on earth. bis last night on earth.

During the day some faint sached him from the valley, takens of the existence of mer ear was kept awake only propping of water, the old fa sound and the occasional star srands upon the hearth. About sight of the second night he se could sit up no longer, tembling hands he laid o deces of wood as he could lift, ed another flambeau, and lay on his straw. He raised himse n. (dawn to him, but s ad). His ear had been re the song of the young goat they led their flocks abroac her valley. The prisoner in San Domingo). As his di recognized the place by the of the expiring flambeau. he state this delusion, and sank back kep again. His last sleep. It was, perhaps, about the hat we were made familiar der's beautiful poem on ing to him has had an especial st for me. And later my wed by meeting with a wor with authentic informatic n-Lacoste's Memoirs of mint L'Ouverture. I determined first possible occasion to the fortress of Joux; and the

ks was meagre. red to be to stay over Su Pontarlier on our road from to Paris-for we had gone wa to look for letters instead the direct route by Lause On a clear afternoon it is a me cent railway journey from Mor to Pontarlier, and such we find. ess-then, as we wound up the Juras among ravines he woods, unsurpassed views of out Blanc range—then the Lak tuchatel. It was growing a then we had crossed the highest he mountains, and passing de Vale de Travers with it's s, and through a narrow decreached Pontarlier. The H tional was not particularly crable; but on the Continent i indeed that one does not t least a good bed.

ared opportune one summer

The information given by the

the Simplon.

Next morning after breakfast ist's daughter showed us the the Protestant Church. It was ARE YOUR STOYE BRICKS IN were closed. "Doubtless maker would soon be there."

BAD ORDER?

DON'T WORRY!

State without by there would be the stated about. Finally a solid with per appeared, and he stated the stated by the state rice that day—most of the ants in the place must have to a gathering at Geneva." nded a little tower at ascended a little tower tworks, and the fortress o near that we decided plish the visit before dim ctaker at the works p short cut through the bank of the ravine, bank of the ravine, aby and the river. It was y and the river in the raving on our 4s ore brawling on our 4s another wooded hills another wooded hills above us that we was and at a mile we came do not the river came down the river came down, casements and have a seements and have a summit of reck.

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THE FORTRESS OF JOUX AND THE BURIAL PLACE OF TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE

roussaint L'Ouverture—his life in triving for the freedom of his race San Domingo, his capture and imthe severeties of imprisonr close of the story was read. It s most probably this passage es-ally that affected us—the account

During the day some faint sounds eached him from the valley, some takens of the existence of men. During the two last nights of his life his last night on earth. ear was kept awake only by the opping of water, the old familiar and and the occasional stir of the rands upon the hearth. About mid-sight of the second night he found e could sit up no longer. With tembling hands he laid on such es of wood as he could lift, lightm his straw. He raised himself but hastily and dizzily, at the the song of the young goatherds mother valley. The prisoner had inging in the piazza at Pongaudin in San Domingo). As his dim eye prognized the place by the flicker the expiring flambeau, he smiled his delusion, and sank back to again. His last sleep.

was, perhaps, about the same od as our visit to Dalkey Island we were made familiar with s's beautiful poem on Tous aint. Since then everything reintst for me. And later my intered by meeting with a work rewith authentic information re-ling him and his family—M t L'Ouverture. I determined upor first possible occasion to visit fortress of Joux; and the time ared opportune one summer when ng with my wife from Italy

The information given by the guide s was meagre. Our best plan eared to be to stay over Sunday Pontarlier on our road from Ge a to Paris—for we had gone to neva to look for letters instead of g the direct route by Lausanne. cent railway journey from Morgues to Pontarlier, and such we find. The blue lake of Geneva in all its then, as we wound up and Juras among ravines and he woods, unsurpassed views of the ont Blanc range—then the Lake of pichatel. It was growing dusk hen we had crossed the highest gap e mountains, and passing down Vale de Travers with it's saw and through a narrow defile thed Pontarlier. The Hotel able; but on the Continent it is an indeed that one does not find

morning after breakfast our the Protestant Church. It was a sy plain and simple building. The mater would soon be there."
ited about. Finally a solitar shipper appeared, and he said that determine the said of that day-most of the Pr its in the place must have go

nded a little tower at the works, and the fortress app o near that we decided to sh the visit before din staker at the works point short cut through the bank of the ravine, ab and the river. It was walk among larch and walk among larch and walk among larch and we brawling on our to be sufficiently another wooded hills, another wooded hills, another wooded hills, another wooded with the County of which of the County of we came down the sufficient with the river came down the sufficient was and be sufficiently assembled and be sufficiently assembled and be sufficiently assembled and the sufficient which is sufficiently assembled and the sufficiently assembled and the sufficient was a sufficient with the sufficient was a sufficient was a sufficient with the sufficient was a sufficient with the sufficient was a sufficient with the sufficient was a sufficient was a sufficient with the sufficient was a sufficient was a sufficient with the sufficient was a sufficient with the sufficient was a sufficient

way, ran the railway by which we had travelled the previous evening.
We crossed the railroad and river and took to the broad high road. A grante monument. "To the last de-fenders of their country," told of the rear guard of Bourbaki's army, who fell here in the winter of 1870, the vain effort to combat thel Gercross the frontier and surrender themselves to be interned by the Swiss.

Occasionally meeting groups of soldiers, and passing through a village, we tolled by a narrow path up the sides of the fortress. When we reach-ed the drawbridge, which was strongly guarded by a body of diers. I gave my card to the out-lying sentry and requested permis-sion to see the dungeon wherein Toussaint had died. "That was impossible"-but he would send in my message to the commandant. We then saw a soldier sent off from the guard-house into the fort. In a few minutes an officer appeared. The guard turned out and presented arms as he passed over the draw-bridge The commandant (for it was he could not be more polite. He listened to our request, asked if we knew anyone in Pontarlier, and then said it was quite impossible for him to permit any stranger, without an or-der, to see the place. His instruc-tions were explicit—so many Germans were going round. France had suf fered much already from spies. I showed my passport. It was no use, which he very much regretted; but how was he to know that I was the person mentioned therein? likely a spy would travel with lady ?-we had come so far." He shrugged his shoulders. "We only wanted to see the dungeon in which Toussaint had died." "One could not see it without seeing the rest of the works." It was evident he was acting in accordance with stringent orders, and that it would be as impolite as useless to press the matter further; and how much of the stine of the refusal was taken away by his courtesy and kindly manner. Yet it was hard to swallow down our annoyance, at such a rebuff, however reasonable. The sun shone as bright ly, yet the day did not seem as fine

on our path back to town. We were rather late for table d'hote, but room was found for us at the corner of a table crowded with company, some of them in blue blouses. We found our neighbors agreeable. We tearned that the dis mantled fortress had been brought to its present condition a few months before, by an accidental explosion of dynamite, in which several men perished. An old gentleman was in despair regarding the manufacture upon which Pontariler is rising in import-ance—absinthe—which he declared should be properly called "human death."

We spent the afternoon walking about the neat little town, with its then appeared considerably excited. Pretty bridge at one end and its pic-What did I want to see the place turesque archway at the other. Not an untidy house to be seen. A fine modern Catholic Church, large barracks, a fruit market—but the fruit how different from the luxurious abundance we had left south of the

Was it imagination that made me think the tricolor before the Mairie drooped rather sadly? France was then in the agonies of political uncertainty. The official notice board, under the flag, was crowded with reactionary extracts from the public off to consult some one else, leaving news, tending to frighten the people and make them lose all trust in con-stitutional rule. Was Freedom again to go down before the ballot-boxes to down in blood?

About four o'clock we heard music, and bands and banners led the way to a little park by the river. From of a couple of hours, while the citi-lations and the couple of hours, while the citifor a couple of hours, while the citi-zons promenaded round—gentlemen and their wives dressed in the height of fashion, with silk hats and long trains; bloused men and neatly dress-ed peasant women, with their caps and short gowns; soldiers, nurses, children, all happy and self-respect-til; civilization of the best sort—no

spring flowers. We came again in the heat of summer. Switzerland was in prospect. Why not make an be as easy to travel via Pontarlier as by any other route. A note to the British Minister in

Paris brought the answer that if I would call at the Chancellerie of the British Legation on our way through Paris, an order from the French Minister of War to see the fortress would be handed to me. So the last day of our sojourn in Paris found us royal arms of the British Legation. The protress (who, I was rather as-tonished to find, spoke only French), directed us to the Chancellerie. There clerk appeared, and, in rehave the goodness to speak French. Now, that was encouraging! I had often been asked when speaking what I called "French" to speak English; but I had seldom before been, aske to speak French when addressing a person I supposed could speak Eng-lish—and in the British Legation, too! Could he be an Englishman so "high-toned" that my French was not so painful as my Irish accent? Next evening we were in the train toiling up amongst the pines of Juras. We had left Ireland parched

been rain, and the country never looked to better adaantage. This time we put up in Pontarlier at La Poste, in the main street, a better inn than the Hotel National Next morning was fine. The town looked bright and cheerful. The flag at the Mairie waved over an assured Republic. A blue sky was overhead -a bright sun, whose heat was tem-pered by the high position of the town. There were four of us this time—three ladies and myself. walk was most enjoyable. Under the monument we sat down to rest, and look at the pine trees, listen to the river, and amuse ourselves by watching the grasshoppers. How strange it was to be again in sight of Joux! There was little change in the ap-pearance of things, except that the work of restoration was going on at the ruined fortress.

with drought. In France there had

What was our surprise on climbing up the path and coming in front of the gateway, to find everything apparently deserted—not a sentry—not a guard! Leaving the ladies, I crossed the drawbridge, and pushing aside the door of the guard house found two soldiers in undress. One said he would accompany me to the ander commandant. The governor and garrison were away taking part in military manoeuvres—they would not return for some days. Crossing another drawbridge, under a port cullis, and through devious ways be tween crenelated and loop-holed walls, commanded at every turn by guns, we reached the inner square of the fort; my guide knocked at door and I was ushered into an office where an olderly gentleman in spec tacles was deep in accounts. "As bold as brass," I presented my cr-der, signed by the Minister of War. The old gentleman perused it, and was genuine? Had I my passport? I had left it behind, "That was Alps:—nothing to be had but half-ripe apples and pears.

was set all justified in showing into the dungeons. And there were la-dies! It was curious altogether. dies! It was curious altogether. I did what I could to calm his suspicions. But he appeared hopeless. Here I had penetrated into one of

me in charge—in fact in custody—of a couple of soldiers. Shortly he returned with an officer undress. He was a pleasant-looking man, and took a different view g man, and took a different view is the situation. "Have you not the entleman's order to preserve and low in case of any questions being sked? It is genuine; look at the gnature." The chief allowed him-if to be persuaded by the new ar-

Winter came and went; so did the the narrow window commanded a magnificent view. We saw the freplace before which he had breathed his last. The officer pointed to the spot. Perother effort to see the fort? It would haps the traditions of the event had been handed down by successive occupants. There were no signs of actual damp: flour was stored there; but the place must be deadly cold

> Our interest in the spot and the unfeigned ignorance I displayed of military matters rather assured our conductor, who became more and nore polite. We were taken to see where Mirabeau had been imprison ed, and were carried around to the best points of view. A bunch of campanulas, growing beside some of the guns, were the only memento we carried away. Below, we parted on the most amiable terms, and were handed over to a nonofficer to be shown the burial place of Toussaint, under the floor of the sacristy of the old chapel. There was nothing to show that the bones of so great a man reposed beneath.
>
> A few days before we had visited Napoleon's tomb. Who that has thought seriously of life and time, of what constitutes true greatness, would not rather be Toussaint in his unmarked grave in Joux, than Napoleon amidst the glories of that matchless sepulchre by the Seine? The lower portion of a skull shown us as Toussaint's. The remainder was said to be in the Museum in Dijon.

A brisk walk back to Pontarlier left time to settle our bill at La Poste, and reach the train. time, our faces were set southward. Switzerland and its charms were before us—the Fortress of Joux but a memory.—Alfred Webb, in Irish Monthly,

NEWMAN: AN APPRECIATION

"Lead, Kindly Light!" was the expression of the feelings of a great soul inspired by the Holy Ghost. That soul had been struggling in the dark and gloom for years, humbly and earnestly seeking for light and truth. It was a sincere appeal to God for help. It was a prayer. was another "Our Father." H How many such petitions had gone out from that soul before this one was written, and how many followed it before the light came dimly, as through a glass, and before it was led into all truth! No one but God knows of the strugglings and wrestlings that preceded and fol-lowed it till it submitted humbly to the guidance of His Church. How many earnest men and women has it taught to say with moistened lids and upturned eyes on bended knees, "Lead, Thou, me on."

Only great souls submit with humility and childlike simplicity, or understand what it means to go Him like little children.

The light came, and the Apostle was glorified and sanctified, and the Apologia came forth, and other great works from his pen followed, and his voice was heard and his self-denying life was felt, and the world has been lifted up Christianized by them.

He walked in His steps, and led many others to walk in them. was in the world, but not of the world. He kept the commandments. He followed Jesus. He loved his fellow men and gave his life

one of the most famous men of his time, he sought seclusion in a monastery among the brethren of his or-der. He longed for his vocation, and through giving up self and appealing to God was led into it.

VALUABLE TO MOTH

Baby's Own Tablets are for children of all ages—they are equally good for the new-born babe or the well-grown child. They will prompt-ly cure colic, indigestion, constipa-tion, teething troubles, diarrhoes, and simple fever. The Tablets break up colds, prevent croup, and promote sked? It is genuine; look at the alguature." The chief allowed himself to be persuaded by the new arrival—a major, I think. The keys over sent for. I brought in my barty. They were wondering what and happened. Most of the occupants of the fort (amongst them ome ladies) were collected in the outrit to see such an unwonted incursion. We set off with the officers; a man with a lantern, and a little dog and with delight at the prospect of unting up mice in the dungeons.

We went up stairs and along pasages; behind rows of guns in position; by piles of shot and shell; hrough sundry doors and up lad-hrough sundry doors



Saved by Prayer and A Statue of St. Anthony.

During the summer of 1897 I had childhood and to spend a few weeks breathing my native air. Accordingly, I embarked on a Black Diamond steamer bound for Newfoundland. steamer bound for Newfoundland. The trip down the river and gulf was a very pleasant one. Stops were made at Charlottetown, the garden of Canada, and Sydney, the place remarkable for its black diamonds. After leaving Sydney and entering off the Banks of Newfoundland and off the St. Pierre coast, we struck very foggy weather, which continued for nearly two days. The last night of our trip the fog lifted about ten o'clock. We were then fourteen miles away from land, the nearest light being that of Ferryland. place on the southern shore of Newfoundland. The captain of our steamer being a skilful navigator, and knowing the treacherous and rock-bound coast of Newfoundland well, had kept the steamer well out to sea, and also took his chances in running into the harbor at St. John's, with its very narrow entrance, at two o'clock in the morning. As the old adage says, "All's well that ends well," and so it was. Taking a stroll through the city of St. John's after an absence of thirteen years, I could scarcely recognize the old city. It had been pracone-half of it to ashes. Everything was therefore changed, new street were built, large and improved buildings had been erected, and at every turn new and strange faces met my gaze. I was, therefore, a stranger in a strange land. Shortly after arspend a few days with a parish priest lashes. Lady Blessington, writing of him a few months before his departure to Greece address than Byron; they were gray and fringed with long black lashes. Lady Blessington, writing of him a few months before his departure to Greece address than Byron; they were riving, I received an invitation to land was uneventful, but a few days

I was not so fortunate as on the first occasion. Reaching Portugal Cove, the ferry, which was nothing more or less than a big fishing punt, blew a gale, the white caps rose an tell in small and large waves. Yet the trip had, to be accomplished, much against the wishes of the ferryman. An old lady, having with he two children of tender years, was them "light gray, provery anxious to reach home, and after consultation, the ferryman procured two assistants, and all hands -numbering nine persons—being seat-ed or, rather, huddled together, a start was made for the island. Wave after wave broke over the tiny craft while a little lad called Jack, a ser while a little lad called Jack, a servant at the priest's house, greatly amused himself at seeing the waves playing hide and seek with the passengers. Crouched down in a corner of the boat with the two little children near by was the old lady. The children were cold and pale from fear, while the old lady, at every twist, turn and rock of the boat, and the children by water would are the deluging by water, would pray the more. Three times the ferryman made for a landing spot, only to be driven a long distance from the place. Each time the boat had to place. Each time the boat had to be turned and go over the same course again. Great precaution had to be taken, as the least movement would upset the craft, and then it would have been all over with at least two-thirds of the party. The last time we attempted to land the rudder broke, and our position became perilous. Limust admit that I was extremely nervous, and had prepared myself by saying an act of contrition in case the worst would happen. The ferryman, seeing the

afterwards I returned to St. John's on a business trip, and after trans-

acting my work started again for

the famous little island, remarkable

told to stop, and he obeyed. Seeing it was impossible to make a landing, the ferryman seized a rodney, which is a small row-boat, moored some distance from shore, and by skilful handling rowed each of the passengers ashore, being carried right up on the sand by the imknees almost in the water when the waves broke to get on terra firms. However, I suffered no ill effects from my sea bath, but with a change of clothes, I walked six miles to a place called Lance Cove to take part in a concert that night, arriving home with the priest in the early hours of the morning. It was no doubt the prayers of the old lady in the boat, the prayers of the priest's servant, who was watching us being buffeted by the wind and sea from a high elevation on the island, and the prayers of the good parish priest who prayed fervently for our safety, that we had not foundered in the storm, and that the mighty deep had not swallowed us down into the vortex of destruction. God orders all events for the best, and His mighty hand rules the universe, and the winds and the sea obey Him "Order my steps through death's

broke into curses, which he was soon

dark vale.

And let Thy rod

Uphold me, lest I faint or fail Oh, Lord, my God."

As the first part of my story rather lengthy, I will reserve my second part, where prayers and a statue of St. Anthony saved me from drowning, for next week's issue. FELIX.

FAMOUS PEOPLE'S EYES.

According to Trelawny no man had brighter eyes than Byron; they were ture to Greece, adds that one eye was visibly larger than the other. Charles Lamb is described as having glittering eyes, strangely dissi-milar in color, one being hazel, the other having specks of gray in the for its large mines of iron ore. But iris, as you see red spots in the bloodstone.

Eyes, as we know, are apt to vary considerably in shades of color in the same individual from time to had to be taken across. It was a time—a fact which explains why wild day on the water. The wind Wordsworth's familiar description of time-a fact which explains why, Coleridge as a noticeable man with large gray eyes does not quite agree with Carlyle's impression that his eyes were a light hazel, nor this again with the writer who found them "light gray, prominent and of liquid brilliancy, as though the orb-itself retreated to the innermost re-

Chatterton's brilliant gray eyes were his most remarkable feature. Under strong excitement one appear-ed brighter, and, as in the case of Byron, larger than the other. Catcott says "it was like the eye of a hawk, and that one could see his soul through it." Barrett "never saw such eyes, fire rolling at the bottom of them," and he confessed that he often purposely differed in opinion with Chatterton to see how

spinion with Chatter on to wonderfully his eye would strike fire, kindle, and blaze up.

Audubon, as became a great natu-ralist, had "hawk-like eyes, that flashed like a search-light and were ever on the alert for each movement of animated nature." The Duke of Wellington also had, it is said, blue

THE LÆTARE MEDALLIST OF 1905.

(From the Notre Dame Scholastic.)

Thus far in the history of the Las ection annually conferred upon a wous member of the Catholic aity, in America—recipients of the have stood for eminence me specific field of literature, scior art, or for notable achieve ment in the sphere of broad philan thropic effort. Without at all lower ng the standard of excellence origifixed as the minimum upon she would set the seal of her nighest approval, our University turns this year to a field of human activity hitherto neglected in the be-stowal of her Mid-Lenten tribute, oses her medallist from the mmercial world. . . . Among hundreds of notable Catholics engagsiness in these United States

Notre Dame takes especial pleasur in signalizing one whose name synonymous with spotless integrity, unblemished honor, and the highest sense of religious duty, a Catholic e influence is uniformely exerted for the uplifting of younger neigh low-citizens generally; a benefactor whose hidden charities are largely in of what is credited to his public generosity; a faithfully consistent son of the Church and a zeal ous promoter of every religious work; an illustrious representative, in short of all that is worthlest in the deal Catholic business man,-Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, of Boston. Mr. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick. New

England's leading Catholic merchant the senior member of the firm of Brown, Durrell & Co., of Boston and New York, the largest wholesale dry goods house of its kind east of Chicago. He was born in the small Grafton, Massachusetts Dec. 17, 1844. His early years were spent on his father's farm near Hopkinton. Many a morning the stars were still visible when our future merchant accompanied his father and older brother into the field where they spent the day digging out stumps or cultivating the soil. education was begun in the dis trict school and finished in the village high school of Hopkinton. made the most of his opportunities, and was graduated with distinctionthe first Catholic boy to receive diploma from the high school of Hop kinton. His proficiency in English composition secured him the honor of valedictorian of his class.

At eighteen, young Fitzpatrick ame to Boston, where he began his apprenticeship in the dry goods busiss. We are told that he started on the lowest round of the ladder and worked at first for two dollar a week. The acquaintance which he formed with another boy of his own age, Oliver H. Durrell, grew into strong friendship. During their spar from the store, they talked of their plans for the future. Both young en advanced rapidly. In 1865 Mr. Fitzpatrick accepted a positio as a travelling salesman for the & Co., who goods. He worked for this firm seven years, confining his travels England territory. After th great Boston fire of 1872 the old Brown, Durrell & Co., with Mr. Fitz patrick as a third member. He held portunities of making a close an equal interest with his two part-Fortune smiled on the concern, and it soon won its way in Boston business circles as one of the These three gentlemen started ss with small capital, but with great ability and persistent ap Temperance, integrity an life; and the members of the new notably the subject of this an eminent degree.

Catholics and best known busin thorough knowledge of affairs, his administrative ability, his untiring wealth and position, enable im to achieve untold good for his fellow-men. His name has of years been identified with all

strumental in providing a statel building for that society. He ha long been one of the main props of St. Mary's Infant Asylum. He contributed generously to the Catholic University, Washington, D.C., and was the originator of the proposal to secure one hundred annual contributors to that institution. For of the Irish League. His support of the Irish Constitutional struggle for labor, time, and money, his contri-butions to that cause have been es-

The particular esteem and unive sal recognition which the Laetare Medallist of 1905 enjoys among his fellow-citizens may be gleaned from the fact that at the banquet on the occasion of Archbishop Golden Jubilee, attended by Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Satolli, Mr. Fitzpatrick was chosen to deliver the ddress of the Catholic laity. .

He was one of the founders of the Newton Co-operative Bank, of which he is now vice-president. He is also president of the Union Institution for Saving in Boston. The good he has effected by his work in these cooperative banks is incalculable. His efforts along this line have made many poor families the owners of comfortable homes which otherwise they would never have possess

If charity in itself—the mere giving of alms-be a holy and wholesome thoroughly well-regulated charity? Mr. Fitzpatrick's charity has always been thoroughly well-regulated. To Priest thou art for eternity ! quote his own words: "Here tet me say that I believe the sphere of true charity is often misunderstood. In the minds of many it consists simply in giving alms to the needy, helping endicants and the like. only one of its functions. It has a broader and grander meaning than could be expressed by even this worthy part. True charity means an unselfish service of man to man. Thus every human being comes under its sway. It is a greater charity to show a man how to earn his living than to give him alms. Teach man to be self-supporting and he will be self-respecting."

There is another phase of this gree man's work which should not be forgotten.-the giving "in secret." For while some estimate his charitable and philanthropic contributions apdollars, "The Story of the Irish in Boston" remarks: "The many charitable and kindly deeds of Mr. Fitzpatrick will never be known." is verily a living example of industry, honesty, integrity and success in the

world of commerce, a true patriot, a fervent Catholic, a perfect Christian ence a just and economical use of greater resources for the benefit and

cappiness of the many,
Such a man is Mr. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, the Lastare Medallist of 1905; such is the solid foundation of charity upon which he has constructed for himself "a house not built with hands, everlasting in the heavens."

DONAHOE'S FOR APRIL

"Oratory in the Federal Congress is considered in a thoughtful ma in Donahoe's Magazine for April. firm of Brown, Button & Co. was re-established under the name of the article, has spent much time in the House, and has had many opof the methods and style of the lead-

Another Washington feature, dealing with another department of the Tragedy of the Pension Business," by Catherine Frances Cavanagh.

Friends and former students Mount St. Mary's will be attracted by a beautifully illustrated paper on Mount St. Mary's, a college famous for the notable careers of many

The dramatic departm nonth takes up in detail "A Modern Miracle Play." The dramatic critic the Rev. John Talbot Smith, brings irama and actors vividly before his

ner family, Lady Lothian, and other interesting personalities, from the subject-matter of Father Fox's paper.

abject-matter of Father Fox's paper, People I Have Met."

"There is a long instalment of 'Not A Judgment," Grace Keon's ascinating seriek and some bright short stories complete the fiction of the number, among those contributing being Maud Regan, Walter M. Egginton, Magdalen Rock, Francis W. Grey, and Susan Gavan Duffy.

There are possess by Rev. James II.

THREE TRANSPORTS

turns of the occasion. The Sister and a very pretty programme was given. The following poem was read

Hail happy day ! Hail hour sublime Your dawning thrills the soul

And far that gift God's love adore Yes, Father loved, thrice blest the hour

That saw you raised to priestly power.

Three years roll back-we see you

Head lowly bowed and heart after Your hands the sacred unction feel Your soul is signed with mystic name Arise! Anointed priest of God! Tread thou the path thy master trod.

Your youthful heart knew life has Had felt the charm of learning smile;

But Muse, or friendships vaints sought From your high purpose to beguile

Your life a holocaust must be: Oh! lips enrubled by the blood,

The precious blood of Jesus' God's grace flows from you in a flood

chains. And captive souls, from sin set free

Your power will bless eternally. Oh! sacred hands, in which God's

Rests in each morning sacrifice, Hands, God's treasures that impart From whose sign the demon flies; Your blessing soothes man's weary

And bids the dark soul hope again

Oh ! priestly heart, on which Christ's heart So often nestles as you bear

The Sacred Host to some poor h To bless a dying sinner there; How pure ! How earth-free !

That heart, where God's heart deigns

Your life must be one strife with sin; Toiling-Alas! too oft in vaing Sowing good seeds with tear prayer

Yet reaping not the golden grain Man counts up each ripened sheaf, God crowns the toil, the pain, the

Crown your toiling with success! May He, who giveth the increase, Father in heaven! hear our prayer. Bless—thrice bless, our Father here

Father Lacey studied classics a from which institution he graduated onors June, 1896. In the fall of the same year he ent St. John's Seminary, Brighton ss., where his gentle ing and perseverance sometimes un-der the greatest difficulties won him the respect and admiration of both students and faculty.

Father Lacey is a young man charming personality and rare elo labored over two years in the Holy Family parish, Watertown, N.Y., where he still has many friends and admirers, because of his assiduity in functions. His devotedness to much to do with his appointment to the Orphanage and Hospital. The same zeal and love for God's suffersame zeal and love for God's suffering ones followed him to Ogdensburg, whither he went early last September. He is already taking steps toward the srection of a beamtiful new chapel for the orphanage.

Among the clergy present at the exercises in the young priest's honor were: Very Rev. Father Conroy, V.G.; Rev. Father Burk, Chancellor and secretary to Bishop Gabriels; Rev. Fathers Cole and Kitts, of the Cathedral; Rev. Father Gobet, Notre Dame Church, and Rev. Father Tlermey, of Canton, N.Y.

Time is made for ordinary per

Seattle Tac ma Portland

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doz. For 1c dozen WOOD SIEVES, large size. Regular price, 18c. For 9c

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This Store closes daily at 5.30 p-m

2341 & 2848 St. Catherine St.

Newfoundland Correspondence

A few days ago the faculty and pupils of St. Bonaventure's College assembled in the Episcopal Library and presented His Grace Archbishop Howley with a handsome illuminated address of congratulation on the dignity recently bestowed on him, together with certain ecclesiastical appointments used in the floly offices of the church, as a memento of this austicious occasion. Ven

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on. His Grace made a brief adress, thanking all for this recognition, and secured for the lads

Grace will shortly be fitted with electric light. The initial work of wiring has begun. A large number of lights will be installed and the appearance of the handsome interior will be greatly enhanced.

The three Newfoundland candidates for the Rhodes scholarship from St. Bonaventure's, Bishop Field, and the Methodist Colleges have been successful. It will be decided later by the special local committee which candidate will have the honor of going to

the lads, under the baton of Mr. Hut- Grace the Archbishop has been postponed until after Ea

The Legislature opened on March 80th. Mr. Frank Morris, K.C., pro-ther of the Minister of Justice, was nted Speaker. Several important bills will be discuss session. The telegrap telegraph award of 200,000 will be discussed, and asures taken not to increase tax-\$1,200,000 will be discussed,

"Missis Brown," said Hattie, "kin go out this week a Wednesdee stead o' Thursdee ?" Hattie is as black as a newly-shin-

" asked Mrs. Brown. m, Ah'm t' git 'ligion Sund



Vol. LIV., No. 4

ABSOLU

One of the greatest dem

Liverpool took place St. Day in the Hippodrome, W. John Redmond, M.P. Mr. John Re welcomed with ringing ch I recall that two years poke to you, I told you th disbanding our forces d of these promises, on the was our duty to stand to and I remember saying we put our trust in the La was our duty to keep or That was sound ac the last two years have shown that, while we l enormous strides, both or tion of the land and on tion of Home Rule, yet t was a time when the organ our race was more neces this moment, because the h ed by the events. Our tton is more widespread, I was in the past twenty year The settlement of the 1 uestion and of the Irish rested solely upon two th was, and I put it first, the tion of the evicted tenants The end of the la Ireland would be a nationa for the Irish people if it wounded soldiers of the attended, and we were prom the Land Act would resto men to their homes. The necessary condition of the e the land war was the soluti problem of the West of Ire entirely different problem, know, from the general land because in the West the pro not to enable the people to the land that they have go enable them to get more la And we pressed upon the Go this consideration, that unle Western problem was solved Land Act, as well as the reof the evicted tenants, the ? would fail in the settlemen and question, and that the

to have to say, that up to ment the Land Act has faile have been in the year and its operations only about wicted tenants restored t homes. But while I consider the Land Act only restored o ed family to its home, that he same time it is absurd man to contend that this a settle the Irish land question it is so accelerated in its and so amended in its provi enable every single evicted to be restored to his home.
far as Connaught and the V Iretand is concerned, the L to-day is a dead letter.

Everything that has happe

during the committee stage bill. We declared that, in on, unless compulsion were to play to compel the land mto play to compel the land mto play to compel the land sell the great untenanted tragers and lands to be used by broken up toto small farms, in enlarging existing small that problem would not be und to-day we have the und and to-day we have the und fat that all over the West land the landlords, acting in our retusing to sell the untenance of the land to say the land to the landlords are retusing to sell the untenance of the land to say the land to the landlords of the land to say the land to the landlords. What, on the other hand sined on the land que low, in my judgment. I by the failure of our