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Witness

Vol. LIV., No. 40

MONTREAL, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

SOCIALISM ATTACKS THE CHURCH.

No one can now say that American leaders of the Socialist party are not bitter antagonists of the Catholic Church. Unknown to many Catholics they are engaged in this work right here in Chicago, their great right here in Chicago, their great increase at the polls last autumn having made them bold. For several years they kept quiet as to the true meaning 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 glance at the Chicago Socialist, and found therein an article entitled "Catholics and Socialism," supposed to be a defense of Socialism against aggressive Catholicism. As an impartial observer, I would say that I agree in nothing with the writer, Victor L. Berger, except that God is a perfect Being. Mr. Berger indulges in assertions but proves nothing, 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 the opposite, namely, that the 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 "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 are as free as other human beings. The life they lead and the work they do they do of their own accord, because their state is a self-chosen state.

With regard to the ignorance of the monks, history tells me that the monasteries were the seats of learning 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 exceptions 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 progress we have made these last 1900 years, and how humane we have grown through Christian influence.

Continuing, Comrade Berger speaks of "absolute liberty" in a fight being which sounds not only illogical but is a contradiction. Absolute liberty exists only in an absolute being, a being absolutely independent. Unless he can prove man an infinite being absolute freedom in man is impossible. No being can be at the same time finite and infinite.

Again he tells the Catholic "Socialists" to clear the field and make room for Socialism. He pretends to be something new, but some of his predecessors were of an ancient date. First and foremost among them stands Cataline, the most appropriate reprobate of older times. It was he that voiced Socialist sentiments some 2000 years ago, as appears from the writings of Sallust, a well known Roman historian and contemporary.

Cataline was even more bold and outspoken than Socialists are, as we may know from a speech made by him, an extract of which may be quoted for our Socialist's benefit: "You have always been known to me as men of approved valor and fidelity. I know you and you know me. Whatever I have in yours. Whatever may befall you, befall me. In our unity of mind we have found strength, and it is in your own

being can depose the Godhead, else there is no God." If this Being stands on the topmost round, of His own will, it is also His will that the rest shall stand on the places assigned to them by that Being.

This is the reason why Socialism and Christianity will always be at variance. The perfect understanding of the relation existing between finite beings themselves, and that existing 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 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 ourselves more miserable.—August Beber, in New World.

ing the right to use the resources of Ireland for this endowment (applause). 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 civilized country in the world that 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, well-equipped university without immense resources and funds; and every civilized country recognizes that the first charge on the resources of its people ought to be the education of its people. Why should Ireland be denied this right? We ask nothing from the Parliament of England except our right, and we shall never have a university worth having until we have the power to draw upon the resources of Ireland, and do what is 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 a vigorous statement of Trinity's attitude. Truer words have seldom been spoken. It is not probable, however, that either the government or Trinity will be moved to greater justice.

DEATH OF ADRIAN ISELIN.

New York, March 29.—Adrian Iselin, the banker, who died yesterday in his eighty-seventh year, was a generous benefactor of the Catholic Church, the gifts made by him and his family aggregating nearly a million dollars. Mr. Iselin's gifts were made mainly from the respect that he had for the religion of his wife and family.

Mr. Iselin was married in Baltimore, in 1845, to Miss Eleonora O'Donnell, daughter of Columbus O'Donnell, of that city. Miss O'Donnell was related to John Carroll, the first Catholic Bishop of the United States. For forty years they and their family made their principal home at New Rochelle, N.Y. Ten years ago Mrs. Iselin built St. Gabriel's Church at New Rochelle, one of the most picturesque church edifices on Long Island Sound. Together with a rectory and home for the Sisters of Charity, it is said to have cost \$250,000.

The couple celebrated their golden wedding on December 11, 1895. Their 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, Mrs. Kane has given the church a marble baptismal font to commemorate the conversion of her husband to the Catholic faith.

Another gift was made when the family transferred its gymnasium property in New Rochelle to St. Gabriel's parish for a school for children. 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.

Since the death of Mrs. Iselin, in 1897, the banker and his family have 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 appreciation of the magnanimity which would prompt a Protestant gentleman to make such a splendid gift to his Italian fellow-countrymen in a 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 Scarsdale, Westchester County, and named St. Eleonora's Home, in memory of her mother.

"OUR MAN'S COLUMN."

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

JOHN DILLON 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. As I have said, there was nothing in the great lecture to which we have listened—and it was great by its immense learning and depth of knowledge, 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 efforts 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 institution 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 and not a broad-minded, academic institution with a single mind to the interests of learning. If it was necessary to prove this proposition, look at its members of Parliament. 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 decline to advise my countrymen to go into Trinity College, because I do not value the prestige 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 that policy, but I will always advocate the policy of demand-

ing the right to use the resources of Ireland for this endowment (applause). 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 civilized country in the world that 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, well-equipped university without immense resources and funds; and every civilized country recognizes that the first charge on the resources of its people ought to be the education of its people. Why should Ireland be denied this right? We ask nothing from the Parliament of England except our right, and we shall never have a university worth having until we have the power to draw upon the resources of Ireland, and do what is the right of a nation to do, and that is to endow, and liberally endow, the higher education of its people.

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ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT MAYO

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 praiseworthy 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 immortal green. A large number of 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 was preached by Rev. Father Chatelet of Thurso. The choir and church wardens were entertained at a sumptuous spread by the pastor, followed by a programme of patriotic songs given by members of the choir. Dr. Powers, of Rockland, arrived just in time to share the good things of the table and the sweet strains of Irish music that followed. A large number of young people took advantage of the beautiful weather and fairly good roads to hie off to Buckingham in the evening for the Hibernian concert there.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN ROME.

Rome, March 19.—As St. Patrick's Day fell on a fast day the festival was celebrated at the Irish College to-day with a banquet, the guests at which included Cardinals Serafini and Vincenzo Vannutelli; Archbishop Smith, of Edinburgh; Monsignor Stonor, Bishop of Treviso; Mgr. Mostyn, Bishop of Mevensis; Mgr. Giles, 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," and Monsignor Stonor proposed that of Monsignor Murphy.

ST. JOSEPH'S DAY IN ROME.

Rome, March 19.—To-day being the Pope's name day, His Holiness received thousands of congratulations. The Holy Father celebrated Mass in the presence of a few intimate friends, and afterwards lunched with his sisters. The members of the Sacred College were received in the Library, where the Pope thanked them for their good wishes, but without delivering an address. This is contrary to the custom of the late Pope, who chose this occasion for addressing the world through the Cardinals. The Catholic Club presented His Holiness with a gift of fruit and flowers arranged in the shape of a garland symbolizing unity and the Fisherman's net.

Of all vanities and fopperies, the vanity of high birth is the greatest. True nobility is derived from virtue, not from birth. Titles, indeed, may be purchased; but virtue is the only coin that makes the bargain valid.

Irish College Students at Vatican

Rome, March 16.—Some little time ago it was intimated to the Rector of the Irish College that the Holy 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 address speaks of the students' happiness at finding themselves in the presence of the Holy Father—that, too, at his own invitation; of the gratitude they felt for his special sympathy with Ireland, and of that signal exhibition of it—the mission of his Eminence Cardinal Vannutelli, also of the proof of singular affection 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 the Common Father, and how warmly his heart responded to these claims. 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 the Cross of the Knighthood of St. Gregory the Great recently bestowed on him by His Holiness—bestowed in admiring recognition of Sir Francis' 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 Latin, speaking to the ladies, and being spoken to by them, in French. Monsignor Murphy took occasion to let the Pope know that Sir Francis has been a Senator of the Royal University since its creation, and that not the least of his merits as a distinguished public man was his steady championship of such concessions to Catholics in the matter of education as should duly satisfy Catholic claims. The Pope thanked and complimented his visitor. Finally, after an interview which resembled rather intimate converse than a formal audience, the party knelt and received His Holiness' parting Benediction.

They then visited His Eminence the Cardinal Secretary of State.

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HOME INTERESTS.

Conducted by HELENE.

It is not the number of charities we perform, but the spirit which prompts us that goes on record for the hereafter. In very truth it is hard to discriminate, for our hearts are so easily touched when the mendicant hand is extended, and we are loathe 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 be 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 too proud to solicit alms from passers-by. This game is about played out, and the so-called cripples will have, during their leisure moments—it's no joke that a certain old gentleman keeps tab on the idle ones—to think out some new scheme; for from veterans of many a bloodless war to the creature "blind from birth," but who, like the British lion has "one eye open"—for trade, we are overrun and are beginning to be incredulous of all and sundry with the tear-choked voice and woeful tale. Not many years ago "something" 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—a cross between an Egyptian mummy and an animated rag-bag, was brought to certain busy corners and left to grind out music (?) on what was neither calliope nor hurdy-gurdy, still was a combination of both. There was a lot of sympathy and much talk expended on this possible veteran, for he had no lower limbs—so it was understood. A local reporter, however, grew curious, so one night he waited round to see what happened when time came for "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 watched made tracks faster than it takes to tell the tale. After all, it is not always satisfying to see the wheels go round.

Mr. Raymond also received the following FASHIONS.

Broadcloth, once purely a winter material, is now one of the most popular fabrics for the spring and summer street costume. The extreme lightness and suppleness of the new broadcloths render them entirely suitable for warm weather coat and skirt suits, although the bodice and skirt of broadcloth is hardly practicable for any one who summers in a warm climate. A check of brown and dark blue and creamy white is one of the desirable, and the cool mode shades give excellent results and are too delicate in coloring to become common. The black and white or grayish white effects are innumerable, and in some a dash of color is introduced. One grayish white ground worked off into rather large checks by lines of black, has tiny dots of green embroidered in silk at each intersection of the lines. 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 conspicuous.

The vogue of color combinations 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 shall be white or ecru and the other some complementary tone. Thus a smart tricorne has the round crown and the inner side of the upturned brim all in a Panama straw of the natural unbleached tint, while the outer side of the brim is faced with a loosely woven rice straw of a medium shade of brown.

The girl who is dolt enough to be able to fashion rosettes of lace and ribbon need not covet unattainable and elaborate buttons with which to

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 accomplishments, the sooner it is acquired the better for the girl who must do her own furnishing.

The wearing of a veil is an art. It should be put on loosely, but securely. Too tight a veil draws the hair back unbecomingly, while a veil full of folds gives one a grotesque expression. A dot allowed to rest on the nose makes a woman look like a heroine of low comedy. A hat veil should be taken off and pressed after each wearing if one does not want to give her whole costume a shabby appearance.

As the skirts increase in width and flare, it becomes doubly necessary that the under petticoat be decidedly full. With a cloth or velvet skirt particularly it is important to have a very wide good silk petticoat, for nothing is uglier than to see a cloth skirt sinking in about the feet. All skirts are, of course, made up with underskirt attached, so that the majority of women are apt to give little thought to the petticoat.

The silk petticoats now made up for evening wear are fascinating to a degree. The daintiest of flowered silks are employed, which are trimmed with numberless yards of lace ruchings and ruffles, with rosettes and ribbon streamers, with chiffon, and again with silk.

The detachable flounces are still popular for dress petticoats and it is upon these flounces that the chief labor and adornment of the petticoat are expended. There is always a wide silk flounce beneath the lace ruffles which would not of themselves be stiff enough to really affect the 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 flowered.

For a walking costume the silk petticoat—provided the skirt itself is lined—should be some inches shorter than the outside skirt, but for the 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 used up, steam what is left on the small end. Wash and let it soak in cold water for an hour, then steam for five or six hours, setting the meat cut side down on the plate in the steamer. If it is to be served hot, the ham will be improved by browning it in the oven after steaming.

To clean a soiled engraving, lay it face downward in a perfectly clean vessel sufficiently large to allow it to 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 moisture as possible with clean blotting paper; then place the engraving in a press between clean white paper. If very much soiled a repetition of the operation may be necessary.

A tablespoonful of muriatic acid will thoroughly cleanse a carafe or glass vase, but, as it is deadly poison, it must be handled with great care. After the acid is removed the carafe should be rinsed in hot soapsuds, and then in several clear waters. The acid can be poured from one vessel to another and then returned to the bottle for future use.

It is not always convenient to sterilize water, and boiling makes it tasteless. In cases where germs are to be destroyed four drops of tincture of iodine in a half gallon of water, left to stand half an hour, render the water harmless.

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 eggs 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 use as a useful kettle or iron holder. Cut open two stocking legs, then run the two pieces together, and there is a

cloth which will answer all the purposes 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 Bazar. Old English hunting scenes, with a preponderance of flashing scarlet, have narrow black-frames, Japanese prints either black or brown bamboo with the brown prints. The prints of old Madonnas have dull gold frames, while engravings and etchings have a molding toning in with the brown or black of the print. Photographs are almost invariably framed close, the frames matching the darkest tone of the picture. The artistic framer stains his own frames the exact tones required. The molding must be as simple as possible in design. The width is governed both by the size of the picture and the detail in the picture. A landscape 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 be given. Landscapes are sometimes framed with double glass to bring out the perspective.

Bofed starch is much improved by the addition of a little salt or dissolved 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.

To remove fly specks from gilt frames, wash very gently with warm alcohol (heated by setting in a pan of hot water), letting it dry on.

Straw matting should be cleaned by dipping a large coarse cloth in salty water, wiping thoroughly and drying.

Coal oil will clean smoked copper, 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 of coal oil.

RECIPES.

"Collar" is the unusual name applied in England to a preparation of meat that is only slightly different from one often served here. Equal parts of cold cooked ham and tongues are put through the meat chopper, and afterwards pounded to a paste, a little dry mustard added, and the whole heated. When warm press down in a bowl, put on a weight, and let stand to get cold, and pack into form. Slice thin and serve at luncheon or supper.

Cheese Croquettes—Mix together one cupful of grated bread crumbs, two cupfuls of grated cheese, half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne. Moisten with one well beaten egg to which have been added two tablespoonfuls of cream; mix thoroughly blended shape into small balls, dip in yolk of egg and then in crushed cracker crumbs and fry in hot fat until a golden brown. Serve on triangles of fried hominy with tomato sauce.

Plain Tarebit—One-half pound of cheese grated, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one-quarter teaspoonful salt, few grains cayenne pepper, one-half cupful of thin cream, two yolks of eggs. Melt the butter in a spider, add cheese, salt and pepper. When the cheese is nearly melted add gradually the cream and the egg slightly beaten. Pour on split crackers or slice of toast and serve hot.

Brown Potatoes—Whip up mashed potatoes with an egg-beater, add a few tablespoonfuls of cream, the yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of butter, pepper and salt. Cover the whipped whites of the eggs; bake until brown and with a pancake knife transfer to a hot dish and serve at once.

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 largest 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 out blazes in Peekskill.

PAPERING A ROOM.

Remember, a double roll of paper contains seventy square feet when you wish to ascertain the amount required for a room, says the House-keeper. Walls that have never been papered should be covered with size. This is made by adding six quarts of hot water to one-half pound of glue which has been softened by standing

all night covered with cold water. Walls that have been painted should be gone over with ammonia water—one part of ammonia to six parts water. Board ceilings must be covered with cloth before papering.

To paper the ceiling cut as many strips as will be necessary to cover it and leave long enough to allow about two inches, taking care to make the pattern match. Draw a chalk line across one end of the ceiling sixteen inches from the wall as a guide for hanging the first strip which goes between this strip and the wall, and will lap down on the side a little. Lay the strip on a table, apply the paste evenly, fold both ends towards the centre, meeting them meet and being careful that the ends are even. Trim the paper with shears. Unfold one end, commence at the side, and start the strip straight by the line, smoothing it down as you go with a brush. Keep the rest of the paper in front of you, letting it hang over a roll of paper which you hold in your left hand.

After the first strip is on the rest is easy. The last strip must also lap down the side wall. Cut the paper for the side wall long enough to come under the border a little. Begin to lay it at the side of a window or door. Unfold the top of the strip put in position, then work downward. Lay on each strip in the same manner, put on the border, and the work is done.

The following is a good recipe for paste: Take one and one-half pints of flour, rub smooth in a quart of cold water, add four quarts of boiling water and let boil slowly, stirring constantly ten minutes. When cold, stir in one tablespoonful of powdered alum. Never use warm 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. Fulfill your course and accomplish your "life's toil." In sorrow, soothe each other; in illness, watch and tend. Cheer, fond wife, the husband's struggle; lighten his gloomy hours with your tender smiles and gladden his home with your love. Husband, father, whatsoever your lot, be your heart pure, your life honest. For the sake of those who bear your name let no bad action sully it. As you look at these innocent faces, which ever tenderly greet you, be yours, too, innocent, and your conscience without reproach. As the young people kneel before the altar-railing, some such thoughts as these pass through a friend's mind who witnesses the ceremony 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 these flats?

Man at the door—I can rent the flats, mum.

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.

Honest?

Yes, mum.

Does he ever steal from the market baskets of the tenants?

Never, mum.

He's a good Christian man, is he?

Yes, mum. A politer, more attentive, honest or more Christian man never lived, mum.

I'm delighted to hear that. Where is he now?

I'm him, mum.

FATHER KNEW WHY.

"Pop."

"What is it, Johnny?"

"Why is the head of a bedstead always higher than the foot?"

"For the same reason that the rear wheels of a wagon are always bigger than the front ones, Johnny."

"Thanks, pop."—Kansas City Times

TIME TO EXTINGUISH.

"Remember, brudder," shouted the Rev. Mr. Johnson, "dat, as the good say, while de lamp hol's out (de burn de viles' ainner may return) An' glory be ef dat ain't Peter Jackson comin' up de aisle! Deacon Blackley, put out dem lights!"—Cleveland Leader.

HIS FAVORITE INSTRUMENT.

"The tout ensemble of that orchestra is remarkably good," remarked Mr. Newrick's host at the box party. "Don't you think so?"

"You bet it is!" responded Mr. Newrick enthusiastically. "I like to watch the fellow that's playin' it slide it back and forth—looks as if he was swallowin' it!"—Cleveland Leader.

NOTES OF THE NEWS

Double tracking on the Grand Trunk west of London, Ont., is about to begin.

The inspection of the 3rd Regiment Victoria Rifles will take place on the 3rd June next.

The Manion Bridge, on the Payne River, near Cornwall, was partially destroyed and carried away by an ice jam.

Two serious fires occurred in the business portion of the city on Saturday night. The combined loss is estimated at \$250,000.

The Allan Line turbine Victoria arrived in port on Saturday morning and received a hearty welcome from a large crowd of spectators.

The first big shove of the season took place on the river in front of the city on Sunday. The water rose two feet and the ice was piled along the south shore twenty-five feet high.

The customs receipts of the Dominion 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 corresponding month of last year.

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 rivers.

The dreaded white-marked tussock moth has arrived in the city and is threatening our shade trees. It has ravaged the parks of all the American cities and stripped the trees of their foliage, the cost of checking which has amounted to thousands of dollars.

With a view to establishing an immense steel plant, twelve millionaires of the U. S. steel trust visited Sarnia, Ont. For some time the steel trust has been looking for a good outlet into Canada, and has opened negotiations for establishing a monster steel plant.

The Canadian Northern Railway announce that their main line is now open for freight and passenger traffic as far west as the elbow of the North Saskatchewan, so that settlers and others going into this territory will save a long wagon haul by using the Canadian Northern Railway from Port Arthur.

POPE PIUS X and AUTONOMOUS CHRISTIAN DEMOCRACY.

The following letter, in which the Italian movement known as Autonomous Christian Democracy is commended, has been addressed by the Holy Father to Cardinal Svampa, Archbishop of Bologna:

My Lord Cardinal,—The circular letter of the 28th July, 1904, addressed 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 Committees and popular Christian action that even those least acquainted with the elements of the Catechism should have understood that there cannot be Catholic action 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 overgrowth 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 so-called Autonomous Christian Democrats, who in the desire for an ill-understood liberty show by their action that they shake off all discipline—seek after dangerous novelties that the Church cannot approve of; assume an authoritative attitude to interfere in, judge, and criticize everything; and go so far as to say they are ready to bow to infallibility, but not to yield to the demand for obedience.

If arguments were desired to prove that such persons by the logical development of their principles have clearly made themselves rebels to the authority of the Church, they would be supplied by their statements at their meetings when they call themselves independent; by what they publish in their journals and periodicals defending their work and justifying their conduct finally by their replies to the solemn prohibitions of revered Prelates and by their assertions that such prohibitions do not regard their societies and their persons, or by their declarations that the Pope and the Bishops have the right to judge of things concerning faith and morals, but not the right to direct social action, and that they hold themselves immune from

proceed with their work. We are grieved in soul to know that there are associated with this Autonomous Christian Democracy so many poor youths, who gave the best hopes—youths to whom we would say with the most compassionate affection: Take care, because you are deceived by those who come around you with flattery, stun you with speeches, and do not scruple to conduct you by a way which leads you to ruin. We cannot do less than make known the great regret we feel in reading papers and periodicals which, even whilst calling themselves Catholic, not only censure the decided protests of the Bishops justly condemning 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 Bologna a congress at which the Autonomous Democrats will hold most important deliberations for the purpose of loudly proclaiming their independence, we think it necessary to address you, My Lord Cardinal, this entirely autograph letter.

1. To protest most strongly against the deceitful 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; 2. To declare that all those who desire to show not by words but by deeds that they are true Catholics should take no part in this Congress; 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 disobedient; 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 unequivocally firm in Catholic principles. We hope that this complaint of ours, which you can make public, will bring the guilty to serious reflection and repentance. Meanwhile, My Lord Cardinal, we impart the Apostolic Benediction to you with effusion of heart.

FATHER MATHEW FREE... KEOGH MED. CO. 100 Lake St. CHICAGO. IRRIGATOR TONIC

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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 manhood, among the literary and educational institutions of Cork was the Temperance Institute founded by Father Mathew. Here young McCarthy came often in his evenings to hear lectures and debates. Father Mathew had a strong confidence in the common sense 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 himself and talked with the members, always in the friendliest and easiest way, and entered thoroughly into all the ideas and pursuits of the young. "My own knowledge of Father Mathew," says Mr. McCarthy, "was close and intimate for many years. I was little more than a child when I accepted from him the temperance pledge, and was invested with his own silver medal—the badge of the order. I was a frequent visitor at his house, and he often came to see my father and mother. He was ever ready to lend a helping hand, by advice or personal intervention, when a friend was involved in any sort of difficulty, and in the houses of the very poorest it was noticed that whenever serious troubles came on, Father Mathew was sure to appear, like a protecting angel. With all his horror of drunkenness, with his life abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, Father Mathew had a never-failing patience with and pity for the drunkard. It was this very attribute of unflinching sympathy and sweetness that made Father Mathew's influence all but magical over those with whom he had any influence whatever."

Oh, Auntie, Fred Williams broken his leg, and Mrs. told me to tell you she's but she is afraid she cannot you at tea to-night. I should she couldn't! You never a house, Fred just groans at and keeps them all waiting till his mother looks worn. "Poor Jessie!" said Aunt "I wish I could help her way. I think I will go over little while this afternoon; course, she must not think of company meals for me." Fred Williams did not look very wretched pight that day when his mother's friend, Miss Parsons, came in to visit his truss his left leg was stretched straight, but it rested on tension part of a very luxurious chair, and a very luxurious chair, and a down cover thrown over him. A table right was piled with books, games, while another stood let, with a dish of fruit, a cookies and a box of candy. "Well, wounded warrior, the battle," asked Miss cheerfully, but Fred scowled Williams answered: "Oh, we think he will do now. It is not a compound and if he will only be patient!" "Patient!" broke in Fred in the world can a fellow when it's getting better and

Teacher (at wall's mission)—Who wrote the epistle to the Romans? Bishop of Boothwick—Wasn't there a sermon read to it, ma'am?—Ch...

OUR B...

Dear Boys and Girls: How does this fine spirit suit you? Surely you are bright and just brimming life. The true forerunner of summer days is here in the robin. Are there little friends who can't be in the order of their several districts? This is quite an interesting study see how many can do this. Your loving AUNT

Dear Aunt Becky: Well, the summer is once more here. This is my old. I love to see the sun make the True Witness the little letters in the have one sister and her name is Margaret Clare, and we have fun. I was going to school, I caught cold, but it is not I study geography, grammar, and history, spelling and am in the third reader. Lots of water and mud at school; we are tired when home. We have a sugar shanty, and we tap the tree; my syrup is lovely; I think my taste of anything, I think I have written enough time, and I think I will remain, your loving niece HELENE Dewittville.

LITTLE BOY BLUE The little toy dog is lost, But sturdy and staunch And the little toy soldier rust, And the musket mouth hands. Time was when the little was new, And the soldier was passing, And that was the time when the Boy Blue Kissed them and put the

Now don't go till I come, "Oh don't you make any So toddling off to his trun He dreamt of the pretty And as he was dreaming a song Awakened our Little Boy Oh! the years are many, are long, But the little toy friends Aye, faithful to Little Boy stand Each in the same old place Awaiting the touch of a lip The smile of a little face, And they wonder as waiting years through In the dust of that little What has become of our Little Blue Since he kissed them and there. —Eugene

SWEET LAVENDER "Oh, Auntie, Fred Williams broken his leg, and Mrs. told me to tell you she's but she is afraid she cannot you at tea to-night. I should she couldn't! You never a house, Fred just groans at and keeps them all waiting till his mother looks worn. "Poor Jessie!" said Aunt "I wish I could help her way. I think I will go over little while this afternoon; course, she must not think of company meals for me." Fred Williams did not look very wretched pight that day when his mother's friend, Miss Parsons, came in to visit his truss his left leg was stretched straight, but it rested on tension part of a very luxurious chair, and a very luxurious chair, and a down cover thrown over him. A table right was piled with books, games, while another stood let, with a dish of fruit, a cookies and a box of candy. "Well, wounded warrior, the battle," asked Miss cheerfully, but Fred scowled Williams answered: "Oh, we think he will do now. It is not a compound and if he will only be patient!" "Patient!" broke in Fred in the world can a fellow when it's getting better and

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.

Dear Aunt Becky: Well, the summer is coming again once more. This is my first letter to the corner. I am eleven years old.

LITTLE BOY BLUE.

The little toy dog is covered with dust, But sturdy and staunch he stands, And the little toy soldier is red with rust.

SWEET LAVENDER.

"Oh, Auntie, Fred Williams has broken his leg, and Mrs. Williams told me to tell you she's so sorry, but she is afraid she cannot entertain you at tea to-night."

day, and he wants to get out on the track and run, and pitch for the boys and go out at night and spear suckers in Jackson's brook, and—well, just everything!"

"That does sound hard, but, Fred, there are plenty of things to do, after 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 battles."

Mrs. Williams, looking rested already, 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."

THE GARDENER AND THE FLOWER.

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.

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.

TWO INSTRUCTIVE TRICKS.

A very pretty effect may be produced by causing a candle to burn while almost immersed in water in a tumbler.

Love is an upward tendency of human nature. It is dignifying, ennobling, and, for that reason, it imposes upon individuals who experience it new obligations.

"I suppose it is. I think I sent her some. Well, I asked about him in the neighboring store, and the corner policeman told me more, so I learned that he supported an old mother and helped a widowed sister from his earnings."

"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."

"Indeed it does, too," put in Mrs. Williams, coming in with a tray. "New Louise, do not say a word. This is not a 'company supper,' but I know we shall both enjoy a picnic tea right here with Fred."

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A MEMORABLE TRIP.

In the front lawn of a two-story, vine-clad, frame cottage situated in one of Boston's pretty suburbs, Harry Singleton basked in the friendly rays of a warm June sun.

Harry had been ill of typhoid fever for nine weeks, and was regaining strength very slowly. The book he was reading seemed to grow uninteresting, and, at intervals, he moved restlessly in his seat, and his keen, dark eyes, looking out from under strongly marked, prominent eyebrows, wandered up and down the road, apparently in eager expectation.

A SPRING NEEDED.

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.

Love is an upward tendency of human nature. It is dignifying, ennobling, and, for that reason, it imposes upon individuals who experience it new obligations.

WHO THE LOSER?

(From Kind Words.) Thursday evening, March 3, appropriate exercises were held at the City Orphanage, Ogdensburg, N.Y., in honor of the third anniversary of the ordination of Rev. James J. Lacey, chaplain of the hospital and

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 answered: "For 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.

When you are all feeling bright and just brimming over with life. The true forerunner of the happy summer days is here in our friend 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.

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 a body to do him honor.

But the young master played Chopin 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.

THE INDOOR LIFE OF WINTER IS HARD ON THE HEALTH.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1905.

BAITING CATHOLICS.

If there were any seriousness associated
with the baiting of the Catholic
hierarchy now being indulged in by certain
daily newspapers, it 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
influence 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 best
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
is but a more daring recourse of
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. Sbarretti. 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 conferring 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 inventions
are so reckless, so unprovoked,
and so brutal in their aim
that Catholics may after all treat
them with contempt.

Hon. Charles Fitzpatrick, in the
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.
Seemingly Catholics, their church,
and their bishops are considered fair
game for the basest impertinence.
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
of some daily publication, which
might resist, upon fair terms,
this license to insult Catholics in Canada,
through their bishops.

Since the foregoing was written,
Hon. Robert Rogers, Minister of Public
Works in the Manitoba Government,
has made his threatened
exposure, which the Roblin Government

had for days been shaking in the
face of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The allegation
of Mr. Rogers is that Mgr.
Sbarretti invited himself and Mr.
Campbell, Attorney-General for Manitoba,
to a private conference on Feb.
20, when the two provincial Ministers
were in Ottawa with reference
to the boundary question; that the
Papal delegate showed them a memorandum
of amendments which he had
urged the Roblin Government to
make to the Manitoba school law;
that when Mgr. Sbarretti presented the
memorandum 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 was
a threat and he seeks to connect Sir
Wilfrid Laurier's Government with
it. Sir Wilfrid Laurier gives the
straightest and clearest contradiction
to the insinuation that either he
or any other member of his Government
had any communication with
the Papal Delegate as to the mission
of the provincial Ministers to Ottawa.
When we remember that the
Roblin Government tried for days to
bully or hold-up the Federal Government
with the threat of the revelation,
we must suppose that the public
will discount the credibility of their
assertions, and decline altogether
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 flames
of religious prejudice against Sir
Wilfrid Laurier. They are not particularly
concerned with Mgr. Sbarretti,
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 Sir
Wilfrid Laurier means the discomfiture
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
educational grievances in Manitoba,
should have held an interview with
Mgr. Sbarretti through their representatives
on the boundary mission
to Ottawa. But it is out of the
question to suppose that Mgr. Sbarretti
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 interesting
information that he, in all
probability, is the oldest living subscriber
to this paper. The venerable
gentleman tells us that The True
Witness was the first Catholic paper
of which he became a reader, and he
adds, that he will continue to read
it with constant interest to the end
of his days, which we hope is an
event yet many years removed. Mr.
Heney began to take The True Witness
in the year 1851, which was
the first year of its existence. "In
all those years," he says, "I have
not missed one number. The paper
from the first has been held in the
respect and admiration of the Catholic
community, both clergy and laity,
and I am gratified to know that today
it enjoys the same undiminished
regard. It is a long record, and one
to be proud of. I read the paper
week by week with the feeling that
this voices sound and practical Catholic
opinion. I trust that a prosperous
and ever-useful future is before it. It
deserves the gratitude of old generations
of readers and the support of
our rising and increasing Canadian
Catholic families. Its moderate and
convincing treatment of the school
question now occupying political and

public attention is worthy of our
people as well as of the respect of
the non-Catholic portion of the
community. We must keep steadily
in view the fact that we all hold
common citizenship in a country of
which all alike, Catholic and Protestant,
are proud."

The True Witness publishes this remarkable
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 citizens
of Ottawa, the city of his adoption,
in connection with the celebration of
his 84th birthday. Perhaps the
most striking fact in all his long
and worthy life is his physical testimony
of the great virtue of temperance.
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 is
carrying out important public contracts
on the coast and is undoubtedly
the oldest active contractor on
the continent of America.

RELIGION ON THE DEFENSIVE.

The rank and file of the speeches
heard in the House of Commons upon
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 teaching
is something not easily apologized
for, rather a thing that looms up
as a barrier to nationality, to
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 needed
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, however,
that the leaders of the Government
of Canada are men inspired by noble
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 and
fearless. Mr. Fitzpatrick will deliver
an address that cannot fail
to contribute deliberative wisdom
to the consideration of the question
now before Parliament.

his recent speech was concerned, it
now appears that he was attacking
some system of Home Rule of his
own invention. At the same time,
when a public man is friendly to any
policy he does not set it in some
grotesque light to assail it. Lord
Rosebery is no friend of Home Rule
nowadays, and his inclusion in any
Liberal Government would necessarily
cause the Irish party to regard
that Government with profound distrust
and suspicion.

The new Provincial Cabinet held its
first Montreal meeting at the Government
offices yesterday morning.
The principal business dealt with
was a discussion of the main points of
the programme of the new government.
Matters referring to the approaching
continuation of the session
were also brought up, and a
large amount of routine business disposed
of.

PREMIER DENIES
Knowledge of Negotiations
Between Manitoba and
Mgr. Sbarretti.

Ottawa, April 5.—The statement
of the Manitoba boundary delegates
was the cause of an animated discussion
which took up all the time
of the House of Commons this afternoon,
and brought out from the
Prime Minister a statement that he
knew nothing of the reported negotiations
between Mgr. Sbarretti and
Messrs. Rogers and Campbell, in
which it is alleged the latter were
told that if Manitoba would restore
their separate schools to the Catholics
it could get an extension of
its boundaries. Mr. Peter White
also made a statement, which appears
to represent the general feeling
here, namely, that if Mgr. Sbarretti
acted as has been stated he
should at once be recalled.

The matter was brought up immediately
after routine by the Prime
Minister himself. He laid on the
table the last despatch received from
the Manitoba Government, which he
later explained only came to hand
yesterday and could not sooner be
produced. Then he proceeded to say
that he desired to call attention to
a statement which had appeared this
morning in the press throughout
Canada. It was a statement made by
Mr. Rogers, a member of the Manitoba
Government, concerning the action
taken by him (Sir Wilfrid) and his
colleagues upon an application made
some time ago by the Government
of Manitoba, under instructions
from its Legislature, for an extension
of its boundaries. "I may say,"
continued Sir Wilfrid, "at once that
it will be my duty, so far as the
action of the Government is concerned
in this matter, to give the statement
a direct, and absolute, and categorical
denial." (Applause.)
Then he went on: "In order that
there may be no misunderstanding, I
think I should read to the House the
statement of Mr. Rogers, as I find it
in the Ottawa Citizen."

Sir Wilfrid then read Mr. Rogers'
statement regarding the interference
of Mgr. Sbarretti in regard to the
extension of the Manitoba boundary.
Continuing, Sir Wilfrid said: "Before
I proceed any further, I may say
at once, referring to the whole tenor
of this document, in so far as there
is a charge that there was an understanding
between Mgr. Sbarretti and
myself to have the school question
considered in connection with the
extension of the boundaries of Manitoba,
there is not a shadow nor a
mittle of truth in it. I assert that
if Mr. Rogers states that Mgr. Sbarretti
did press him to make the suggestion
of terms and conditions,
which he says he did, with my knowledge
and consent, he states something
which is not in accordance with
truth. If that has taken place it
has been wholly without my knowledge,
and without my participation,
and I never heard of it in any way,
whatever until last Saturday, when
the matter was brought to my notice
by a telegram from the Toronto
Globe. On Monday last, I brought
down to the House a return to an
address moved for some time ago by
Mr. Roche (Marquette), asking for
copies of all correspondence that had
taken place between the Government
of Manitoba and this Government on
the subject of the extension of the
boundaries of Manitoba. The last
paper upon this return was the acknowledgment
of the receipt of our
reply to the prayer of the Manitoba
Government. We have received since
that time a further rejoinder of
Manitoba to our reply. We did not

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

The Premier of Newfoundland has
introduced a bill to increase the
stringency of the Bait Act against
the United States.

Chicago decided strongly on Tuesday
for municipal ownership of public
utilities, electing Judge Duane
by the greatest vote ever cast for
Mayor in Chicago.

Two banks at the Sault and seven
private individuals have been
swindled by means of forged cheques
by a man who posed as the representative
of the Star Life Assurance
Company.

Lord Rosebery's reply to Mr. Redmond's
speech at the St. Patrick's
Eve banquet shows that the ex-Premier
is conscious that he put his
foot in it badly once again. There
is no doubt that his attack on Home
Rule was regarded as most unfortunate
by the bulk of the Liberal party,
and he has not found a whole-hearted
supporter anywhere. As far as

bring it down on Monday with the
return, because we had not then
received it. It arrived at the Privy
Council office only yesterday, and I
at once gave orders to the Clerk of
the Privy Council to have it prepared
for presentation to the House,
and I have to-day laid it on the table
of the House. In all this there
was no evidence of any intention to
conceal anything. There was nothing
to conceal. This was a public
document. Then I see by the correspondence
that the order of the
Manitoba Government was passed on
March 31. It was sent to us on the
following day (Saturday). It could
not, therefore, get here until yesterday
morning, and as soon as it was
received by us I gave instructions to
have it prepared, and I laid it on the
table of the House, so as to form a
part of the correspondence, which the
people of this country have the right
to have before them.

Sir Wilfrid read again from Mr.
Rogers' statement regarding the invitation
from Mgr. Sbarretti for the
Manitoba delegates to a conference
with him. "According to this statement,"
Sir Wilfrid continued, "it
appears that Mr. Rogers and Mr. Colin
Campbell, who were the delegates
of the Manitoba Government, had a
conference with Mgr. Sbarretti, 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 of
one of my colleagues. I have to
say to the House, and I have the
authority of my colleagues for this,
that there never was any conference
brought about by him between the
delegates and Mgr. Sbarretti, and I
have to make the further statement
that neither myself nor any of my
colleagues were the intermediaries
between Mgr. Sbarretti and the delegates
of Manitoba. If there has
been such a conference, how it came
about I cannot say. Perhaps Mgr.
Sbarretti may have had previous communication
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 conference.
At all events, it is no concern
of mine. I know nothing and I
never knew anything of it until this
day, nor did the Government. What
conversation took place between
the Papal ablegate, Mr. Rogers,
and Mr. Colin Campbell, I do not
know. This is a question, perhaps,
as to which there may be something
later on. I do not know."

REPORT NOT EXACT.
Ottawa, April 6.—Monsignor Sbarretti
has handed out for publication
the following statement:

I think it my duty to declare that
the press report of a conference with
the Manitoba delegates is not altogether
exact, and that it is given in
such a way as to make a false impression
on the minds of the people.
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 fairness
and justice, and, referring to
his 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 accomplishment
of his object, inasmuch
as Catholics in any territory
which might be annexed to Manitoba
would naturally object to losing
the right they had to separate
schools and to be subjected to the
educational conditions which existed
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asked me what would be my desire
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the memorandum which has already
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This is the sum and substance
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The Federal Government had absolutely
no knowledge of it. It was a
private conversation and simply intended
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Catholics in the respect I have mentioned
would be improved. Any
other assumption or interpretation is
altogether unfounded. I think my
right of speaking to Mr. Campbell in
a private way and on my own responsibility
cannot be disputed.

MR. BORDEN COMMENTS.
Mr. Borden made some comments
on the clearness of the Prime Minister's
statement just heard, and contrasted
it with the indefiniteness of his
explanation in regard to the position
of Mr. Sifton and Mr. Fielding
on the autonomy bills.

MR. MACLEAN RAISES STORM.
Mr. Maclean raised most of the
storm that followed. He had, he
said, no doubt that Mgr. Sbarretti
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the amendments now before the people.
It was a significant thing, he
went on, that it was Manitoba's conduct
in regard to separate schools in
the past that had prevented the extension
of its boundaries to the west.
Le Soleil, of Quebec, had declared
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Laurier and Mr. Fitzpatrick sent the
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Laurier, Mr. Maclean continued, was
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Sir William Mulock broke in here
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Mr. Maclean went on to say that
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Here the speaker was greeted with
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Mr. Maclean went on, however, to
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This remark was pronounced out of
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Mr. Peter White, who is an ex-Speaker,
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The Speaker said, however, that
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Mr. Bourassa arose, and, in a
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He sneered at Mr. Borden as
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ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.

The Forty Hours' devotion
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with flowers, plants, natural
flowers.

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

Next Sunday afternoon
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Society will be held at
Hall.

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

At the high Mass, Rev.
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On Easter Monday night
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A RETREAT AT ST. ...

Rev. Father Thomas
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The preacher dwelt at length
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They will close next Sunday.
There are about 400 English
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Rev. Fathers Christopher,
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The work of digging the
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LIBRTEN DISCOU...

It has become an establish-
ment in some of our city
conduct a regular series of
sermons and to coincide these
most distinguished and most
quent members of the clergy.
For many years past the
Notre Dame has been filled
fords furnished by the moth-
er of our French-Canadian
rad.

The vast throngs that fill
the edifice Sunday after Sun-
thousands of ladies that flock
old church for the Friday
conferences, prove beyond dou-
t the custom is a popular an
established one, and that
sent incumbent is no wise
the standard for eloquence a
ral vogue.
Abbe Pierre Vignot is a
by birth and education. He
dark, he is pleasing and sym-
in appearance, and is positiv-
ly with things Canadian.
nate, our city, our customs
people furnish him continual-
striking allusions and compa-
for, his sermons do evidence
that he is a close observer,
being a lover of nature and
student of character.
Besides his daily observati-
speaker has a life time of stu-
travel to draw upon. His la-
is the midst of the active-life
Latin quarter in Paris, his p-
ed sojourn in Italy, and parti-
in Rome, his frequent visit
Switzerland, Germany and I
have enriched his commanding
with a varied store of facts an-
ent that render his instruct-
real feat for the cultured an-
right to his admirin audien-
Sunday's homily on the Gosp-
ferred in presence of His Gr-
Archbishop, was perhaps the
tion of the eminent Abbe. E-
caption of the various grou-
scopy our attention in the ge-
the miscellaneous multiplicity

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 main altar were decorated with flags, banners, plants, natural and artificial flowers.

ST. ANN'S PARISH. Next Sunday afternoon the monthly meeting of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society will be held at St. Ann's Hall.

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

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LENTEN DISCOURSES. It has become an established custom of our city churches to conduct a regular series of Lenten sermons and to confide these to the most distinguished and eloquent members of the clergy.

bread, was a continued series of pictures that brought home to his 10,000 hearers the well known sacred narrative as vividly and graphically as if it had taken place upon the slope of our Mount Royal.

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.

At the Church of the Gesù, Rev. Father Ruhlmann, S.J., continued his series of sermons on the relations between capital and labor, and insisted that the Catholic Church alone was able to make the relations between the two entirely friendly.

Rev. Father Connelly, 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 vest throngs that fill the sacred edifice Sunday after Sunday, the thousands of ladies that flock to the old church for the Friday afternoon conferences, prove beyond doubt that the custom is a popular and well established one.

Abbe 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.

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 Latin quarter in Paris, his prolonged sojourn in Italy, and particularly in Rome, his frequent visits to Switzerland, Germany and London, have enriched his commanding mind with a varied store of facts and incidents that render his instructions a real feast for the cultured and a delight to his admiring audience.

Rev. Father D. Holland, C.S.S.R., who has been at Almonte, Ont., giving a mission, returned home on Monday evening.

GENERAL ITEMS OF INTEREST AROUND THE CITY.

MONTHLY SEANCE. On Tuesday afternoon, the monthly distribution of testimonials, merit cards, prizes and medals took place in many of the city Catholic schools.

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.

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.

LA CRECHE. Tuesday evening the monthly reunion 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, Almoner of the Creche.

MR. HENRY ELECTED CHAIRMAN EASTERN CANADIAN PASSASS'N. At a meeting held on Tuesday of the Eastern Canadian Passenger Association, Mr. Thomas Henry, manager of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co., was elected chairman.

ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. The regular monthly meeting of St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held immediately after high Mass on Sunday last.

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.

REV. ABBE BELANGER HONORED. Rev. Abbe Belanger, for the past ten years pastor of St. Joseph's Church, Richmond street, was presented by the parishioners with an address and gold watch and chain immediately after high Mass on Sunday.

Rev. Father FitzHenry, C.S.C., of St. Laurent Church, preached at St. Patrick's Church last Sunday evening.

their great kindness and thoughtfulness, and at the end gave them his blessing. He highly praised his successor, Rev. Abbe Corbell, formerly attached to St. 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.



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

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.

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 esteemed 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 officer, 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;

TO MR. EDWARD MYLES. Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to visit the home of our esteemed 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 death 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 departed one.

OBITUARY.

REV. FATHER FOX. Many priests and friends of Rev. Father C. P. Fox, the oldest priest of the Oblat Order in the United States, attended his funeral in the chapel at the Tewksbury Novitiate on Tuesday.

On Thursday, there passed away Miss Rose Esther Donnelly, daughter of the late Thomas Donnelly, master carter.

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.

fought bravely against nervous prostration and tuberculosis, but all in vain. The funeral took place on Saturday morning from the family residence, 113 McCord street, to St. Ann's Church, and was very largely attended.

JAMES MORLEY. On Monday there passed away a 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.

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 Clarendon Avenue, on Monday night.

MRS. 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.

TO MR. PATRICK POLAN. Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from our midst the son of our esteemed 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 officer, 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;

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

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

At the annual meeting of the above Society, Mr. F. J. Curran was elected President. The installation of officers was gone through with at this meeting.

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.

On Thursday, there passed away Miss Rose Esther Donnelly, daughter of the late Thomas Donnelly, master carter.

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.

tion, made the presentation, and in a neat speech congratulated the boys of St. Ann's school on their success at hockey, and in the name of the S.A.A.A. he had much pleasure in presenting the first trophy in the School League to St. Ann's boys.

Mr. P. Kenahan, 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.

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 programme of vocal and instrumental music was then continued, and was an agreeable surprise to the audience in the manner in which the selections were rendered.

Among those present were: Rev. Father J. McPhail, C.S.S.R., Messrs. W. P. Kearney, T. O'Connell and P. Kenahan, representing the S.A.A.A.; Messrs. J. Kavanagh, J. Currie, J. Howard, W. Hennessy and J. Brennan, representatives of the St. Patrick's hockey team, and the Sylvian hockey team of the Archbishop's Commercial Academy, both of which teams made gallant but ineffectual struggles for the championship.

The cup, which is a very heavy piece of silverware, bore the following inscription:

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



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THE SIGNALS OF THE YEAR

It was a long time ago, when I was a child—a party of us went on Dalkey Island. It was a beautiful day. We sat under the shadow of a tree and read to us passages from the Bible...

During the day some faint traces of the existence of men in the two last nights of the year were kept awake only by the dripping of water, the old fashions upon the hearth. About the close of the second night he could sit up no longer.

The information given by the books was meagre. Our best hope was to stay over Sunday at Pontarlier on our road from Geneva to look for letters instead of the direct route by Lausanne.

On a clear afternoon it is a magnificent railway journey from Montreuil to Pontarlier, and such we find. The blue lake of Geneva in all its brightness—then, as we wound up the Juras among ravines and woods, unsurpassed views of the Mont Blanc range—then the Lake of Geneva.

Next morning after breakfast my daughter showed us the Protestant Church. It was very plain and simple building. The interior would soon be there.

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THE SIGNALS OF THE YEAR

(The Outlook, London.)

We have no test of the seasons so trustworthy as the spring bulbs. Birds will pair in December if the sun is warm. The honeysuckle will thrust out long shoots at any excuse. Our own sensations are responsive rather to the thermometer than the almanac; but the bulbs beneath the soil are true only to the period of natural development.

Although no whisper of her voice he heard, The buried bulb does know The signals of the year, And hails fair summer with his lifted spear.

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 wonderful 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 because 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 earth on a meteorite.

Of course, springs are early and late; but the snowdrops are much 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 ripening—they take the first occasion to seek 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 of warmth is granted.

given the absence of extreme cold, the promised warmth of a generous summer would bring an early spring. Sunlight is not lost; and this is the real meaning of the Phoenix myth. Only those whose memory is ungrateful for the warmth of last year will wonder that the acorn, crocus, and snowdrops have flowered early.

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 summer warmth from season to season. Thermometers have proved the air within the flower to be as much as two degrees warmer than the surrounding air during the cold spell that usually precedes the first blush of dawn.

Yet to some extent all buds have 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.

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There is enough of grief To mar the year; Be mine a sunny leaf, Untouched by tears. No sermon mine to preach Save happiness; No lesson mine to teach Save joy to bless.

Indigestion

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.

Fruit-atives

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.

FRUITATIVES, Limited, OTTAWA.

THE CHURCH'S CARE FOR LABOR

Over in Boston, Massachusetts, as well as here in Chicago, Socialist leaders are trying to make workingmen 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.

Recently, at Boston, Father Denis O'Sullivan, S.J., of Boston College, went out and addressed the Central Labor Union during its educational hour. Very plainly he showed what the labor movement is and strongly commended it.

Socialism, he declared, means the ruin of all decent society and the state, if followed up. He said many 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."

There is enough of grief To mar the year; Be mine a sunny leaf, Untouched by tears. No sermon mine to preach Save happiness; No lesson mine to teach Save joy to bless.

forces at work which are extreme and radical and going to work harm to true and proper unionism. We read of these extreme views ordinarily under the title of socialism. "I want to say that the word socialism is much abused, and many who are dubbed socialists are not really so, and do not carry out the principles of socialism without any qualifications."

"We are often told that every socialist is an anarchist. That is not so. Every socialist is not an anarchist. Every anarchist is a socialist, but it is a different thing to say every socialist is an anarchist."

"There are men who are looked up to as leaders by socialists who are 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 destruction of the home.

"It means," declared he, "the destruction of the family. It means free love, the destruction of the home and consequently of society itself. We are born by nature into the family. We are by nature members of that society, and the state is but the aggregate of the families. Destroy the unit and you destroy the whole. Cut loose from the family and the whole structure crumbles to dust."

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

Smith Bros. Granite Co.

Now is the proper time to purchase a monument if you intend erecting in the coming season. We are Headquarters for anything in this line.

290 Bleury Street, Just below Sherbrooke.

T. J. O'NEILL, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 180 ST. JAMES STREET.

Loans, Insurance, Renting and Collecting of Rents. Moderate charges, and prompt returns.

CONROY BROS., 228 Centre Street, PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM FITTERS, Electric and Mechanical Bells, Etc.

Established 1864. C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter

LAWRENCE RILEY, PLASTERER, 15 PARIS STREET, Point St. Charles.

30,000 McSHANE BELLS, Ringing Bells in the World.

MONSIEUR BELL COMPANY, TROY, N.Y., and 177 BROADWAY, NEW YORK CITY.

COCOA AND CHOCOLATE, DO NOT BUY TRASHY GOODS AT ANY PRICE.

Cowan's Cocoa and Chocolate, Are the Best. Notice the Name on them.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION IN AID OF ST. MICHAEL'S PARISH, MONTREAL.

By a resolution passed at a meeting of the Fabrique of St. Michael's, dated the 8th of January, 1904, and with the approval of His Grace the Archbishop, the Fabrique binds itself to cause to have said in St. Michael's during four years two masses a month according to the intention of those who contribute 50 cents yearly.

FIVE RULES OF LIFE. First: If possible, be well and have a good appetite. If these conditions are yours the battle of life is already half won.

Second: Be busy. Fill the hours so full of useful and interesting work that there shall be no time for dwelling on your troubles.

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

Fourth: Expect little. Expect little of life, nor too much of your friends. Fifth: Trust in God. Believe that God is, that He really knows what is best for you; believe this truly and the bitterness is gone from life.

SOCIETY DIRECTORY

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY—Established March 24, 1856; incorporated 1863, revised 1840. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SOCIETY—Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8.30 p.m.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY—established 1868.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 635 St. Dominique street; treasurer, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Augustin street.

O.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—Organized 18th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month.

OFFICIAL CIRCULAR CATHOLIC MUTUAL Benefit Association GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC.

SELF RAISING FLOUR, BRODIE'S CELEBRATED SELF-RAISING FLOUR, Is the Original and the Best.

ARE YOUR STOVE BRICKS IN BAD ORDER? DON'T WORRY! "Prosbay" Stove Lining WILL FIX IT.

GEORGE W. REED & CO., ROOFERS &c., 785 Craig Street.

PATENTS PROPERTY SECURED, GEORGE W. REED & CO., 785 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

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

It was a long time ago, when we were children—a party of us spent a day on Dalkey Island. It was hot; the sea lay beautifully blue around us. We sat under the shadow of a rock, and one read to us passages out of "The Hour and the Man," that most touching novel by Miss Martineau concerning the life and death of Toussaint L'Ouverture—his life in striving for the freedom of his race in San Domingo, his capture and imprisonment by Napoleon, then First Consul of France: his slow death from the severities of imprisonment and the climate in one of the dungeons of the fortress of Joux, in the Jura mountains. Our tears fell as the close of the story was read. It was most probably this passage especially that affected us—the account of his last night on earth.

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

Winter came and went; so did the spring flowers. We came again in the heat of summer. Switzerland was in prospect. Why not make another effort to see the fort? It would be as easy to travel via Pontarlier as by any other route.

Satisfaction follows the surprise of every housewife who uses Surprise Soap. You wonder how it can make the clothes so white and clean, with so little rubbing? It is just SOAP—perfectly pure with peculiar qualities for washing clothes. Try it the next wash.

Saved by Prayer and A Statue of St. Anthony.

During the summer of 1897 I had resolved to revisit the scenes of my childhood and to spend a few weeks breathing my native air. Accordingly, I embarked on a Black Diamond steamer bound for Newfoundland.

broke into curses, which he was soon told to stop, and he obeyed. Seeing it was impossible to make a landing, the ferryman seized a rod, 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 immense waves.

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. It was another "Our Father."

VALUABLE TO MOTHERS.

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 promptly cure colic, indigestion, constipation, teething troubles, diarrhoea, and simple fever.

Various small advertisements on the left margin, including 'Circular', 'Falls, N.Y.', 'Branded', 'Worry', 'Bricks', 'Cement', 'Street'.

FAMOUS PEOPLE'S EYES. According to Trelawny no man had brighter eyes than Byron; they were gray and fringed with long black lashes. Lady Blessington, writing of him a few months before his departure to Greece, adds that one eye was visibly larger than the other.

THE LAETARE MEDALLIST OF 1905.

(From the Notre Dame Scholastic.)

Thus far in the history of the Laetare Medal—Notre Dame's supreme distinction annually conferred upon a conspicuous member of the Catholic laity in America—recipients of the honor have stood for eminence in some specific field of literature, science or art, or for notable achievement in the sphere of broad philanthropic effort.

Among hundreds of notable Catholics engaged in business in these United States Notre Dame takes especial pleasure in signaling one whose name is synonymous with spotless integrity, unblemished honor, and the highest sense of religious duty; a Catholic whose influence is uniformly exerted for the uplifting of younger neighbors and the betterment of his fellow-citizens generally; a benefactor whose hidden charities are largely in excess of what is credited to his public generosity; a faithfully consistent son of the Church and a zealous promoter of every religious work; an illustrious representative, in short, of all that is worthiest in the ideal Catholic business man.

Mr. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, New England's leading Catholic merchant, is 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 town of Grafton, Massachusetts, Dec. 17, 1844.

At eighteen, young Fitzpatrick came to Boston, where he began his apprenticeship in the dry goods business. We are told that he started on the lowest round of the ladder, and worked at first for two dollars a week. The acquaintance which he formed with another boy of his own age, Oliver H. Durrell, grew into a strong friendship. During their spare moments, and on their way to and from the store, they talked of their plans for the future.

To-day Mr. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick is one of Boston's most prominent Catholics and best known business men. His zeal for religion, his thorough knowledge of affairs, his administrative ability, his untiring energy, and the facilities afforded him by wealth and position, enable him to achieve untold good for his fellow-men. His name has of late years been identified with all the great Catholic philanthropic movements in Boston.

the most prominent Catholic social organization of the city, he was instrumental in providing a stately building for that society. He has 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.

The particular esteem and universal 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 Williams' Golden Jubilee, attended by Cardinal Gibbons and Archbishop Satolli, Mr. Fitzpatrick was chosen to deliver the address 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 co-operative banks is incalculable. His efforts along this line have made many poor families the owners of comfortable homes which otherwise they would never have possessed.

If charity in itself—the more giving of alms—be a holy and wholesome thing, what shall we say of thoroughly well-regulated charity? Mr. Fitzpatrick's charity has always been thoroughly well-regulated. To quote his own words: "Here let 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 mendicants and the like. This is 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.

Such a man is Mr. Thomas B. Fitzpatrick, the Laetare 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 manner in Donahoe's Magazine for April.

Another Washington feature, dealing with another department of the national service, is the "Comedy and Tragedy of the Pension Business," by Catherine Frances Cavanagh.

The dramatic department this month takes up in detail "A Modern Miracle Play." The dramatic critic, the Rev. John Talbot Smith, brings drama and actors vividly before his readers.

Entertaining reminiscences of Cardinal Cullen, Lady Henry Kerr and her family, Lady Lothian, and other interesting personalities, from the subject-matter of Father Fox's paper, "People I Have Met."

THREE YEARS A PRIEST. Father Lacey's Anniversary Celebrated at the Ogdensburg City Orphanage.

Thursday evening, March 28, appropriate exercises were held at the City Orphanage, Ogdensburg, N.Y., in honor of the third anniversary of the ordination of Rev. James J. Lacey, chaplain of the hospital and orphanage. Father Lacey was the recipient of many hearty congratulations and best wishes for many returns of the occasion.

Had happy day! Had hour sublime! Your dawning thrills the soul once more, We bless you for your gift divine, And far that gift God's love adore.

Three years roll back—we see you kneel, Head lowly bowed and heart aflame, Your hands the sacred unction feel, Your soul is signed with mystic name.

Oh! lips enrubied by the blood; The precious blood of Jesus' veins, God's grace flows from you in a flood, Your murmur breaks the sinner's chains.

Oh! sacred hands, in which God's heart Rests in each morning sacrifice, Hands, God's treasures that impart, From whose sign the demon flies;

Father Lacey studied classics at St. Laurent College, near Montreal, from which institution he graduated with high honors June, 1896.

Father Lacey is a young man of charming personality and rare eloquence. Since his ordination he 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 the performance of all his priestly functions.

Time is made for ordinary people. When people who amount to anything meet they don't have to waste months in finding each other out. It is only the doubtful ones who have to be tested again and again.

CANADIAN PACIFIC \$48.90

Vancouver Victoria Seattle Tacoma Portland Lower rates to many other points.

Spring Colonization Excursion NEW ONTARIO. Tuesday, April 11th, 1905. Full particulars on application.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM FAST OTTAWA SERVICE.

REDUCED FARES, UNTIL MAY 15th, 1905. Second Class Colonist fares from Montreal to Seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, etc.

The John Murphy Co., LIMITED

Infants' Outfitting Department. We are making special efforts in this department, which is situated in the Annex, to gather together a fine assortment of all the requirements of the little ones.

DRESS GOODS (First Floor.)

New Silk and Wool Crepelines in all the latest shades. "One of the season's novelties" for afternoon gowns and street dresses.

SILKS (First Floor.)

New Shantung Silk, a pure China silk, natural color, something like champagne; will be popular for shirt waists and summer dresses.

IN THE BASEMENT. Clearing the Household Requisites.

GLASS LAMP FOUNTAINS, without burners or chimneys. Regular prices, 15c and 20c. For 10c.

THE JOHN MURPHY COMPANY, Ltd.

Newfoundland Correspondence. A few days ago the faculty and pupils of St. Bonaventure's College assembled in the Episcopal Library.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO. LIMITED OUR UNRIVALLED DISPLAY OF SPRING DRESS GOODS

One of the advantages that our Dress Goods section affords devotees of fashion is in keeping them in close touch with such style centres as Paris and London. It is safe to say that a more representative display of the season's latest dress fabrics does not exist anywhere, nor greater values.

SPRING VEILINGS AND LACES. There is a breezy air of Spring permeating in and about our Veiling and Lace counters these first Spring days. The new arrivals are so varied, so many charming novelties among them, exclusiveness is so pronounced, that the attractiveness is irresistible.

SPRING MILLINERY STYLES. One has only to turn to those many exquisite millinery gems, the creations of foreign millinery artists that are now on view in our show-rooms, to understand why Carlsley's styles are universally recognized as the most elegant and exclusive the city can show.

FIRST COMMUNION WEAR. Every article of wear for this most important of all ceremonies can be found in rich variety at The Big Store.

CHILDREN'S FINE WHITE ORGANDIE DRESSES, tucked waist and yoke, full trimmed with fine lace, insertion and lace, skirt trimmed with 9 rows of fine tucks and wide hemstitched hem. Price \$4.50

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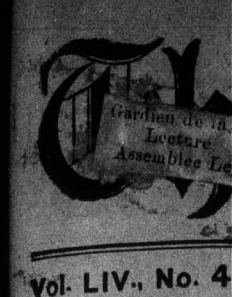
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the lads, under the baton of Mr. Hutcheon. His Grace made a brief address, thanking all for this recognition, and secured for the lads the ever-welcome holiday.

The Catholic Cathedral at Harbor Grace will shortly be fitted with electric light. The initial work of wiring has begun.

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 Oxford.

St. Patrick's Day was royally celebrated at Holyrood. The Star of the Sea Society paraded to the Church of the Holy Cross, where High Mass was sung, and an eloquent sermon preached by Rev. Father Joseph Murphy, the young priest who delivered the sermon last year at St. Patrick's, Montreal.



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One of the greatest demerits Irish members have ever ascribed to the Irish people is that they are not patriotic. This is a charge which is not only unfounded but also unwarranted. The Irish people have always been patriotic, and their patriotism has been the cause of their suffering and their degradation.