C'S SOCIETY.—Estabh 6th, 1856, incorporevised 1864. Meets in
Hall, 92 St. Alexanfirst Monday of themittee meets last Wedlears: Rev. Director,
allvan, P.P. President,
an; 1st Vice, T. J.d Vice, F. Casey;
ohn O'Leary: Corresretary, F. J. Curran,
ording-Secretary, T. P.

DUNG MEN'S SOCIE-1 1885.—Meets in flatawa street, on the of each month, at diritual Adviser, Rev., C.SS.R.; President, Treasurer, Thomas ecretary, W. Whitty.

Y'S COURT, C. O. F., e second and fourth very moath in their Seigneurs and Notre J. A. T. O'Connell, C. ane, secretary.

ts on the second Surmonth in St. Patparts of the second Surmonth in St. Patparts Vespers. Comfirst Tuesday of every
pm. Rev. Father MoPresident; W. P.
Vice-President; Jno.
Secretary, 716 St. AnSt. Heari.

F CANADA, BRANCH zed, 18th November, th 26 meets at St. all, 92 St. Alexander y Monday of each regular meetings for them of business are 2nd and 4th Mondays th at 8 pm. Spiritual

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MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

"If the English-speaking Catholics of Morreal and of this Province consulted their but interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and but interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and best interests, they would catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent of the papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent of the papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent of the papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent of the papers in this country.

NOTES OF THE

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AMERICAN CATHOLIC PRESIDENT.

In a recent number of an American contemporary, the Marquis of Fontenay, wrote a

very interesting syndicate letter, in which he foretold a future Catholic President for the United States. The remarks of the Marquis regarding the Swiss, French and American Republics are of special concern for us, above all as they indicate some peculiar prejudices and situations that do not frequently come under the observation or attract the attention of the general reader. We will reproduce three paragraphs from his letter, and add to each a word of comment. He opens by saying :-

"Talking of the Catholic Church, I may mention that the new President of Switzerland, M. Zemp, belongs to that creed, and enjoys the distinction of being the first Catholic to occupy the office of chief magistrate of the Swiss republic. The latter has from time immemorial been identified with the Reformed Church, and this, coupled with the fact that at the time of the Sonderbund, or war of seces sion, in 1847 (analogous to the war of secession in this country fo)ty years ago) the Swiss Catholics identified themselves with the confederates, or Sonderbund, served to create a strong prejudice against Catholics being allowed to occupy office of President of the Repub-

There is something very significant in the fact of Switzerland, the home and cradle of Calvanism, accepting a Catholic President. Not so much is it important that a President should be elected - which might chance to happen under certain circumstances—as the fact that the dark Calvanistic prejudices that could hear nothing good of Catholicity must necessarily be dispelled to a great extent by the actual experience of a Catholic chief magistrate. Speaking of France, the Marquis of Fontenay, says :-

"Although there is nothing in the constitution of the French Republic that prescribes any religious qualifications for the President of the Republic, yet the fact remains that SWAY none but Catholics have been elected until now, and that on a rumor no started dent Faure's election to the effect that he was a Protestant he hastened to deny the imputation, which he regarded as fatal to his political rospects and proclaimed himself a

Catholic " This paragraph is calculated to awaken a feeling of surprise and one of assurance. We cannot but experience astonishment when we learn that no man, who is not Catholic, could expect to gain an election as President of the French Republic, and yet that each President of the French Republic, has been forced to submit to the anti-Catholic dictation of sectaries and of masonic legislators. Still it is a significant fact that he is more certain of being acceptable to the country he is, at least, nominally, a Catholic. Then comes the other feeling of assurance in the future. France may be torn by secret societies and may be the prey of men who are not in accord grand and general sentiment of the ountry, yet she remains, at heart, the "first daughter of the Church. And beyond all these considerations do we find the confirmation of that oft-repeated statement, that France is either Catholic, or Infidel, but not Protestant. If the continental Catholic people fall away from the Church, they fall into atheism and rank infidelity—but they do not

, become Protestant. In fact. Protestantism seems to be considered as a mere phantom, a meaningless substitute for a reality. Hence the fact that Italy, Spain, France and other like Catholic lands have produced so many Infidels; but, as to Protestantism, it has no place in their estimation. Speaking of the United States, the Marquis says :-

"I suppose in course of time we shall have a Catholic as President in this country. There is nothing, in the United States constitution to prevent it, and if a nation with such strong and narrow religious prejudices against the Catholic Church as the Swiss feel that they can without danger elect a Catholic as their executive there is no reason why the Americans, with their immeasurably superior breadth of view and freedom from religious bigotry, should object to a suitable Catholic candidate for the Presidency merely on account of his

This seems to answer a question that has frequently been asked: "is there anything in the constitution of the United States that would prevent a Catholic from occupying the position of President of the Republic?"

We never yet seen it plainly pointed out that there is aught, beyond the will, or the prejudices of the people, that could prevent a Catholic from becoming President. Yet, we can understand that such prejudices have, so far, been sufficiently strong to make it impolitic, and too hazardous for any party to stake its chances of success upon a platform that would support a Catholic candidate. Still, the giant strides that the Church has been

making, within recent years, in the Republic, indicate a growing power, an increasing influence, and a corresponding emancipation from all political ostracism, on the part of the Catholic element. If matters progress during the coming decade. as they have advanced during the past ten years, we would not at all be surprised to find some day that

the Marquis of Fontenay's predic-

THE

tion had been verified.

We have always maintained that

who, with pen, or pencil, or voice belittles, caricatures, misrepresents and befouls the Irish character. Be he the publisher of a popular magazine, the manager of a large theatre, the writer of petty para-graphs, the clown in a burlesque show; be he of any other race, or be he Irish, either by birth or extraction; no matter what sphere he occupies and no matter what his qualities or his position, he enemy of the race and a slanderer of a whole people, an enemy to be dreaded and a foe to be crushed. We have before us a couple of extracts, with the corresponding com ments thereon, and we feel inclined to reproduce them exactly as they are printed. Nothing could express better our sentiments in this regard than the same comments, and nothing could illustrate better the class of injurious warfare on Irish character that is carried on by those who feel that they can do so with impunity. The extracts and comments run thus :-

The first is entitled "A Model of Virtue." and is taken from "Judge." It was sent to our contemporary, the Boston "Pilot" :-

Kelly-"So they sint yure poor little Timr.y t' th' refarm school? Sich a good choild, too." Mrs. Grady—"Sure an' he wor

thot, Mrs. Kelly. Ivirything that darlint iver shtole he'd bring roight home t' his mother. He wor thot good Oi wor goin' t' make a priesht

To our mind this scarcely needs. nor does it quite deserve any comment; still the following, taken from the "Pilot," is brief and to the point, and covers the ground very well :-

"We presume that our contributor did not waste ten cents in buying the paper from which that elegant piece of humor is taken. If he did he spent a dime foolishly, since any corner blackguard would have insulted him as stupidly for nothing. Perhaps he found it in a barber shop or some such place, where Judge seems to circulate chiefly. If so he can save himself further sults by avoiding that shop and telling the proprietor why. Papers of that class cater to a certain low taste, and if they find that it does not pay, they quickly abandon the dirty business. The publishers of Judge are also the publishers "Leslie's Weekly," and probably of other periodicals which would insult Catholics in the same vile way if they dared. Remember these things when making up your mind what not to read. It would be really unkind for any Catholic to offend them with unwelcome patronage or to intrude in any place where they are distributed."

There is a deal of good advice in these remarks. We never could exactly tell why so many of our people are given to encouraging vile, anti-Irish, and above all anti-Catholic literature, and the places in which it is sold. But we cannot allow the second extract to pass unnoticed, for it is still more suggestive of the mean and low slandring that has obtained to a great degree in certain sections of the social world of late years. It is as follows :-

"George Mullarkey, a curb broker, won a wager the other day by his personally conducted parade of dump cart in Wall street. His first operation was to corner the shamrock market. Then he leased a cart engaged in removing material from the caisson work on the Stock Exchange building. He also procured an old silk hat, an immense sash of green ribbon and several clay pipes. He decorated the hat with the shamrocks and the pipes and put it on his head, and tied the sash about his waist also decorated the horse, harness and cart with green, and at the appointed hour drove proudly about, followed by a large and admiring crowd of small boys."

Commenting upon this piece of niserable journalism the "Irish World" says :-"We reprint the above item from

a New York daily of 18th inst. Unless the name of the individual made lescribed, a mendacious assumption, he belongs to that too numerous class of Irishmen's sons who, appaed theatres and enjoy, applaud and encourage the absurd antics of mountebanks and bufloons in their scandalous attempts to belittle and disgrace their own immediate ancestry. Something may be overlooked in the case of wretches who go through this form of foolery for It is their only means of livelihood. They are generally ignorant and illiterate boors, entirely unfamiliar with any sentiments of reverence or affection, and, if not engaged in their congenial occupation, their names would probably increase the length of the criminal calendar. But when a volunteer in this sort of business puts himself or exhibition in the public streets for the purpose of ridiculing his own people and to win the laughter of the unthinking multitude, no words of censure can be too severe for his disgusting act."

We have no idea of what a curb broker is, nor of his duties; but we presume that he is in some legitim ate line of business. Men who can thus play the fool in order to cast ule upon their own people are unfit to associate with honest laborers in any branch of business, trade, or work. Still they are not a whit worse than certain (happily

order to please those upon they fawn for recognition or favor, to ridicule and laugh at their own race and to join or lead in all species of calumnies and slanders upon those from whom they spring to whom they owe all that they have. Such a character must have been in the mind of T. D. Sullivan, when he wrote his clever poem on the "Anti-Irish Irishman."

PASSING OF THE DEVIL.

Since the so-called higher criticism, in matters pertaining to religion, has come into vogue,

and has become a species of fad, men, who have no better and no more profitable employment, are in every sphere of literature, attempting to upset all the fixed dogmas of Christianity. Since the late Dr St. George Mivart undertook to demonstrate that a limited degree of happiness was to be had in Hell, writers for various publications have been seeking to create a little sensationalism, and incidentally small amount of notoriety for themselves, by attacking the various teachings of the Church. Nothing is easier, and nothing more liable to be accepted with pleasure by the mass of superficial readers, than aught that is calculated to disabuse them of serious and distasteful impressions, or to establish the non-existence of that which they do not wish to have in existence. Hence the lectures, sermons, essays, articles and other pronouncements that tend to abolish the idea of a state of future punishment, are all acceptable to those whose lives are not of that class that might save them from the ordeal of such punishment. Rather than alter their ways of living, give up their evil habits, and curb their passions, they would prefer to lull themselves into a false security with the belief that Hell is merely a fiction and that the Devil, or Satan is not a personal being, but . That the expression of an evil

principle. The "International Review" of last month contains an elaborate contribution on this subject, from the pen of Mr. F. C. Conybeare, of the University of Oxford. It is not very clear whether the writer actually believes in the personality of Satan, or whether he is attempting to prove the non-existence of that fallen spirit. He goes over the long list of the various conceptions formed by man, at different times, of the Devil: but does not apparently challenge any of them. However, tells of the peculiar manner in which his mother was wont to teach him the elements of religion. He tells that he can go back half a century when he was learning the catechism at his mother's knee, and remember how scrupulously careful she was to explain to us that the name 'Satan' or 'Devil' was not the name of disagreeably notorious by the para-graph quoted is, like his attire as nifying an impersonal evil principle.'

In the first place, this is a very striking illustration of how careful rently, take delight not only in mothers should be when teaching of the most dangerous enemy of Ireland of the Irish

burlesquing and in trying to make ridiculous the race and country to which they owe some little respect,
which they owe some little respect,
and of the Irish take upon herself to pronounce upon dogmatic questione, especially when the young mind is not yet capable of analyzing the subjects; and liable to receive impressions that time cannot efface. Again, we see how foolish it was for that good and well-intentioned mother to hazard comments on subjects beyond her reach. To substitute reason for faith is a most mischievous method of teaching the young. Suppose some person-or the boy, himself, had he been old enough to so reason-were to accept that mother's God, stating "then the name 'God,' or 'Almighty' is not the name of a real person, but a manner of signifying an impersonal good princi ple," what answer could she give? By the very same means, which she employed to efface in her son the belief in Satan, he effaces in her the belief in God. This little digression will suffice to show that there is nothing stable nor secure that does not agree with the methods of the Hence the importance of Church. parents teaching their children to pray, and instructing them in the strict terms of the catechism, then handing them over to priests, nuns, or other religious teachers few) Irishmen of a degree of social when the time comes for them to pretension who make it a point, in learn more about their religion.

It would lead us too far afield to follow Mr. Connybeare through all his misrepresentations of the Catholic Church and of her institutions but we cannot avoid pointing out how shallow are the arguments advanced by the would-be learned against the personality of We are informed by one of our reg ular contributors, that he had intended dealing, in a special manner with this subject, and such being the case, we will leave it in his hands, satisfied with having warned our readers against all such false and dangerous literature and against the dangers of disbelief in what the Church teaches.

THE IRISH '

Much indignation IRISH has been aroused CONSCIENCE. amongst Irish Catholics by covert suggestion

that they are not conscientious race contained ir the following words addressed by Lord Rosebery to his audience Liverpool: "It is the eternal incompatibility that exists between a slow and conscientious Protestant Anglo-Saxon race and a quick-witted Celtic Roman Catholic race.' Apropos of this matter, Mr. Knight, a well-known business mar in Liverpool, is addressing to the members of the committees of the Senior and Junior Reform Club in that city a letter giving startling extracts on the subject from most prominent public men of the two centuries, including British historians and statesmen, all Protest ints.

What may, or may not have been

intended by the above remark o

Lord Rosebery may possibly consti-

tute subject for discussion; but, when we consider that he is a pro-

nounced opponent of Ireland and th

Irish cause, we may be justified in

attributing to him no friendly feeling in his utterances. By the way we might draw attention to the fact that the "wiping" of Ireland and Home Rule, "off the slate" has been the index to Lord Rosebery's true sentiments-clothe them as he may in more or less obscure sions. If Chamberlain is to-day foremost in the unionist ranks and entirely separated from his first party, it is simple because he has not been able to keep down his anti-Irish prejudices, nor to conquer his antipathy towards the promoters of Home Rule. The same spirit had been manifested by Lord Rosebery, and has led him to split with such liberal leaders as Morley and Campbell-Bannerman. Hence it is that we conclude, if Lord Rosebery meant anything at all, it was tainly not favorable to either Irishmen or to Catholicity. The sluggishness of the Anglo-Saxon as con trasted with the quick-wittedness of the Celt, may be a fair enough characterization of both races; but it has nothing to do, in any form with their respective, predominating creeds. The employment of the word 'conscientious' in connection with the Anglo-Saxon's Protestantism, may imply a corresponding lack of conscientiousness, on the part of the quick-minded Irishman in regard to his Catholicity. But we do not see how the words could possibly apply-leaving aside all the idea of their respective religions. Because the Anglo-Saxon Protestant is slow to apprehend-therefore very impervious to the light of Truth - does not argue that he is specially conscientious; for, once he has made up his mind as to the Catholic Church

no argument, no proof, not matte

how convincing or how clear car

dispel his invincible prejudice. This

does not argue conscientiousness on

his part; rather the very opposite

On the other hand, the fact that a

Celt is quick to grasp a situation

ready to seize upon an argument

and capable of understanding, at

tion, by no means indicates that he

is not conscientious when he adher

to his Faith. In fact, it would

mean, to any rational mind, the

logical ground work for such an ar-

gument, or assertion. If, then

Lord Rosebery intended to convey

anything in the form of a thought

discover some juggling means of do-

ing injury to the national character

he was simply beating the air

So that there is no

first glance, the import of a

very opposite.

of the Irish.

A LABOR TEMPLE - Organized vorkingmen of Grand Rapids are planning the erection of a trade and

Late W. J. McElroy.



ticed the death of Mr. William J. McElroy, one of the most popular members of the inside staff of the Montreal Post Office. Mr. McElroy entered the civil service in June. 1880, nearly twenty-two years ago, and was a prominent and much esteemed member of the Irish Catholic section of the Post Office staff. which has rendered valuable assistance in that branch of the civil ser-

Deceased was an enthusiastic and tireless worker, a man of original ideas. In his particular department-the Directory-the work was of a character that required the closests attention and the greatest, patience. That Mr. McElroy possessed the qualifications to ably discharge the duties of his office is admitted by other members of the staff and by his superiors. During his long association with the Post Office he was never summoned hefore his superiors for any infraction of the rules of the office. This fact should be borne in mind by the authorities now that he, the sole support of a wife and eight children, has been called to his reward.

In religious and national societies deceased had taken quite an active nterest. He was a past President of Branch No. 41 of the C.M.B.A. of Canada, and also associated with other organizations. In his sphere he performed many good works; he was a warmhearted Irish Canadian, a zealous Catholic, a loving husband, and a kind father .- R.I.P.

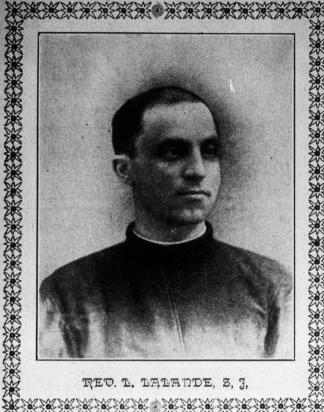
THE MISSES DOWD, so well known in connection with St. Patrick's School, and in the parish of St. Patrick generally, will have the sincere sympathy of hundreds of friends and acquaintances in their sad bereavement caused by the sudden and unexpected death of their aged and respected father.

A JUST DEBT.

The various organizations Catholic laymen in this country owe much of their strength and prestige to the fostering aid of the Catholic press.

Catholic journals are ever ready to place their columns at the service of these bodies and to do all in their power, to wield all their influence, to exert all their endeavors to make known, to make favorably known and to spread to the utmost limits, range and membership our Catholic lay societies. These unelfish labors cannot be said to be fairly required. Officers and organizers of these organizations are anxions to employ the Catholic press for the furtherance of their aims, but very unwilling to exert any influence or authority for the propagation and encouragement of Catholic press.

This is a grievous error of policy and of judgment. The laity of the country are now well organized, but their permanence in unity and their growth depends, and must inevitably depend in no small degree, upon the manner of their support by the Catholic press. Let our lay organizations do something for the cause of Catholic literature, for the apostolete of Catholic journalism. Th own best interests will be most securely fostered by this course, which a spirit of true reciprocity den ands be pursued for the sake of honesty. Catholic Universe.



A Striking Lenten Sermon

REV. L. LALANDE, S. J.

- 6 BY 0-

REV. L. LALANDE, S. J.

O AT THE

GESU. MONTREAL

TRANSLATED FROM THE FRENCH

BY

Miss Bellelle Guerin.



We are told in the history of France that, in ages gone past, on the morning of a Coronation, the Archbishop of Rheims knocked at the door of the room in the cloister which was occupied by the King: "The King was the response sleeps." given by the Grand Master of Ceremonies; "Let him be awakened," - commanded the Archbishop.

In the present age it often happens that a knock is heard at door of the Christian, and a command is given him to "Awake." Yet, deaf to the call, neglectful of his duty, forgetful of his dignity, he still sleeps on,—sleeps, although neither for King nor Christian is there time to rest when the moment for action has come.

Jesus Christ has said, and proved by his works, that life is a constant warfare, therefore he who would ate, and it is a truth of moral phiavoid his adversaries, rather than meet them in combat, must fall away from the ranks of the Army. There is no place for him who closes his ears to insult that not be obliged to resent it. who is silent where his principles are unpopular, or who furls his flag, and hides it in the folds of his garment, rather than be obliged to up-raise and defend it.

Such Catholics are not of those who openly oppose the Church, who are generally called bad Catholics; on the contrary, they are submissive and practical, at least as far as practice involves no worldly discredit: they sometimes even flatter themselves that they are edifying, so long as they are not as bad as others who are worse.

They belong to the class who ce tre all interests in their own individuality, having nothing to defend and nothing to attack so long as They they are personally secure. to be sons of the great Universal Catholic Family, yet, will see it persecuted, and fail to defend

Yet, when one is a citizen of either of the great cities of which Saint Augustine speaks, "The City of Good or the City of Evil." and which Saint Ignatius pictures in his immortal meditation on the "Two

oneself under a mantle of egotism and say: "Let the city perish, what matter so long as I am saved!"

> CATHOLIC SOLIDARITY. - In this world no Catholic ever is, nor ever can be alone, nor can any act of his ever be isolated, he is bound to others by the inviolable law of solidarity.

> Never is a culpable action committed, never is a Hail Mary said, without the action and the prayer thrilling through the whole of that Society which holds each one of us in its mighty heart. No member of the Mystical Body of Christ works or suffers without the whole of that Mystical Body responding to his work or sufferings, no task is accomplished or no duty neglected which does not mean a gain or a loss to the whole.

> As Catholics, we belong to the most perfect Society; the Society of God, in which the humblest is inseparable from the noblest associlosophy which shines as bright as sun-light that when an individual participates in the benefits of a society, he receives something therefrom, and in order that the equilibrium of justice be re-established. he is bound to give in return some thing of himself, or of his works, or devotedness which will pensate for that which he receives.

It would be very easy to find fact to prove what is thought of this doctrine outside the Church.

When an English admiral, before great battle spoke to his soldiers "England expects every saying: man to do his duty." he applied this truth; so also did President Roosevelt in recently spoken words when addressing the American people he said : "Each one of you impoverished by every vile or low as well as by every example of selfishness, weakness or folly given by the entire people. We are all be littled when any one of our number fails in his duty towards the State just as the memory of each triumph of the Nation is an every American to lead a nobler and better life.

If this be true of a Nation whose chief is a mortal man, of a country whose kingdom is of the earth, how great should be the pride of union, the solidarity of action of a univer sal people, whose chief is Christ and whose fatherland is Heaven!

so evident in theory, it is difficult to understand that in practice meet with contrary results. 'It is because the present state of society has reversed the order of things. Our neighbor has become an adversary, or a subject of speculation, each action is of value only in so far as it is of value to ourselves, and in the materialism in which we are submerged, that which pays is alone of consequence. Our age with its rush of business, its struggle for existence, its ferocious appetites is not worse perhaps than ages have been, but it is different. It stands with outstretched hands eager to grasp all within its reach; 'Make room, make room," it cries, while with restless eyes, dilated with cupidity, eyes that dare not look up to Heaven, it watches for the gold that may have dropped from the hands of another. Our age in fact, has so accustomed us to 'Each man for himself' that the word and action have passed even into Catholic lives. One would lieve that the verb "to have" had taken the place of the verb "to be." For do we not, with the most innocent cynicism say of our friend that worth so much," when we mean that he possesses a certain amount; and strange to say, the unflattering imputation does not offend him. In fact, to conjugate the verb "to be" nowadays, one must include the verb "to have;" former ly it used to be said: "I am just, thou art noble, he is good." Now it is: "I am, thou art, he is just, good, or noble, inasmuch as I have thou hast, he has-riches."

This false conception of true Catholicity has so impreganted us, that many,-and good people, toosmile at the mere name of a practical Catholic, just as they would at the ridiculous figure of a Don Quix-Alas, it is because the picture of some that they have known, passes before their eyes like a caricature. The picture is that of a false Catholic.

THE FALSE CATHOLIC. - Un fortunately, this mistaken idea is held by a great many. They call a man a good Catholic, for instance, who has been baptized, goes to Mass on Sundays, prays, or least seems to do so, and who approaches the sacraments at Easter time. One who is peaceful, submis sive and neutral; who will tell you either what he is nor what he believes, even if you were to do injury to his Faith, so long as you do not trouble him. Scandal touches him not, and if he has been discovered in an intrigue, he takes care to show that he has been the tim, for a dove does not attack a serpent, nor do lambs devou His reserve is so great that it might be called cowardice, since he seems generally to be craving pardon of his friends for being a Catholic. In the presence of a blasphemer, he would be confused that you should think him innocent of mortal sin, and he would blush, as at an insult, if you called him devout.

Such a one, in his home, leads a well regulated life,-three meals a day-abstains from meat on Friday In his intercourse with his children, his gentleness seems, at least to himself, to be evangelical. gives orders which are not obeyed, he changes them to advice, which is not heeded; then, he expresses sorrow, but rather than have unpleasantness, he who should command, ends by becoming himself the obedient one.

His idea of social life is to prove of all things, that he may be well thought of by all men; wherever he goes he bows to right and left, with equal courtesy to those who persecute and to those who are persecuted, and he grasps. with the same warmth, the hand of the friend and of the enemy of his religion. He avoids every or Catholic undertaking, which the world might disapprove of, for, above all things he wishes to gain approbation for himself, and just as he takes up his convictions when h enters his home, he drops them at the door behind him, when he leaves it. Why, indeed, should he be asked to make unnecessary sacrifices since he performs his duties, pays his dividends, keeps his boys college and makes brilliant matche for his daughters?.

This is the picture which world forms of a good Catholic, it resembles him in just as much as a caricature resembles an original. There are some traits that might be recognized, but the ridiculous side been so often represented by our enemies, that timid come afraid and we behold men to whom baptism has given the proudest of names, the highest of dignities, the most beautiful traits soul, and a nobility whose crest and titles are emblazoned by God

has

Himself, and yet, who dare not raise their heads

Alas, it is a sad truth that there are Christians, who by hanging on to devotion with fangs of hypocrisy are a discredit to Catholicity. They are the parasites who fasten like the trunk of a great But the Church should not be judged by these unworthy exceptions, nor should we, by neglecting to accomplish her works, allow ourselves to be classed with them. Does a great and sincere mind judge of a whole by some minute details which disfigure it?

What would we say of a traveller who from the summit of Mount Royal, gazing at the marvellous before him, the distant mountains the blue horizon, the fields upon overflowing with yellow harvests on which the midday sun poured down its ripening heat, the river St. Lawrence flowing on calmly and majestically between two curtains of green, seeming, after the tumult of Lachine Rapids, peaceful as a beautiful soul which has conquered a great passion, what would we if such a one, turning from the magnificent landscape before him magnificent landscape with a disdainful smile, remarked within the fields of waving that corn some ravishing insects might be hidden, that some cater-pillars crawled on the swaying branches of the trees, or that perhaps a snail was measuring its slimy length on the emerald banks of that azure Such a one would indeed be unworthy of the glorious landscape, his path should lie in lanes.

Nevertheless, such is the conduct those who, while contemplating the divine whole of Catholic action, offer as a plea for their want of interest, the fact that amongst individuals there may be found parasitical hypocrites, creatures who sometimes succeed in daubing all with their infamous colors. they exaggerate the number of these, in order to find some excuse for the human respect they would like to call dignity, and the indifference they fain would justify.

There was once a man who was the predecessor of this type, we are told in the Gospel that his name was Nicodemus. He too, was a Disciple of Our Lord, but being afraid of the censure of the Jews, he came to the Saviour under the shadow of the night. He seems to have been the first who loved a religion whose works and worship sought obscurity.

CONDITIONS OF ACTION .- Having indicated the obligations incumbent on each member to act in with the whole of that body of which he forms a part, it remains for us to study the principal conditions by which this activity should be directed.

First, we must be persuaded that every Catholic, be he ever so humble, has an influence to exert and works to accomplish; temporal works, on which we will not insist here, as they appeal so largely to sentiment, and even the strongest minds are more easily lead by sentiment than by principles of Faith or Reason; and spiritual works of which Our Lord has given us an example and which, He told us, cover a multitude of sins.

These works concern us all, even as the precept of loving our neighbor, and principally of loving our neighbor's soul, concerns us. Therefore, in order that they may be accomplished, it is a necessary condition that there be no rivalry in the ministering of them. Although the one is spiritual and the other temporal, no opposing interest must ever forge a separation between the laic and the clerical.

And, why should we fear such a separation? Are not we all ing for the same end, to which all are subordinate? Are not we all members of the same family, diers of the same army, commanded by the same chief? We profess the same Faith, receive the same sacraments, adore the same God. then why should we fear the distrustful voice which calls out that there is an enemy in our midst? An enemy? Does it not seem impossible? Have not we all, though one may a frock coat and the other a sock, learned the same catechism which has taught us that man was created to adore God, to know Him, love Him and serve Him, thereby to acquire Eternal Life? Do we not know that the object of Civil Society is to help us in this

service to obtain Eternal Life? It alone is the great universal end for all. Not more for one than for another, not more for the layman than for the priest, not more the King than for his ministers, not more, not less for the great lady who sweeps the rustling silk of her skirts over the gorgeous carpets of her brilliant drawing room on the way to her carriage, than little Sister, in her humble gown of black or grey, who spends the night by the bedside of the dying, in the miserable hovels of the poor.

outside of it all else,—all —all is but a means. The means, however is worthy of the end and derives value from it. And whether it be called fortune, science, health, profession or trade, it is of worth only when united to that end which helps to obtain. Fortune is worthless if it elates the soul instead helping to save it, and so is science, unless it illumines the road to Eternal Life. Medicine is helpless if it helps not the life which cannot die, and health avails us nothing if by it we live not in such a way that we will live forever with God.

CATHOLIC UNION.-If then, the end is one and indivisible and that all the rest is but a means to attain it, why in the very heart of the Church is there a species of antagonism between two powers, one civil, and the other religious, a sort of opposition of interests, one temporal, the other eternal?

Will not victory for one mean the undoing of the other since they have not been made to destroy each other by rivalry, but rather to consolidate each other by union and de-

It would be necessary to travel far back into the past, to find the origin of this distrust which stifles so many great impulses, destroys the germ of heroic acts, and makes purely human institutions out noble works which a breath of Catholicity would have imbued with a life divine.

It was Protestantism, with its liberal judgment, that germinated the first microbe and cast it into our modern life. It fell among high places, and attacked Governments. and from thence the homicidal doctrine has descended to us. That doctrine which would cut a man in two, dividing his soul from his body, and which may be known as "The Separation of Church and State." Many a well-intentioned Christian on account of temporal interests, injured pride or ill-directed zeal, has caught the malady, and felt within himself in his own internal government this separation of Church and State. Once this occurs, it means disaster, for, although his actions may keep their external form, they are dead. They may preserve the appearances of a body, but the soul has departed and life has gone, the body is nothing but a corpse.

How shall we preserve ourselves from this death? We who would live in the body and spirit of Christ, who would fain accomplish works that will be registered in the books of Eternal Life?

Where is the hand that can dive deep down into our organism and drag out the evil and destroy it? Ah, it would be a long and wearisome task, better far to take such precautions as will preserve those who have not yet been tainted.

CATHOLIC FIRST .- A Catholic must always remember that before and above all else in life he is a Generally speaking, king must forget that he is a king, before he will lower himself to do a mean act, and so, when a Catholic forgets his dignity, it is not long before he subordinates it to his state of life, and to the exigencies of his temporal interests; yet, his state is merely an accidental means given him to effect his union with God. Numerous and varied as are our methods of gaining a livelihood, so also are the means given us for obtaining our salvation. They are as links in a chain which is rivetted in God, and though they may be far distant from each other and very dissimilar, they are inseparably joined to the first ring which gives them their value and which binds them to the Almighty.

For instance, the politician may be indifferent to the tradesman, the grocer to the merchant, the doctor to the lawyer, but not one of these can detach himself from the tian within him. To unlink himself from the chain which binds him, would mean to separate himself from God.

Politicians, doctors, lawyers, we may live without, nor must we be of their class. Jesuits may not be considered necessary, nor need be of their Order: God alone is indispensable, and without Him we can have no life.

All, then, must ever remember that religion is first and before all else, since it gives to man his character, His profession or trade whatever it be, is merely a qualification to tell the class to which he belongs. Has not the politician, before receiving a commission from his country, received a higher com mission from his God? The doctor and lawyer, have they not, before obtaining these earthly degrees, obtained the noblest of all titles when they were made children of the Church by baptism?

although claiming to be a son of God's family, would in his profes-

or business life say : "It. matters not whether those whom I employ serve God or not, so long as they serve me;" a doctor who would say: "So long as I cure the body, let others look after the soul;" or the founder of a benevolent institution who would desire to comfort and assuage the sufferings of humanity, but who would be indifferent to the religious spirit and administration of his work, leaving to others that which should be accomplished by himself.

Worse still would be he, who would harbor in his heart a spirit of antagonism towards those members of the great family who are, as it were, his older brothers and sisters; I mean the priests and nuns, who would decry them, invent and magnify their faults, who would struggle to lessen their influence by malicious jibes and jests? Ah, most unworthy would such a son be Even those outside the pale of the Ohurch must regard such a one as a renegade and a traitor.

MINLFUL OF DIGNITY. -To be

constantly mindful of one's dignity as a Catholic is a necessary condition to fulfil its obligations. Yet, this must be done with subordina-We are not permitted to take upon ourselves a sacerdotal mission; rather must we make the lay mission, which is our own, respond to the precept God has given us, when he confided to each one of us the care of our neighbor. Ours must be a ministry in which caution never excludes zeal, nor in which tact excludes ardor, where example given at the proper time, and coun sel gently and decidedly offered will be productive of lasting good for the salvation of souls. Above all it is a ministry in which the ingratitude of those who receive must

never have power to lessen the love of those who bestow. Oh, how great must be our love, to reach the summit of this height where Jesus, our model, has stood before us!

To labor for others, and to be misunderstood by them. To do good, and have evil done us in re-It is bitter, but it must be turn. endured.

Some day it may happen that having given a part of your life to awaken that life which never dies in the soul of another, when blessed and happy at the result of your labors, you have heard a heart throb with spiritual life, its cords vibrating at your kindly words and becoming attached to your own heart, because through it, it has become reunited to God. If at that hour, when desiring to do good, you are accused of doing wrong, when trying to console and convert, you are accused of dishonesty and perversion, when malicious lips will whisper vile untruths about you, and even those whom you thought your friends will allow your name to be bandied about with all the cruelty of malignant and sensational slander. Oh, terrible indeed will be that moment, and bitter that trial bear! And when the demon of calumny having caught you in its vicious clutches, striving to resist its power, tears blind your eyes, and your heart sinks with discouragement within you. When your pride revolts, and your whole being rebels against the insults offered to will you throw yourself on you, your knees and cry out from your soul before your crucifix: Oh! Jesus, too much do my sufferings resemble your own! If it belongs the refinement of civilization to attack and destroy all those who would lend it a helping hand, then give. Oh, give us a place of solitude where the ungrateful enter not, lead us to some spot where tranquilly and peacefully we may dwell we need not have your works to propagate, nor call on others to

bless Your Name! But oh, no, no. Let us arise with courage! Catholic action demands just such a struggle. What must be crushed before bread can be made. Virtue bows its head to every breeze like a frail flower, if its roots are not buried in pain. Words are barren when they are not moistened by tears. The heart is cold and dry from which warm life blood flow. He is not a Christian not who is not another Christ, who be-

comes a Saviour. Ah, behold Christ the Saviour. He loved the world. He blessed it. He saved it, and what did an ungrateful people bestow upon Him in Only a crown of thorns to turn? bind His brow. And nails to pierce His hands. Yet He has said to us: 'Look upon Me, and do as I do."

I know that it requires a deal of merit for me to get to Heaven, but what I lack I will obtain from my treasury, which is the Heart of Jesus .- St. Bernard.

The more you are beaten about by the winds of temptation, the deeper must you cast your roots by a profound humility, in the Sacred Heart of Jesus Christ.

Feeeee ON JUSTICI MAHON.—One distinguished High Court Province of O Hon. Hugh MacMaho native of Canada ha in Guelph on the 1836. His parents we of Ireland, Justice ther was a gentlema tainments, and he u pervise the education For some time the s sketch held employm Canadian Governmen feeling that the civil no prospects for an resigned and applied study of law. In 1 mitted to practice, a into partnership wit the late Thomas B. whom he remained f Brantford. His par came county judge of though the clientel Mahon was large, at ventured on a chang reside at London, w quired an extensive 1876 he received his from the Ontario Go

BATURDAY, APRIL

SKETCHES

IRISH-CANADIANS.

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IRISH-CANADIANS,

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APRIL 5, 1902.

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F DIGNITY. -To be dful of one's dignity is a necessary condi-ts obligations. Yet, done with subordina-re not permitted to urselves a sacerdotal must we make the hich is our own, rerecept God has given onfided to each one of our neighbor. Ours stry in which caution s zeal, nor in which rdor, where example roper time, and coundecidedly offered will of lasting good for of souls. Above all y in which the ingrawho receive must ver to lessen the love estow.

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may happen that havart of your life to ife which never dies another, when blessed the result of your laheard a heart throb life, its cords vibratindly words and d to your own heart. h it, it has become d. If at that hour. to do good, you are ng wrong, when tryand convert, you are nonesty and perverlicious lips will whishs about you, and om you thought your with all the cruelty nd sensational slandle indeed will be that pitter that trial to nen the demon of calaught you in its vistriving to resist rs blind your eyes, t sinks with discourin you. When your and your whole being the insults offered to throw yourself cry out from your ur crucifix: Oh!

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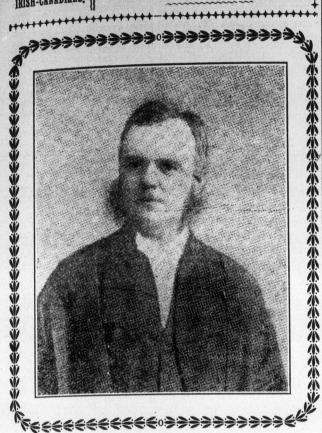
no. Let us arise with nolic action demands uggle. What must be bread can be made. head to every breeze wer, if its roots are pain. Words are barare not moistened by art is cold and dry arm life blood does other Christ, who be-

hrist the Saviour. He d. He blessed it. He what did an ungrateow upon Him in crown of thorns to . And nails to pierce et He has said to us: e, and do as I do.

it requires a or me to get to Heav-I lack I will obtain sury, which is the s.—St. Bernard.

u are beaten about of temptation, the in the humility, in of Jesus Christ.

****** Hon. Justice H. MacMahon, SKETCHES



ON, JUSTICE HUGH MAC-MAHON.—One of the most distinguished members of the High Court Bench in the Province of Ontario is the Hon. Hugh MacMahon. He is native of Canada having been born Guelph on the 6th of March, 1836. His parents were both natives of Ireland. Justice MacMahon's father was a gentleman of classic attainments, and he undertook to supervise the education of his For some time the subject of our sketch held employment under the Canadian Government, but in 1857, feeling that the civil service offered no prospects for an active mind, he resigned and applied himself to the study of law. In 1864 he was admitted to practice, and he entered into partnership with his brother, the late Thomas B. MacMahon, with Brantford. His partner then became county judge of Norfolk. Although the clientelle of Mr. Macreside at London, where he soon acquired an extensive practice. from the Ontario Government, and sented the Dominion in the dispute terest of Canada."

'concerning the boundaries of Ontario, which commenced in 1879, and when the matter was finally carried to the Privy Council in 1884, he was one of the counsel who went to England on behalf of the Government of Canada to plead the case before that tribunal. Judge Mac-Mahon had few equals at the Bar of Ontario as a pleader in criminal cases. In 1883 he removed from London to Toronto, where he again built up a lucrative practice. In November, 1887, Sir John A. Mac donald offered him a judgeship of

the common pleas division of the High Court of Justice of Ontario. This was a singular mark of confidence, as Mr, MacMahon had always been politically opposed to the Government of Sir John. Judge MacMahon was promoted upon his merits as a distinguished member of whom he remained for five years at the Bar. His career since his elevation justified the choice of the Right Hon. leader of the Government of that day. In the words of Mr. Da-Mahon was large, at Brantford, he vin in his work on "The Irishman ventured on a change, and went to in Canada," "Justice MacMahon is one of the most enlightened Irish-In men in the Dominion; he uses his 1876 he received his patent as Q.C. voice and pen to promote that cordial feeling between his countrymen in 1885 the Dominion conferred upon which it is so desirable should exist him a similar distinction. He repre- in their own interest and in the in-

OUR CURBSTONE

OBSERVER.

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ON INSINUATIONS!

HERE is an old axiom that some graphic pen; but I am now runs somewhat this way
'an open enemy is preferbable to a hidden foe." No
doubt all men have experimight so call it, of personal slander. If it is mean and unjust to spread injurious reports concerning enced, from time to time, that it is others-above all when the wrong doer has nothing to gain and the better in the end to know the naremedy is not to be found in such ture of a danger that awaits them methods-it is doubly unmanly, and than to be ignorant of the fact of exceedingly cowardly to injure others by means of insinuation. its existence. This great truth has been expressed in so many and such different ways that it would fill volume to repeat the sayings of the different authors. One of the best known is to the effect that "to be forewarned is to be forearmed." But all this has reference to physical or natural dangers that menace. There is, however, an enemy that no mar possibly defend himself against,

ein it has developed and ex-

panded its poisonous qualities. This,

in itself, would form a very interesting and a very timely subject for

A STAB IN THE DARK .- It is cruel and sinful, unjust and criminal for one person to knock another down or to shoot him; but it is far more reprehensible to make use of the cowardly means of poison to effect a like purpose. The lie spokthe slanger openly expressed en, may be compared to the stick, or the pistol; but the insinuation beand that is an evil or slanderous tongue. The word of injury escapes, the victim of it is generally unlongs to the poison category. There aware of it ever having been spok-en; he has no idea that false or bad is something so contemptible about the injurious insinuation, and it presents such a safeguard for the impressions are being created against him; and when he does learn perpetrator of the wrong, that one the wrong, he is entirely incapacan scarcely contemplate it withable of counteracting it in any way. out a feeling of repugnance. He may be able to say a few words is no means of meeting such an enon the subject to one, or a few peoemy, there is no possible defence ple; but it is beyond his power to against his injurious assaults, there the story into all the reis no known antidote for such a cesses of the social organization,

of omission. There are positive and there are negative wrongs that may be perpetrated. If I were asked to indicate the worst class of insinua tion I would say that it consisted very often, in the unspoken word.

Take for example a couple, or

more, of people who meet in general conversation. The name of a neighbor, or of one with whom there are some of them well acquainted, while others of them do not know him quite so intimately, comes up, and a person present says of the absent one that he is a good man, or that he is worthy of certain support, or deserving of a certain office, or any such remark as may fit the circum stances. The insinuating individual does not deny the good qualities of the absent one. He is in accord with the one who praises the object of the discussion. Still he adds a blank to the conversation; he says for example-"Yes, he is a fine man a deserving fellow, but it is a pity he should have a fault"-or else, "but appearance are not alway truthful;" or, "if all is not known," or "if they knew all I do," or som such remark. He has really said nothing positive, he has indicated no wrong, no flaw of character: he has merely created a suspicion, that may, or may not have any founda tion. He has injured that man's character, he has cast a doubt upon his integrity, he has left it an open question whether he really deserved such commendations or not, he has lowered that person in the estimation of those who had such a high opinion, possibly he has injured him n his chance of life; in a word, he has stabbed him in the back, giv him no opportunity of defending ing himself, and has, like a coward gone off under the protection of his mean insinuation. He is decidedly guilty of a great sin in the eye o God, of a mean act in the eve of society, of a crime in the eye of humanity. The law of the land cannot reach him, no more can the victim of his insinuation-but may rest assured that there is a justice that will sooner or later make him repent his deed.

AN EXAMPLE.-I was led to these reflections by a fact that came to my knowledge a few weeks ago. A young man was about to be offered a very remunerative and enviable position by the head of one of our leading business firms. It chanced that his name came up, in the course of a conversation, at a lunch in one of the down-town res taurants. The head of the firm in question was present. One or mor of the gentlemen there spoke highly of the young man. Finally turning to an intimate acquaintance of the family, one of them asked, -"don" you think that J. has a fine career ahead of him?" The other merely shrugged his shoulders, winked, and replied. "well. I never tell tales out of school." What he meant would be hard to understand, and possibly he could least explain his own mean However, the head of the firm, who had been interestedly list ening, there and then changed his mind, a doubt had entered it, and the young man never got the pected chance; nor will he ever be able to trace the cause of his fail What is the reader's opinion of the one guilty of such an insinu ation? It is quite possible that he still passes for a friend of that family, and may be of the young man whose future he had so wont only injured. Needless to multiply It is a safe motto to be ware of the insinuater.

NAD DEDMANNIO'C IVIH. KEUIVIUNU S SPEECH IN LONDON!

T the St. Patrick's Day ban-quet, held in London, England, Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., chairman of the Irish Parliamentary Party, pre-sided and delivered one of his characteristic speeches. He said in part :-

Those annual occasions were, in his opinion, of great value to those Irishmen whose ordinary avocations were of such a character as to pre vent their active interference Irish National affiars. Those gatherings afforded an opportunity them, once a year, at any rate, to make what might be called a public profession of Nationalist faith, to renew their pledge of devotion the prosperity and freedom of the land of St. Patrick. That night all their hearts were filled with love of Ireland. That night all their minds were filled with the thought of past, and anxiety and solicitude about her future. He found that

banquet in London. It was more than twenty-five years ago when that great Irishman-whose greatness he did not believe was yet sufficiently appreciated and acknowledged by the Irish people - Isaac Butt-was in the chair. He himself was but a lad, and his father was member of the Irish Parliamentary Party. At that time he well re membered how high were their hopes and how boundless their enthusiasm, and how strong their confidence in the future of their cause. Twentyfive years had passed since then and one great awful fact stood out through all those years. During period of twenty-five years more than one million of the flower and strength and manhood of the Irish race had left the shores Ireland, and the one great awful fact that stood out that day after a lapse of twenty-five years was that this emigration from Ireland still continued and was going on at this very moment.

KEEP THE PEOPLE AT HOME.

-For the prelate and the politician

alike, for the Englishman and the

Irishman alike, he would say, there

was one great duty of the moment and that was to make some to keep the Irish people at home If the people continued to leave Ireland as they were doing at the present time, the prelates and the priests in the near future might find those stately edifices that had been raised by the devotion, the genero sity, and the faith of the Irish people to the worship of the God, those great edifices which had been erected upon the ruins of the old churches where their forefathers worshipped and which were destroythe hand of oppression-they might find in the near future those edifices desolate - the churches left, but the worshippers' And the politician who gone. to-day engaged in the effort to regenerate and emancipate the nation might soon find there was no nation left to regenerate and emancipate. If-that emigration continued as it was going on at this moment, Englishmen-and he did not say it way of a threat-might soon find out, and find out when it was too late, that, in the inevitable justice of Providence, there was a Nemesis for the exterminators of the people And if the Irish people continued to still going the Irishman in every land would turn his gaze towards the cradle of his race, and see only a depopulated and degraded province, not Irish, not English, but a mixture of the worst qualities of Therefore it seemed to him that the paramount duty of the moment was to do what they could to stem the tide of emigration. He asked, how could that be done? He looked at it from the point of view of the politician, and his belief was what they wanted in Ireland was one breath of freedom. The young men of their race flew away from Ireland to-day, they flew away from the British flag, which for the Irish people in the past had been the symbol of oppression. They fiew away from Ireland as a land where native opinion had no force and no influence in the government, where the government was foreign, and founded upon force. They flew away, and it was worth the while of English statesmen to consider this fact -they flew away, but they did not go to the English colonies, they did not follow the flag. No; they left Ireland because it was not a free country, and they went to America because there they lived under a free and independent flag. The first essential, in his opinion, to keep an Irishman at home was to give vi., 10), "towards all men, him freedom in his own land, to most of all towards those who are give the Irish people at home the of the household of faith." The power of governing Ireland. Second Catholic Association, with the zealte that, and indeed largely independent upon that, as a means of arresting emigration, was the movement that was on foot to stimulate Irish industries. He believed, in the first place, that Ireland could never be prosperous industrially until it was a self-governing country, and the very least that Ireland could ask from her sons in order to support those industries was that they should always give preference

THE GAELIC LEAGUE.- There was another movement on which had for its object the arresting of the stream of emigration. He alluded to the Gaelic movement. In his opinion that movement was one of the most remarkable movements which ever sprung up in any nation in the world. It was a non-political movement in this sense, that there were men in the Gaelic movement who were not Nationalists, men in the movement who were not politicians, and, speaking in the name of the Irish Nationalist party in the House of Commons, and also in the name of the members of the THE UNSPOKEN WORD.—There night his mind carried irresistibly united Irish League in Ireland, he reasons for renewed energy are, in the various categories of back to the first occasion when he said that every member of the Parsins, those of commission and those was present at a St. Patrick's Day liamentary Party, every member of objects of the Association.

to home-made goods

ic League. He had always been a supporter-an enthusiastic supporter-of it, and if he had not been able to take as much part in the actual work of the Gaelic League as he could have wished it had not been because he did not desire to P., a procession composed of the do so, but because his hands full in the conduct of the National political movement. He was happy bearer proceeded to the site selected that night to be able to congratu-, for the new house. Here the cerelate the Gaelic League movement on its unprecedented success. months ago there seemed to be a danger of some friction arising between the Gaelic League and the political movement. He viewed political movement. that prospect with alarm, and he was happy that night to say that. There was an immense congregation the danger had passed, and the two I in St. Malachy's Church, great movements-the one auxiliary to the other, the one, he might almost say, necessary to the other were working in absolute harmony for the benefit of Ireland; and he desired to congratulate his friend, Dr. Douglas Hyde, one of the best Irish Nationalists that he knew, on the success of the movement with which he was so closely identified. That movement had not merely been one, as some people in England seemed to imagine, for revival and spread of the old language of Ireland, but it had another and wider scope. It had had for its object, in the words they were familiar with, the creating of public opinion in Ireland and make ing it racy of the soil. To-day happily it was no longer unfashionable to be Irish in Dublin. To-day it was happily no longer a source of shame or humiliation to have an Irish name or an Irish accent. To those three great agencies he had tioned he looked for the arresting of the tide of emigration. In that spirit he greeted them that night in the name of Ireland, when they were celebrating the festival of St. Patrick, and when their hearts were filled with the sweet, tender, glorious memories of the past. With an undying faith in the destiny of their race, and with confident hope in the future, let them all reverent ly pray God save Ireland.

the United Irish League, was a sup-

porter of the principles of the Gael-

IRISH NOTES.

CATHOLIC ACTION .- In a circular letter, which was read in all the parish churches of Belfast on a recent Sunday, His Lordship Bishop Henry, in referring to the annual meeting of Catholic householders, says

I attach the greatest importance to the objects for which this annual meeting is held; namely, for the election, in the first place, of a Congregational Committee, whose duty it will be to promote the indispensable and urgent work of registration and to advance Catholic interests generally; and, secondly, to elect suitable delegates to take part in the deliberations of the Executive Committee of the Catholic Associa-

tion. It is, to say the least, most desir able that Catholics should co-operate in the heartiest manner one another, especially in Belfast where unfortunately sinister ences are continually at work, not only to retard their religious and social advancement, but in many cases to thwart the modest aspirations of individual Catholics even among the humbler classes. In these circumstances it behoves Catholics to help one another in accordance with the instruction of St. Paul "Let us work good," he says (Gal. but qus and loyal support of priests and people, can be made a useful instrument against unreasoning opposi tion to Catholics as such. Not until we are accorded the full measure of our rights as citizens, and until the religion of our people is no longer an obstacle to their advancement can we hope for a becoming Christian spirit of toleration and respect among all classes of the community The Catholic Association, while

aiming at concerted action among Catholics for the public good, does not entertain any sentiment of hostility nor feeling of bitterness against those who are of a different religion. Our claim is for distribu tive justice-for a fair share of re presentation on the public boards and for equal treatment against exclusiveness in appointments to positions of trust and emolument. record of the Catholic Association justifies the hope that the persistent efforts of the united Catholic body in the ranks of that organization will eventually lead to the attainment of our just and reasonable de mands. The experience of every succeeding year brings with it fresh reasons for renewed energy and vigilance in prosecuting the aims and

A NEW PRESBYTERY. - The 17th of March was a red letter day in the parish of Ahoghill, the occasion being the laying of the foundation stone of the new parochial house. After nine o'clock which was celebrated in St. Mary's Church by the Rev. John Nolan, P. were entire congregation was formed, and headed by acholytes and crossmony of blessing and laying the first stone of the building was performed by the Rev. Gerald Nolan, M. B.D., professor St. Malachy's College, Belfast.

> AN IMPRESSIVE CEREMONY .-Armagh. recently, the occasion being the anniversary of the consecration of Irenence Cardinal Logue presided. An eloquent sermon on devotion to the Sacred Heart was preached by the Rev. Peter Sheerin. The Blessed Sacrament was then exposed on the High Altar, and His Eminence the Cardinal Primate recited the Act of Consecration, Solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, giv en by the Cardinal, concluded the impressive devotions.

THE KING'S VISIT .- The Belfast Irish News" in reference to this question, remarks :-

The abandonment of the King's visit to Ireland forms the chief subject of conversation at present in political circles. It is freely stated by public men who claim to know the facts, that the King himself doss not approve of the decision, but that he does not feel justified in ignoring the representations of the Cabinet. The advice tendered to him was, it is said, based on the fact that public opinion in Ireland runs so high on such things as the Boer war and the Coronation oath that hostile demonstrations in the cities would be inevitable, and that the spread of the United Irish League in the agricultural districts has produced such feelings among the people that in many districts they would insist on presenting political addresses as "petitions of right."

Another difficulty was the question of addresses from the Orange Society. His Majesty is said have been anxious to be spared the necessity of receiving such addresses and taking one consideration with another his advisers thought it well to dissuade him from the journey. The King himself was anxious to go. His views on the question of Home Rule are, not unfriendly to the Irish people, and he was perfectly confident that his reception would not have been a hostile one.

A GOLDEN JUBILEE.-The cele-

bration, on St. Patrick's Day, of the golden jubilee of the Very Rev. Patrick O'Keane, P.P., of Down, was an event which awakened greatest enthusiasm in that district. During the lengthened period which the venerable jubilarian has been amongst the people, they have been enriched indeed in their spiritual requirements. The fruits of his assiduous attention to the great responsibilities of his holy office abound in plenitude throughout the parish, and in order to show that his labors were appreciated his grateful parishioners marked the attainment of his jubilee in a manner that speaks so well for their loyalty to the priesthood.

DEATH OF A NATIONALIST. -On St. Patrick's Day the funeral took place, to the cemetery at Errigal-Kieran, of Mr. Peter Keenan, Tirnaskea. The deceased was one of the most popular and sterling Nationalists in this part of the county. It was mainly through his successful work in organizing the party in South Tyrone that Mr. William O'Brien was returned for the consti-

MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank held at its Head Office, 176 St. James Street, on

TUESDAY, 6th MAY NEXT At 12 o'clock moon.

for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the elertion of Directors.

By order of the Board A. P. LESPERANCE, Montreal, March 31st, 1902.

The greater the love, the greater the capacity for grief. There is no-thing deeper than the wounds of a When those we love doubt friend.

True blessedness consisteth in good life and a happy death.-Solon.

us, it breaks our hearts.

DEATH OF FRANK J. HART.

mon non



printed our last issue on Thursday last, the sad news which caused a terrible shock to all classes in Montreal-the death of Mr. Frank J. Hart-came from Colorado Springs. The details of the sudden passing away of this truly great man of business affairs bave already been published in the daily press The end came at a period of life which may be termed the very prime of physical and mental fitness; when he was engaged in ...aturing other plans to crown, so to speak, one of the most successful commercial careers in our circle during the past quarter of a century. Whether we consider Mr. Hart's personality as a member of the business world, as the head of a family, as a public citizen, as a man of sterling and proven faith, or as an Irish Canadian, in the broadest and truest acceptation of that term, we cannot fail to note how perfectly his life with the requirements of each of these spheres. If we were called upon to select a model the encouragement and imitation of our young men-above all our young Irish Catholics in this Dominion we could not find one better calculated than he was his to serve as a beacon light to commercial prosperity, social distinction, domestic felicity, and Catholic happiness. Many-sided indeed has been that comparatively brief career.

IT IS A CUSTOM in the world to-day, when a man who has attained any remarkable degree of success in business or in financial enterprises, dies, to ask "how much has he left?" It is a sordid ques tion, but it indicates that the world still judges men by their means. It asks what he had, not what he had done; what he left behind, not what he has carried with him. Beyond the knowledge of the one potent fact that the late Mr. Hart had been exceedingly prosperous in business, we know not, nor do we seek to know, nor does it specially inter est us how the world's question may be answered. But we are aware of a magnificent heritage that he has bequeathed, by his death, to his family, to the community, to co-religionists, and to his fellow-countrymen. He has left behind him the priceless legacy of a grand example; he has left to those who loved, to those who knew him intimately. to all, t ling honesty, of uncompromising justice, of unbounded generosity, of consecrated to the advance ment of every noble cause, of expe rience devoted to the augmentation of human happiness, of labor in the field of educational improvement, of municipal progress, of religious de-velopment, of social purification, of stic perfection, in a word, he transmits, by his sudden and unex pected disappearance from the acarena of life, to his children and to his country the magnificent heritage of practical Faith, unsullied patriotism, and unqualified pub lic and private integrity.

WHAT MONUMENT can the hands of gratitude and love erect to fame of such a citizen, such a Chrisich a man? The hand of time will obliterate the name and the record of virtues from the most stately and enduring shaft; kis ent was long since fashioned his own hands, moulded by his efforts, constructed by his own perfected by his own keen ent, and adorned by his own and appreciative sentiments monument, is his family; his sons who will carry on and

A FEW HOURS after we had their father's talents, labors and honesty had founded, had fostered, had associated them with, and had feft as a model—in the temporal sphere-of what the Irish Catholic can accomplish in a land such as ours.

> WHEN WE REFLECT upon that this one man has accomplished in such a comparatively short space of time, and when we hear his name upon every lip associated with the highest civic, social, and religious administration, we feel a pardonable pride of our being. We feel proud that he was a model, a practical, an outspoken Catholic, whose religious convictions were only the more respected on account of the respect that his individuality commanded in all who were not of his We feel proud that he an Irish Canadian: son of an Irishman, and one whose patriotism both as regards the old land and the new-was of that sterling, and yet unostentatious character, which is calculated to win adherents to any cause, and to raise a national ity many degrees in the esteem and respect of all other elements of the community. We feel proud that he was the product,-educationally and morally-of our Christian Brothers' Schools, and that he carried into life, and into every thereof, the results of the training, the instruction, the commercial edu cation. the religious principles, and the social and moral precepts that he had imbibed and received as a youth on the benches of the grand old school.

THE DETAILS of such a biogra phy belong to so many records and so many annals, that we dare not, at this moment, and in the presence of the sudden catastrophe that came to his home and to his dear ones, attempt their recapitulation. Our sympathy with the bereaved mother of his children, with those children, themselves, with that other and more aged mother whose heart must have stood still under the shock of the news, is such that it will not allow us to intrude on the sacred ness of the sorrow and the profoundity of the gloom that has en veloped them. Nor can we go over the story of some of our greatest and most noble institutions- religious, educational and commercialately associated with their developsociation did not la The holic holic ment and their well-being. Church, the Board of Scoool Commissioners, the Catholic High School, the Board of Trade, the immense fruit industry, the Civic Council, in a word, the forethe most institutions of our city. Over such a grave and beside the ashes of such a man, we can do nought but respectfully uncover the bowed head and offer up a fervent prayer for the repose of his immortal soul. That in the full noon of his pros perous life he should have be unexpectedly summoned away, is the most painful reflection of all; yet, knowing him as we did, we feel, to its fullest, the great consolation that he was one of those whose lives are a perpetual preparation for the inevitable, and whose soul are ever ready to appear before the dread tribunal of God.

A FEW DETAILS.—It is in this spirit that we now turn to the details of the life which has been made the subject of so many obituaries in the secular press. Mr. Hart had reached his 51st year at the time of his death. Immediately after leaving school he entered as a clerk in the grocery establishment at Da-vid Crawford. Shortly after he was taken into partnership, but this as-

business connection with another clerk in Mr. Crawford's store, under the firm name of Hnrt & Howard, their store being at the corner of and Beaver Hall Two years later Mr. Hart went out usiness on his own account.

It was then that he proceeded to lay the foundation of his future fortunes. Entering the employ of his father as bookkeeper for the firm of Hart & Tuckwell, he at once commenced to master the intricacies of the fruit trade. When his father died he was taken into the firm, and subsequently, on the death of Mr. Tuckwell, he assumed full control

He was a governor of the Catholic High School; a director of the Canadian Rubber Campany, a director of the Union Cold Storage Company; president of the Montreal Fruit Auction, director of the Canada Paper Company, vice-president of the Virtue Mining Company, a shareholder in several banks. cluding the Molsons; and an executor of the James McCready estate. Mr. Hart was also a large owner of real estate.

Perhaps the greatest public distinction was brought to Mr. Hart by the term of two years which he served in the City Council, being elected by acclamation, in St. Antoine East in February, 1900. At once appointed chairman of the Fire Committee. Ald. Hart immediately set himself the task of placing the brigade on a satisfactory basis. This he succeeded in doing, despite all obstacles that confronted him.

In the Board of Trade, both in the ranks of the members, and in the Executive Council where he served a couple of terms, he did yeoman service for his creed and race in the deavor to secure for them measure of representation to which their citizenship entitled them. Much could be said upon this subject.

The mother of the deceased is still alive. Mrs. Martin Hart, resident at 609 Cadieux street, and is now about 75 years of age. Besides a widow, who was formerly a Miss Saunders, and whom he married a quarter of a century ago, he leaves three sons-Charles M. and Frank, who are associated with their father's business; Thornley, who is employed in the Canada Paper Company, and a daughter, Miss Muriel.

THE FUNERAL which was held on Tuesday morning, was attended by all classes of citizens. At the solemn Requiem Mass, which chanted at St. Patrick's Church, the professors, teachers and pupils of the Christian Brothers, Catholic High School and St. Patrick's (girls) Academy, were present as were also the representatives of the various public bodies with which the deceased had been associated. A strong detachment of the Fire Brigade and City Police were also in at-tendance. The choir of the Knights of Columbus, under the direction of Prof. J. A. Fowler, rendered the musical portion of the service, which was most impressive. At the close of the Mass and chanting of the "Libera" the remains were taken to Cote des Neiges Cemetery for interment in the family burial plot.

THE IRISH FRANCISCAN MARTYRS!

BY REV. FR. ANTONINE. O.M.F. MGR. CORNELIUS O'DEVANY, BISHOP OF DOWN AND CONNOR AND REV. PATRICK O'LOCHRAN, SECULAR PRIEST.

Most of the authorities we have for the life and martyrdom of helius O'Devany, the great

Venerable prelate of Down and Con-nor, were his contemporaries. Thus Rothe, Wadding, the Four Masters, O'Sullivan, and Father Mooney, although they were not witness ceived the entire details of the mar tyrdom from those who saw the holy Bishop and his companion gen-erously shed their blood for the Faith.

Dr. O'Devany was born in 1533. He belonged to a respectable family in Ulster. Before he was twenty years of age he received the habit of St. Francis in the Abbey of Donegal. Not many years after his re ligious profession he was sent to Rome, where he attained a high de gree of learning and sanctity. His singular gifts and great virtues attracted the attention of Pope Gregory XIII., and, on the 18th of April, 1582, he was appointed to ucceed Donough O'Gallagher Bishop of the united Sees of Down Connor. He was consecrated and on the Feast of the Purification in the following year, and soon after returned to his native country.

It was the same Pontiff, Pope Gregory XIII., that consecrated Dr. O'Hely six years before, and appointed him to the See of Mayo.

Bishop O'Devany, before he set sail for Ireland to take possession of his See, was well aware that the English ruler was endeavoring to crush the Catholic religion in native land by plunder, fire and sword. He knew that the fair plains of Ulster were devastated by an infamous and cruel soldiery, but all this could not deter him from courageously entering upon his office as pastor of the people committed to his charge. He was one of the prelates who, in 1587, in the diocese of Clogher, and there solemnly promulgated the decress of the Council of Trent before a great number of the clergy.

Five years after he was taken and imprisoned in the Castle of Dublin. Fitzwilliam, then Lord Deputy, wrote to the English Prime Minis ter, Burghley, from Dublin, October 26th, 1588: "There is a prisoner in the Castle, one Cornelius, Bishop of Down and Connor, having escaped, and being apprehended again, had in his possession a commission from the Bishop Derry, a сору your lordship shall receive enauthorizing him the Vice Primate to grant pardons and indulgences; who, albeit a most pestilent and dangerous member and fit to be cut off, yet being informed that we cannot here otherwise proceed against him than in the course of premunire, I humbly beseech your lordship's directions and assistance for some other means whereby

may be rid of such an obstinate enemy to God and so rank a traitor to Her Majesty, as no doubt he is. The "commission" was merely a document granting certain faculties in the administration of the Sacrament of Penance. For three years he had to endure the most incredible hardships and sufferings of hunger, thirst, and nakedness. Unlike the other prisoners, he received nothing in the shape of food or drink from his merciless jailers. About this time there were some persons confined in the castle for civil offences and they were plentifully supplied with food at their own expense. The holy Bishop was just a storey above these men, and could hear their voices. Wishing to discover a means of communicating with them he made a diligent search of the floor of his cell, and found that there was a board loose. This he easily managed to remove, and spoke to ners underneath. They told him they were willing to share with him what they received, but that they could not give him much. He When the Bishop protested against then let down his braces through the hole, drew up first a dry crust of bread and afterwards a cup insipid beer. With these—shall we call them delicacies—which he daily

life. At length, by Divine Providence he was released and returned to the exercises of his sacred office Very soon after the Queen's minister regretted having liberated him, and tried every art and means to get him again into their power.

received, he succeeded in prolonging

The holy Bishop, in attending to the wants of his flock, proceeded carefully and cautiously might again, through inadvertence, fall into the hands of his enemie However, he perceived that this concern for his own safety interfered a good deal with the of his sacred duties, and he, there fore. resolved to devote himse without reserve to the spiritual wants of his people.

At length he was seized by oldiers in the house of a Catholic the Sacrament of Confirma tion to a number of little children was in the month of June, 1611. The priest, Patrick O'Loch-ran, was taken prisoner the same onth in the port of Cork, having

just returned from Belgium. He was was accused of "having traitorous-ly gone to Belgium in the same ship with the fugitives, Earls O'Neill and O'Donnell." He replied that, although he had been to Belgium, he was ignorant of O'Neill's and O'Donnell's flight, and had simply gone to that country to pursue his the same, was thrown into a dungeon, whilst the Bishop was kept in custody in the Castle, and su ceeded in saying Mass daily by stealth

When the priest was asked would he wish to be tried by a jury the twelve men were Irish they them-selves would be in danger; if they were Protestants they might be in duced by fear or reward to commit sin and condemn him, He did not desire that worthy Catholics should be brought into danger or heretics induced to sin. He therefore placed the entire matter into the hands of a judge in whom he hoped to see both equity and justice." The judge, Dominic Sarsfield, who was a bitte enemy of bishops, priests, and everything Catholic, said, decline the trial appointed by law, the decision of the cause rests with

The charge against the Bishor was that in the last war instituted by the Earl of Tyrone he had, by advice and help, sided with the Earl contrary to the obedience he owe his Sovereign, and was consequently guilty of high treason and treachery towards his native country.

The Bishop calmly repudiated the charge. He said he was a Divinely consecrated Bishop, and that as such he was bound to discharge the duties connected with his high office, with due regard to the tion of the souls committed to his care, and, as his See lay in that of Illster which Earl Hugh held by force of arms, it was duty to direct as best he could all classes of people in the path of virtue; that he had no knowledge of warlike concerns, and consequently could not engage in such matters Bosides the Earl would pay no attention to his suggestions. he could, both by word and deed, he had opposed vice and crime and encouraged the practice of virtue. If he thus faithfully discharged his duty as pastor of his flock, he was not ashamed of it, even though it might be brought as a crime against

him. And yet he would remind them that when King James ascended the throne, he had proclaimed, by the voice of a herald and publicly posted up in writing, a pardon for all offences and crimes before committed. He could, therefore, put forward a double defence First, what was alleged against him was no crime; secondly, that even if it were one, it was forgiven the King's pardon; otherwise, the Act of Oblivion, instead of being an Act of clemency, was nothing else but a snare "A son of Belial" came forward and accused the Bishop before the Court of being in the company of

Earl Hugh in a certain castle shortly before his flight, and gested to him the means of putting it into execution. The holy Bishop proved by witnesses above all sus picion that he was not in any part of that province at the time, within several days' journey of the place, so that he could have no knowledge of, much less could he have advised, the expedition. The questions of fact were to be decided by a jury of Englishmen and Scotchmen, to whom the accus ed was not known. There was one Irishman in the jury who dissented from the verdict in open court. being tried by laymen, the judge alleged the example of Christ. submitted to the judgment of Pilate. Then the Bishop said, you are not ashamed to imitate Pilate, I am not sorry to imitate The judge the example of Christ." forthwith pronounced the sentence 'that Cornelius O'Devany, Bishop of Down and Connor, should be take en back to prison, and then drawn in a cart to the place of execution, and cut down whilst alive, stripped embowelled, his heart and , bow burnt, his head cut off, and his body quartered." The same sentence was pronounced on the holy priest Patrick O'Lochran.

The Bishop did not deny that he had been in the company of Earl Hugh. He admitted the fact openly, but he denied there was any thing criminal in such an act. they imputed it to him as a crime then he appealed to their mercy But if they desired his death, they should spare his good name, put forward the true reason why words of the Bishop had the desired effect. Seeking to avoid the charge of cruelty, they made his life depend on the will of the King; and no longer veiling their plan, but

showing themselves in their true de formity, they offered him his life if he would abandon the Catholic ligion and embrace their sect. The moment the Bishop heard this, with heart overflowing with joy, he ex-claimed in a loud voice, "I call on the whole world to witness that I wish to die in the Catholic and for its defence. I would be unjust to myself, and deny God, for a temporal advantage I should abandon the true Faith.

Having succeeded in obtaining his vish, he showed the greatest tempt for the goods of this perishlife, and prepared himself embrace with fortitude and courage the cross the Lord was pleased to send him. A pious girl who used to take to

the Bishop and priest the food with which the Catholics supplied them, asked him about his health. He replied : "For the last ten years, my child, I have not had better health; nor have I had greater strength of body or peace of mind. One thing only do I feel anxious about— that God would deign to lead me by the way of martyrdom to His Heavenly Kingdom and His Heavenly Presence rather than let me die of old age and perish of decay in this pri-You, my child, have done me many and great acts of kindness, for which I am thankful, and would repay theee if I could. know that God will reward you. beg of you to add one more act of kindness to your many good deeds It is that when I am put to death (God grant that I may be) you will take care to have me clothed and buried in my Franciscan habit, which I made choice of in my youth and value more than any episcopal insignia or armorial bearings -Belfast Irish News.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

INFORMATION WANTED -A correspondent writing under date, March 3, from Belmont Road, Liverpool, England, is anxious to learn the address of his three nephews, Patrick. Joseph and Michael Cassidy. He says that they emigrated to Canada about fifteen years ago. The "True Witness" will be obliged to any of its readers who will furnish any information regarding the parties.

AN APPRECIATIVE READER -We are, says a Maple Island subscriber, all delighted as well as instructed with the interesting articles which have been published in the "True Witness" of late, and are also thankful for your kind consideration in furnishing us with such a large quantity of reading for the small sum of one dollar. May that measure of success attend the old organ it so well deserves.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District f Montreal, No. 1,024. Dame Mary Anne Thompson, of the town of St. in the District of Montreal. Paul wife of Alphonse N. Brunet, plaintiff, vs. the said Alphonse N. Brunet,

Public notice is hereby given that an action for separation of proper ty has been this day instituted between the above parties.

Montreal, April 2nd, 1902. SMITH, MARKEY & MONT-Attorneys for Plaintiff.

COAL MINING.-More than 140,-000 men are engaged in anthracite coal mining.



SOCIAL PRESENTAT

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 19



C.M.B.A., BRANCH

The fraternal spirit w in the ranks of the me C.M.B.A. has been seld so enthusiastically put as on Easter Monday e Branch No. 232 of the Grand Council of Cana closing euchre and socia mond Hall. Members I sister branches, leading citizens of the professi commercial ranks, and beautifully gowned, ass function, and entered in test for the prizes with a spirit of sociability have been a source of 1 to the executive man this truly progressive the seventy-five tables, artistic manner in the hall, were seated nearly dred ladies and gentler jority of whom were r the art of euchre. As contest was most excit ly two and a half hour some prizes which were on the stage, in full players, were the subject attention during the p various encounters. Th was announced as follo Ladies : 1st prize. (Bisque China), Mrs. F prize, Fancy Vase (Au Miss J. Ryan; 3rd pri (cut glass), Mrs. W. Gentlemen: 1st pri

tle (cut glass), Willia 3rd prize, Pudding S China), J. H. John. When the above mer and gentlemen were pr the trophies they had they received an ovat sentations were made ing gentlemen who a known and enthusias of the C.M.B.A. in thi Sears, President of Branch No. 26; Cnanc McGillis, T. P. Tansey

Armour, Bro. P. J.

Lamp (brass mounted

lass McGillis: 2nd prize

President R. J. Cherr, At the close of the p prizes the majority of and the zealous and t man of the Social Con George A. Carpenter, lowed their thoughts anticipation of the del that were to follow. bers of the executive have a method of the prising even such an tive young brother George A. Carpenter, exaggeration to say

original in conception

ly effective in attainir

After the last prize sented Chancellor Thowho is a stalwart of in C.M.B.A. ranks, rec tention of the audience moments to perform he considered one of t ant he had undertaken years. Continuing, he resent were aware of Bro. George A. Carpe dered yeoman service the social and euchre past years, but, said Cowan, you may not with many sacrifices w penter has made in th increase the member Branch with which I l knowledge of the gran done noble work in ou izing this, as we did executive and a few to to tender Bro. Carpe ognition, at the first mselves in their true dey offered him his life it andon the Catholic re-mbrace their sect. The Bishop heard this, with wing with joy, loud voice, "I call on orld to witness that I in the Catholic faith defence. I would be un-elf, and deny God, if ral advantage I should true Faith."

APRIL 5, 1902.

cceeded in obtaining his owed the greatest conne goods of this perish-d prepared himself to h fortitude and courage e Lord was pleased to

rl who used to take to and priest the food with atholics supplied them, bout his health. He rethe last ten years, my not had better health; had greater strength of ce of mind. One thing el anxious about— that leign to lead me by the yrdom to His Heavenand His Heavenly Prethan let me die of old sh of decay in this priny child, have done me reat acts of kindness, am thankful, and y theee if I could. theee if I could. to add one more act of your many good deeds hen I am put to death that I may be) you will my Franciscan habit,

e choice of in my youth

ore than any episcopal

armorial bearings. -

ERS HE OR.

News.

MATION WANTED respondent writing te, March 3, from Road, Liverpool, is anxious address of his ephews, Patrick, and Michael Cassisays that they emi-Canada about fifs ago. The "True will be obliged to s readers who will ny information rethe parties.

CIATIVE READER. a Maple Island sub-lelighted as well as inth the interesting artiave been published in itness" of late, and are l for your kind consiurnishing us with such tity of reading for the one dollar. May success attend the old well deserves.

IOR COURT.

OF QUEBEC. District No. 1,024. Dame Mary son, of the town of St.
District of Montreal,
nse N. Brunet, plaintiff, Alphonse N. Brunet,

ce is hereby given that r separation of properthis day instituted beove parties. April 2nd, 1902. MARKEY & MONT-

GOMERY, ttorneys for Plaintiff.

ING .- More than 140,engaged in anthracite



SOCIAL PRESENTATION.



MR. CEO. A. CARPENTER.

C.M.B.A., BRANCH NO. 282. The fraternal spirit which prevails the ranks of the members of the C.M.B.A. has been seldom, if ever, so enthusiastically put in evidence as on Easter Monday evening when Branch No. 232 of the C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada, held its closing euchre and social in Drummond Hall. Members prominent in sister branches, leading Catholic citizens of the professions and in commercial ranks, and their ladies beautifully gowned, assisted at the function, and entered into the contest for the prizes with a zest and a spirit of sociability which must have been a source of real pleasure to the executive management of this truly progressive branch. the seventy-five tables, placed in an artistic manner in the commodious hall, were seated nearly three hundred ladies and gentlemen, the majority of whom were no novices in the art of euchre. As a result the contest was most exciting for nearly two and a half hours. The handome prizes which were on a table on the stage, in full view of the players, were the subject of much attention during the progress of the various encounters. The final result was announced as follows :-

Ladies: 1st prize, Candelabra (Bisque China), Mrs. F. Odell; 2nd prize, Fancy Vase (Austrian China) Miss J. Ryan; 3rd prize, Olive Dish (cut glass), Mrs. W. Grant.

Gentlemen: 1st prize, Banquet Lamp (brass mounted), Mr. Douglass McGillis: 2nd prize, Water Bottle (cut glass), William Dawson; Pudding Sett (Limoge 3rd prize. China), J. H. John.

When the above mentioned ladies and gentlemen were presented with the trophies they had so ably won they received an ovation. The presentations were made by the following gentlemen who are all well known and enthusiastic promoters of the C.M.B.A. in this city: F. J. Sears. President of the banner Branch No. 26; Cnancellors A. D. McGillis, T. P. Tansey, and W. W. Armour, Bro. P. J. Darcy, and President R. J. Cherry, of Branch

At the close of the presentation of prizes the majority of the guests, and the zealous and talented chairman of the Social Committee, Mr. ing to the New York "Herald,"
George A. Carpenter, naturally allowed their theoretics. lowed their thoughts to run riot in Mexico on a special mission from anticipation of the delightful dances | Pope Leo, accompanied by his sethat were to follow. But the memcretary, Mgr. Carilo. The new Pabers of the executive of the Branch have a method of their own of surprising even such an astute and ac tive young brother as the genial Carpenter, which it is no exaggeration to say, is strikingly original in conception and decidedly effective in attaining the object

After the last prize had been presented Chancellor Thomas R. Cowan who is a stalwart of the stalwarts in C.M.B.A. ranks, requested the attention of the audience for a few moments to perform a duty which he considered one of the most pleasant he had undertaken for many years. Continuing, he said, that all present were aware of the fact that Bro. George A. Carpenter had rendered yeoman service in organizing Rev. Archbishop Corrigan gave a the social and euchre gatherings of most cordial reception to Messrs. past years, but, said Chancellor Cowan, you may not be familiar with many sacrifices which Bro. Carpenter has made in the endeavor to increase the membership of the Branch with which I have the honor to be associated, and to spread a knowledge of the grand aims and objects of our association. He has objects of our association. He has done noble work in our ranks. Realizing this, as we did long ago, the executive and a few friends decided to tender Bro. Carpenter some recognition, at the first favorable mountained with the many than the mountained with the many than the bishop.

WARD OF CHURCHES. — The dank Bit of the companion of the compa

ment, as a slight token of apprecia the tion of his devotedness Branch and for the enthusiastic and broadminded spirit he has always manifested in the wider field of the association in general. That moment has now arrived. It affords me sincere pleasure to ask Bro. Carpenter to accept a little token at the hands of his friends of Branch 232, and to say that he may be spared to continue his good word in our midst, and to achieve that measure of success, for himself and his estimable family, which he well deserves. Chancellor Cowan's happy speech was frequently punctuated by rousing cheers.

The token consisted of a gold locket of exquisite design, bearing the recipient's monogram on one side, and the crest of the C.M.B.A. with an inscription on the other.

Brother George has been an expert during many years in planning similar "surprises," but it is quite safe to say that he never the full meaning of the old saw, which tells of the "Chickens coming home to roost," until Easter Mon-day night, when his confreres of Branch 232 honored him with such a marked appreciation of their confidence and esteem. His surprise was of a most unadulterated kind. and it may be better imagined than described. Brother Carpenter, after having recovered from the first effects of the shock to his nerves, thanked his fellow-officers and members for the kindly feeling which had suggested the presentation of such a valuable souvenir to remind in future of some of the happiest days of his life.

Dancing was afterwards indulged in for some time, and then followed the supper, which was served by Bro, W. J. Shea, in a manner which reflected much credit upon that well known caterer.

Great credit is due to the following officers of the Branch who comprised the Committee of Management: Chancellors T. M. A. Lynch and T. R. Cowan; President R. J. Cherry; Bros. E. M. Quinn, W. J. Shea, W. J. Elliott, J. H. Neilson, C. Greene, J. Mc-Donald, P. Quinn, F. C. Tansey, and G. A. Carpenter.

Various Potes.

SITUATION IN FRANCE. - An American correspondent writing from Paris says:—The Chambers will have to rise at the end Easter week, for Eastertide, parliamentarily speaking, lasting three weeks, and it being desired to hold the general election on April 27, the decree calling the electorate to the polls will have to be issued on April 6, at the latest.

Now it is desired to hold the elections on April 27 so that the "scrutin de ballottage," or second polling in cases of indecisive returns, which must take place a fortnight later, should be held on May 11.

With such an arrangement dates the President of the Republic, who wants to be in Paris on 11 for the "scrutin de ballottage," and who must be here on June 1, the day the new Parliament meets, would have ample time to take his trip to Russia, for which the Chamber and Senate voted, without debate and almost unanimously, appropriation of 500,000f. (\$100,-

A PAPAL DELEGATE. - Accordpal visitor is only twenty-eight years old, and is a native of Bogota, Colombia. He belongs to the immediate personal entourage of His Holiness, and when in Rome resides at the Vatican.

He denies that his mission has any political significance whatever, and says he has come especially to examine into the condition of ecclesiastical studies in Mexico, and report to the Pope after having cansulted with high Mexican ecclesiastics. He denied alarming reports regarding the Pope's health, and says His Holiness preserves all his faculties unimpaired, particularly the vigor and firmness of his will.

GREETS IRISH ENVOYS .- Most Redmond and Devlin, just previous to their departure from New York for their first Western trip. Archbishop heartily endorsed their mission to this country and pressed the hope that they would be successful in their work. Messrs. Redmond and Devlin were highly pleased with the warm and gracious welcome given them by the Arch-bishop.

the church ward. There are 111 churches there; 22 Catholic, 19 Episcopal, 13 Presbyterian, 12 Methodist, 10 Baptist, 10 Lutheran. seven Jewish syngogues, six Reformed churches and 12 miscellaneous congregations. Brooklyn is called the City of Churches, but here is one ward in Manhattan with onefourth of Brooklyn's number of churches.

FOOD PRICES IN MANILA .-Manila's supply of beef, mutton. pork and lamb is drawn chiefly from Australia. The meats retail at the following prices: Sirloin steak, 55 cents a pound; mutton, 40 cents; fresh pork, 55 cents; lamb, 55 Other prices are : Smoked cents. cod, 60 cents a pound; bacon, 60 cents; ham, 65 cents; cheese, cents: lard 40 cents: turkey. 65 cents; salmon, 35 cents; mullet, 30 cents; lobsters, \$2 each; butter, \$1 a pound; grouse, \$2.50 each; rabbits, 60 cents; hares, \$1.25; fowl, \$1.50; tame duck, \$1.35; condensed milk, 75 cents a pint.

THE SECULAR PRESS. - The enterprise of some of the big secular daily newspapers, to ordinary mortals, is appalling. Here is an incident chronicled by our esteemed contemporary the "Freeman's Journal" of New York :-

"Money isn't everything at the court of Spain, as has been discovered by the enterprising New York editor who wrote to the Queen Regent, enclosing a check for \$10,000 and asking her to have her son, the young King Alfonso, to send the great journal an article on the reent troubles in Barcelona. The editor didn't get the article, but he got back his check with perhaps a check of another and less agreeable

DENUDED BY LIGHTNING. -W W. Reed, a wealthy land owner and oil operator, was walking along a public highway in Indiana recently when a severe storm was passing over. He was carrying an umbrella, which was struck by a bolt of lightning and torn to pieces. clothing was torn into ribbons and scattered about the road. He was found a short time later io a nude condition and thought to be dead. He was carried into a neighboring farm house, where he recovered and does not seem to suffer any bad effects from his strange experience.

WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA. - The peace negociations with the Boer forms a most interesting leaders theme for the London correspondents of American journals. One of them writes :-

The King, the Government, and the British people are watching with keen, though only half-disclosed anxiety, for a peaceful result of the negotiations which are expected be the outcome of the conference between Mrssrs. Schalkburger and Steyn. The King is anxious because the persistence of the war must set a black cloud over the coronation ceremonies; the Government because it upsets the whole legislative programme and the Ministerial peace of mind, and the British people because they are thoroughly sick of

BRITISH PARLIAMENT. - Two bills which will attract considerable attention were introduced before the House adjourned for the Easter hoidays. They are the Education and Irish Land Bills.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS. -From Pennsylvania comes the news that Judge Love of the Center County Court, handed do sion a few days ago in which he refused an application for a charter for the First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Howard, Judge Love said: "Those who practice the faith cure are mostly persons educated and subject to the influence of religious superstition and those upon whom they seek to exercise their professed power are of the same class. Were the propagandism they advocate at all reliable, then it should be followed by certain, de finite and beneficial results at all times. So far as the practical results of their claims to Christian Science are concerned, we can, from its results, view it only as a species of charlatanry that is more harmful to society than beneficial, and that rather deserves the ban of the law than its encouragement and protection.

IN PROTESTANT PULPIT. - On Tuesday evening March 4, Very Rev. B. M. O'Boylan, rector of St. Francis de Sales Church, Newark, Ohio, at the invitation of Dr. L. W. White of Trinity M. E. Church, delivered a lecture on the faith and practice of Catholics. The principal loctrines of the Church were clearly stated and proven from the Protest-ant Bible, which lay before the lec-

BY "CRUX"

The New York "Herald" of March 23, contains a very elaborately il-lustrated announcement of a Catholic drama that is soon to be placed on the boards in New York. cannot better convey an idea of this new production, than by taking an extract from the article before It says :

"Miss Henrietta Crosman is

to produce a romantic historical drama which has awakened an unusual amount of interest owing to the fact that the play was written by a member of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and that Pope Pius VII. is introduced as one of the leading characters. The Rev. John Talbot Smith, chaplain of the Sisters of Mercy at Madison avenue and Eighty-first street, is the thor of the play. The scene of the drama is laid in France, and its leading personages are Napoleon Bonaparte, the Pope, Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon; Mme. Patterson-Bonaparte, and Fouche, the celebrated Minister of Police to Napoleon. Father Smith has named his play 'A Baltimore Marriage.'
The story deals with the troubled history of Elizabeth Patterson, the Baltimore girl who became the wife of Jerome Bonaparte in 1803, and whose marriage was annulled by Napoleon two years later. Its motive is to show, in a graphic manner, the attitude assumed by the Roman Catholic Church on the subject of divorce. There have been playwrights in the Catholic priesthood, but their number is small, What lends special interest to the play is the fact that a Pope is introduced as one of the characters This is the first time, it is said. that the Pope has appeared in the English drama, for even lay playwrights have not heretofore ventured to put the head of the Catholic Church on the stage."

THE AUTHOR SPEAKS.-Before ommenting upon this announcement I think it is not inopportune for me to reproduce some remarks of Father Smith, when interviewed in connection with the subject.

"It is true that so far as concerns modern times I have not been able to learn the name of any Catholic priest who has written for the Cardinal Wiseman, the first stage. Cardinal of England since the days of Henry VIII., wrote five college Then St. John Chrysostom, plays. was a poet and in a way a who iramatist, wrote several plays, I believe. The founder of the Spanish secular drama in 1468 was the priest Juan de la Zina. Lope de Vega and Calderon, the great Spanish dramatists, were also priests of the Catholic Church. Dramatic representations have been for ages in the hands of the Church. All modern dramas take their origin .rom the miracle or mystical plays introduced by priests into England. They brought from the East, where the performances were in the hands of the priests. I have been able to find only one play in the English language in which a Pope is introduced. This is a historical ronance, written by Dion Boucicauit, entitled the 'Pope of Rome.' It was produced in Niblo's Garden in October, 1858. It treats of Cardinal Montalto, who became Pope Sixtus In this play the Cardinal is the principal character, and he becomes Pope only in the last scene, when he helps the hero and heroine out of a difficulty. Father Smith said that he had for years harbored the intention to construct a play on character and fortunes of Elizabeth Patterson. He wrote, three years ago, a play entitled 'The Black Cordinal.' 'A Baltimore Marriage' is a revision of the latter work, which the author has reconstructed, making the role of Elizabeth Patterson more prominent to suit the purposes of Miss Henrietta Crosman. A PERSONAL OPINION. - I

would be out of place for me, under present circumstances, and in view of the fact that I have not either read or seen the drama, in ques tion, to attempt any appreciation of its literary or other merits. If I am not mistaken, from all glean from the analysis of the drama that I have just read, the laws of the Catholic Church, in regard to the Sacrament of marriage and to the so-called laws of divorce, will play a very considerable part. And I have no doubt that these grand principles, dogmas and practices will be set forth in their proper light. But I have now merely deal with the existence and duction upon the secular stage with male and female characters, play in which the Vicar of Christ-and, consequently, a number of priests, or bishops, or cardinals—must appear, speak, and act. In whatever I write on the subject I



would have it clearly understood that there is nothing apart from my individual ideas and personal reflections- I do not pretend to else, much less for any body of men, any section of the community, and especially for the representatives of may err, and if I do, I err honestly: but the error is mine and must not be attributed to any other source whatsoever. Moreover my intimate acquaintance with the works-literary as well as missionary-of the Rev. John Talbot Smith creates in my mind a feeling of incalculable respect for all that may come from his facile pen, and one of intense admiration for his personal, as well as his grand priestly character. It is, therefore, with all the more diffidence that I approach a theme-which I will treat but briefly- that may savor of criti-But be it understood that criticism does not always mean censure, nor does the fact of openly giving expression to one's honest convictions always indicate an antagonism in regard to that which gives rise to such expression.

A GENERAL RULE .- As a gener al rule, I have always had a dislike members of the Catholic hierarchy, figuring as characters upon the stage. There might be possible exceptions to that rule in those dramas, specially prepared for colleges and similar institutions; but I cannot get over a feeling of distrustfulness and of positive dislike whenever I find the priest carried into the theatre and his garb, and language, and manners set forth as subjects for the profane criticism of the great masses of theatre-goers. It may be said that his remarks are his actions heroic, the edifying, principles that he enunciates purely Catholic. That may all be true; but again I feel that the stage is not the place for such sermons, or for the expounding of such doctrines howsoever sublime they may The place for the priest preach is in the pulpit, for him to perform his sacred functions is within the sanctuary, for him to display his heroism is in the confessional, by the bed of the plaguestricken, on the field of battle, any place where duty and the laws of noly obedience summon him. But his person is too much associated the mysteries God's Church, and his office is too sublime, while the doctrines that he preaches are too closely associated with Infinite Holiness, to make it acceptable that ne should figure upon the giddy stage of a sensational-sceking world.

THE SUBLIME PONTIFF. - If THE SUBLIME PONTIFF. If work of organization. The usual intsuch be my personal feelings in resuch be my personal feelings in retiation fee has been suspended, and gard to the priest of God, and I have every reason to am not alone in their possession, I can scarcely qualify my disinclination to witness the Vicar of Christ taking part in a modern drama. It is true that Catholic plays have he secures another job. been written in which Popes and Papal representatives figured; but they were never intended for the mod- of Germany employ 60,000 men

ern, and above all for the American stage. The figure of a Pope, and all the necessary accompaniments, must strike the theatre-frequenting speak, or to write for any person thousands as something novel and extremely sensational. "A drawing card," as a clever manager might say; but that is about religious authority. In a word, I all. It may be argued that by means of such a drama the masses can be reached, with the grand doctrines of the Church on the subject of marriage and divorce, and that otherwise these people could never be reached. That is so; but the average frequenter of the theatre will carry away very little of the doctrine preached, but a great deal of sensational ideas concerning the Sublime Pontiff who represents Christ on earth. The result of these few reflections is that I cannot see where any corresponding good is to be had, when we calculate the vast amount of misrepresentation that may arise and the danger of profaning, in the public mind, which we hold so sacred, and of secularizing that which belongs alone to the seculsion and the calmness of the sanctuary. Such are my private views; they may or they not correspond with those of other Catholics: but whether they do or not, I feel that it is my duty to to see our clergy, and above all give expression to them in the most respectful manner in my power.

LATE CECIL RHODES.

Cecil Rhodes, the moving spirit of South Africa, is dead. He had amassed over \$60,000,000. Yet he had ambitions which were unsatisfied. How many, when they come to die, realize the dying declaration of the ex-premier: "So little done, so much yet to do." There is too frequently little done to insure eternal life. Sic transit.-Catholic Universe, Cleveland, O.

STRIKES .- There are 5,000 cloak, suit and shirt makers on strike in different parts of the United States.

NO RESPONSE .- In spite of the offer of \$54 per month, with rations, quarters and medical attention, few electricians are enlisting in the navy for Philippine service.

LABORS' STRIDES. - Secretary Frank Morrison's report year 1901 shows that 364,000 members were added to the rolls unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The total membership of the Federation is now something over 1,000,000.

A GOOD OFFER. - The Amal-

vamated Woodworkers' Union has adopted a novel experiment in the members are admitted free. In addition they are guaranteed that any man who loses his position as a result of joining the union will paid at the rate of \$2 a day until

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CATHOLIC LEAKAGE. - This theme upon which the Magazine" remarks :-

Ten millions lost to the Catholic faith in this country! It is no wonthat such a statement makes eyes stick out and causes cold chill to run down our spine this is the deliberate conclusion of an Irish missionary priest who labored for a number of years in the United States, and whose experience gave him ample opportunity for observation and study. Ilis conclusions were published, a few months ago, in the "Irish Ecclesiastical Review." For us who have been accustomed to glory in the spread of our faith in this western world, who point with pride to an increase in our number such as no denomination can, who show others with no little satisfaction our beautiful churches, schools, institutions of charity, it is not pleasant read ing to be told that with all of ou advance and increase we are still fa behind what the Lord has a righ to expect of us.

The writer of the article in ques tion maintains that whereas have now in the United States 10, 000,000 Catholics, considering the immigration from Catholic countries, such as Ireland, France, Can ada, Italy, Poland, and Catholic Germany, we should have 20,000, 000 instead. He concluded, therefore, that one out of every two Catholics coming to this country is lost to the faith. It requires not much study of the case to see the seriousness of its import. We are constrained to admit the totality o our loss, but take exception to his method of getting there. There not a priest nor bishop in this country who has the care of souls who will acknowledge that one out of every two of his flock falls away from the fold. There is no place in the country where there is anything like this defection. Yet there is a loss to the faith. Its cause is far reaching, and swells the number of those lost to the Church as great, and greater, perhaps, than the figiven. It is the case where parent loses his or her faith entirely, or is so indifferent to the prac tice of religion as to allow the children to cease its practice.

The loss of the faith of one is not much,-not much, numerically- but when that one be a parent and the loss involves that of children and children, a few generations will count lost hundreds in-

d of units. One such case was recently told us by a priest. He found by accident a dying man. The man's name the priest to believe he was a Catholic, but the sick man said, no, he was not nor ever had been. On further inquiry he admitted that his father was a Catholic, but an in different one, who allowed his seven children to be brought up in some Protestant belief. The priest inquir ed how many children the sick man had, and was told nine, adding that each of his brothers and sisters had equally large families, all of them Protestants, of course. Here were more than fifty in a single genera tion lost to the Church, solely through the indifference of one Catholic parent. Multiply these fifty by nine more for the next generation, and you will see how the progres sion goes on.

It is useless for us to dwell upor the responsibility before God that falls upon such parents, and to tell them of the wrath they lay up for elves in the great day of wrath. They will not read these they have long since closed their ears to monitions of this kind. We can only earnestly strive to prevent others from following their example. We can only humiliate our-

selves before God for the loss of His flock, and try to guard so faithfully those intrusted to our particular care that we may say with the Good Shepherd Him self, "Of those whom they those whom thou has given me, I have not lost any one.'

A LIVING WAGE.-Rev. John Ryan, S.T.L., of the Catholic University of Washington, in a most interesting and practical man discusses the subject "What ner a Living Wage, in the "Catholic World' magazine. We take the following extract from the article :-

On page 688 of the seventh annual report of the Commissioner of Labor will be found a letter from Mrs J. E. B., the wife of a workingman The family is seven in number, and so may be regarded as normal. The husband receives \$576 per year. In the letter sent to the Department of Labor, the wife gives a detailed account of the annual family expenditures for all purposes except clothes and sundries. She describes at some length her truly ingenious planning to economize in the matter of food. It is safe to say that the average housewife could not maintain a household as cheaply as does she. Yet she is obliged to confess that in her efforts to make both ends meet she is like "the kitten that twirled round and round trying to catch its tail." The object sought was always in view but never with-

I attach the greatest importance to the account of this family's cost of living, because I think that it is the very lowest that is compatible with decent and reasonable living. The letter referred to is most inter esting and iostructive. For purposes of comparison I submit average cost of living of the 2,132 families mentioned above. (Seventh annual report of the Commissioner of Labor, pp. 1678-1682.) The average size of these families is 5.7, or somewhat under what we have taken to be normal, namely, father mother, and four or five children Following is their average annua

Food	\$287.06
Rent	72.58
Fuel	35.75
Lighting	4.90
Clothing	107.40
Taxes	5.43
Insurance (property)	6.47
Insurance (life)	20.22
Organizations (labor)	6.06
Organizations (other)	6.60
Religion	10.29
Charity	2.80
Furniture and utensils	19.79
Books and newspapers	5.35
Amusements and vacations .	9.36
Intoxicating liquors	15.98
Tobacco	10.48
Sickness and death	22.31
Other purposes	38.19

expenditure for various purposes:

The total number of families tering into this statement, it will be remembered, was 2,132. Their average total expenditure for all purposes for one year is given in the report as \$610.61. The discrepancy between these figures and the total given above is due to the fact that hundreds of the families investigated paid out nothing for several of the purposes specified in Or, the sums that they expended on these accounts were not included in the computations of the report. For example, the outlay for insurance on property is given for only 198 familiee; the average contribution to labor organizations is based on reports from but 155 families; and so on. Hence the total actual expenditures by all the families (2.132) for all poses, divided by the whole number of families, gave \$610.61, instead of \$687.02. The latter number would be the actual average if the families who expended nothing (or whose expenditures were not taken into account) for certain of the purpose specified, paid out for the said purposes an average sum equal to the average expended by the families whose accounts were included in the report. Here, however, our main concern is with the separate items expenditure. Let us go over them briefly to see whether any of them should be dispensed with, dim inished, or increased, in estimating

the content of a living wage. The average expenditure for food was \$287.06. In all of the Northern States but one, and in two of the Southern States, the average is considerably above this figure. Now, ir the workingman's family already cited, the annual food account but \$220.62. With regard to this difference of \$66.44, two observations must be made; first, that the average housewife is not as good manager as "Mrs. J. E. B.;" and, secondly, that her description of the kinds and amount of food us shows that, in spite of her remark

something less than ten lars to her account, making the ir-reducible minimum of the laborer's lars to her ac annual expenditure for food \$280 Thus we have reduced the figures of the labor report list by \$577.06

The annual outlay for rent is given in our list as \$72.58. The average number of rooms per family is which certainly represents the smallest size compatible with pro-per and reasonable living. In all all the Southern States but one, the rent-cost was below this average of \$72.58, but the average size of the houses was only 3.4 rooms each.

fuel the average expenditure of the families in the report Was \$33.75. "Mrs. J. E. B." paid but \$24.00 on this account: but she was able to buy coal at 2 dollars per ton. This is much below the retail price of that commodity in localities. However, let most reduce the list figures to 30 dollars. "Lighting \$4.90" is surely a suf-

ficiently low estimate. Clothing \$107.40 per year, with the average number of children 3.5 per family. This is below the average number in families of full size. which, as estimated above, is 4 or The parents of the families investigated in the report were of all ages of matrimonial existence, from one year upwards. The average number of children per family, and consequently the average cost per family for clothing the children, was lower on that account. However we shall let these figures stand, and assume that the total cost of clothing father, mother, and children is \$107.40.

"Taxes \$5.40." Almost half the families investigated made no turns for this account. Let us re duce the amount to 3 dollars.

"Insurance on property, \$6.47. This seems low enough, but we shall make it 5 dollars.

"Life insurance, \$20.28." shall eliminate this altogether on the assumption that from the time of his majority until his family attains its full size, and from the time that his children become wage workers until he ceases to work himself, the laborer will be able to save enough to provide for his old age. His expenses will, of course, be smaller during these two periods. We shall also assume that his total savings are sufficient to cover the annual expenditure for "Sickness and Death," which the report gives as \$22.31. As human nature goes this places upon him a seemingly un reasonable burden, but we shall let it remain.

bther organizations \$6.06; we recall the imwe recall the imperative necessity of organization for the laborer, and when we reflect that "Other Organizations" include social and mutual benefit associations, we shall clude that these figures could not well be reduced.

" Religion, \$10.29; charity, Total for all purposes\$687.02 \$1.80." Both amounts seem very small

"Furniture and utensils, \$19.79;" an irreducible minimum.

Books and newspapers, \$5.35. School books for the children are included in this account. It is a ridiculously small expenditure for the intellectual life of an American family in the twentieth century. Let us raise it to 10 dollars.

"Amusements and recreation, \$9. 36." This is about one-third of the amount expended for these purposes by the same class of laborers in Eu-(seventh annual report p 852). It should be raised to at least 20 dollars.

"Intoxicating liquors, \$15.98. Let us reduce it to 10 dollars. 'Tobacco, \$10.48." Reduce to dollars.

"Sickness and death, \$22.31." As already stated, we assume that the laborer provides for these from his savings during the earlier

"Other purposes, \$38.19." To one who reflects for a moment on the numerous occasions of expenditure that must come under this head, the amount will seem incapable of further reduction.

Our "revised list" of the minimum annual expenditures of a working man's family for one year, for all purposes, is therefore as follows:

Food	\$230.00
Rent	72.58
Fuel	30.00
Lighting	4.90
Clothing	107.40
Taxes '	8.00
Property Insurance	5.00
Labor Organizations	6.06
Other Organizations	6.60
Religion	10.29
Charity	2.80
Furniture and Utensils	19.79
Books and Newspapers	10.00
Amusement and Vacation	20.00
Intoxicating Liquors	10.00
Tobacco	8.00
Other Purposes	38.19

Total for all purposes\$584.61 The investigation from which these figures have been derived was

nade in the year 1891. In the following year the chief of the York labor bureau estimated that the cost of living had on the whole become cheaper since 1880 (Levas-seur, "The American Workman," p. 409). During the period of indus trial depression that elapsed since 1891 the price of the principal of life was considerably less than at that date (Bulletin No. 27 of the Department of Labor, p. 263). In 1900, however, of living was 6 per cent. higher than in 1890; since that time there has been an additional increase ("Dun's January 4, 1902. Therefore, at the time that the quota tions in our list were obtained, the price of the necessaries and forts of life was, to say the least, not exceptionally high, being low er than it had been 10 years before. lower than it was 10 years and notably lower than it is at present (February, 1902).

Again, the families whose expenditures are contained in this were engaged in the cotton indus try. They lived consequently in the smaller cities, where most of the conditions of living could be had as cheaply as in the larger cities, while the outlay for house accom modations, car and social position, would be smaller than in the great centres of population.

We may conclude, then, that yearly income of from 550 to 600 dollars is, in the case of any American laborer, an irreducible minimum. Making an allowance of 10 per cent for lost time the average number of working days in the year (Cf. Levasseur, op. cit., p. 399, and Spahr, Present Distribution of Wealth in the United States, The income just named would, therefore, be equivalent to 2 dollars per day. I call this an "irreducible minimum" because seems to me that any smaller remuneration is certainly insufficient for decent living. Whether this wage is itself a full living wage I do not undertake to say. In certain sections of the country, where both the cost and the standard be answered in the affirmative. Speaking generally, however, the estimate which places a family living wage at 550 to 600 dollars per year, or 2 dollars per day, must be regarded a

ABOUT THE PHILIPPINES. -Much has been spoken and written concerning the question of education in the Philippines. "The Messenger" magazine, New York, adds this chapter to the controversy :-

Mr. Fred. W. Atkinson, who is the recently appointed superintendent of education in the Philippines, informs us in the "Atlantic Mouthly" for March, 1902, that "the problem of establishing a modified American school system in the Philippine Islands is also the problem planting an old system deeply interwoven with the religious beliefs and social institutions of a semicivilized people.'

There are two or three things worry us in this announce ment. First, does not the problem consist rather in how he can most efficaciously supplant the religious belief of this alleged semi-civilized Has any radical change been attempted except that of for-bidding all religious instruction in the schools? Whatever supplanting has been hitherto done is in the matter of Catholic teaching.

In the second place, we would like know how he proposes, by his educational methods, to uplift into his civilized plane, this semi-civilized people? We ask this because have under our eye a copy of the "Atlanta Constitution" of February 3, 1902, which states that "alfads and fiddlesticks from the hotbeds of Boston 'culchah,' the meanlooking, measly fact (so the editor emphatically, if not elegantly, de scribes it) remains, that in propor tion to our white population in the South we have as many men cannot read or write as we had fifty We ask, in alarm, is years ago." that to be the condition of Philippines fifty years hence, when the fads and the fiddlesticks shall have been tried on the Malays? The workable conditions were assuredly better among the Georgians and Tax Heels than among the Moros and

Tagalogs. Thirdly, we are moved to enquire how comes it that these people are semi-civilized, who, as the informs us. "had a school in nearly every organized town." He says it is because "religious ideas absorbed so completely the attention that a lamentable backwardness is noted in the advancement of public educa-The educational system be supplanted was "an anachronism, recalling European systems of more thon a hundred years ago. Its instruction was weak on the side of thought work and only fair in formal work. Nearly every organized town had its school, and in it, pu-

were taught to obey, to read and write, mo and write, more or less mechanically, the native dialect and the cate In vitalizing power it Was wholly lacking." Were one inclined to be captious, he might object to some of the phrasings of the s intendent, but they are sufficiently clear to let us see what is the hea and front of the offending in this Filipino school system. it is not very grievous. It inculcated religion

To bring in a better condition of things, Mr. Atkinson informs us, 'vast amounts of money were ex books and furniture."-that is its commer aspect-and "one thousand teachers, normal and college gradu been appointed, and eight hundred have already arrived from the United States. These teachers report that they are com fortably settled and welcomed every where. Over against this picture of schol

astic bliss, we have the damaging article of Mr. Stephen Bonsal. the "North American Review for March, entitled: The Philippines -After an Earthquake, the month, by the way, in which Mr Atkinson's contribution appears in the "Atlantic." Bonsal begins by asserting, apparently without fear of being challenged-and the accept ance of his article by the "North American," as well as the writer's own reputation support the conter tion, that "his experience among Malay people qualifies him to bette understand the conditions there than any other average American could.' Having declared his right to

speak, he then, in absolute contra

diction of Mr. Atkinson, says: "Si-

multaneously with the gift of civi

government it was announced that. over a thousand college and normal school graduates were shipped across the Pacific to inaugurate a liberal educational policy. This act, we were told, would immediately bring in an era of good feeling and quench the last embers of rebellion, but I regret to say," he adds, "that these dreams have not been realized up to the present writing. Zorilla, who was certainly not a clerical. once said in the Spanish Cortes, that a single friar was worth more in the matter of preserving the sovereignty of the Philippines than a regiment of cavalry"-a statement, we might interject here, which was also made the other day in Washington, by our own U. S. General Hughes "Might we not have expected," continues Bonsal, "the same results from our public school teacher?" Unhappily no, for "before the transports ever reached Manilla, it was that a minority of those found teachers were not qualified at least in character to inculcate American 'ideals in our little brown and in one transport, at least, the behavior of eight of the selected teachers was such as to justify the authorities in refusing to allow them to land and they were sent back to San Francisco." "What legends," he exclaims, "would have from these regrettable incidents had frail educators of both sexes been friars!" "and." he adds. but a few of the stories which are discussed in Manilla, are true, the casual investigation as to character which the unfortunate eight failed to pass, might with advantage have been extended and made more rigorous. Whatever may have been the faults of the religious corporations such mistakes as these could never have been brought home to the friars. No friar was ever sent to a distant, isolated station in the Philippines until he had undergone a searching examination in the matter of morals as well as in humanities. When he reached the field of his life labor he was welcomed as Nevertheless, we must admit that if the first thing these teachers were expected to do, was to dispel the illusion that they were religious teachers they were well qualified for their task. Instead of the teachers being wel

comed everywhere, as Mr. Atkinson assures us, Bonsal says that "two weeks after the schools were opened many of the teachers informed that the attendance dropped off thirty or forty per cent.." and instead of being happy and enthusiastic in their work, "many of them did not hesitate to say that they came out to the Islands un'er apprehension. Some were living and with good reason, in daily fear of being killed. In many I re marked strong commercial proclivlities, and the expression, " there ought to be money in this or that,' is on many tongues. The Filipinos notice that a considerable number of teachers have already resigned, some to enter upon business suits." As an example of the exalted culture of these people are going to vitalize and uplift Fileducation, Bonsal narrates that he was listening to a teacher who was trying to explain

When the little brown cherry tree. heard it they all exploited with laughter, whereupon the arican schoolmarm turned to him. with: "Say, ain't this fierce?" That lady was certainly up to date. Shewas not an anachronism

According to this almost too candid writer, "we are very popular with the Mohammedan population, because of their impression. based upon observation and report, that we are not Christians." Every selfsatisfied American ought to be extremely flattered by this quick recognition of our dominant virtue. Besides, we are very discreet on the question of slavery. The Moham lans would howl if we acted other-Religion can be destroyed. wise. The Catholics will be silent, but not the Mussulman on the subject of slavery or polygamy. Nor, according to Senator Patterson, would your average Baptist or Methodist acquisece so tamely . The wholeworld would hear from him, and probably grant what he clamored

As for the pacification of the Islands he denies absolutely that it has been effected, and he believes that "in all history no instance can be found of another nation, ever young, however full-blooded, permitting itself such an extravagance with such poverty of results."

Which of these two authorities are we to accept? That of Bonsal who as far as we know, is 'no man's man, or that of Atkinson, whos salary and position depend on the character of the report he makes to the Government, and who, with the pest intentions, is likely to be biassed.

A BLIND GIRL'S TRIUMPH. -Ruth Everett, in the "Rosary Magzine," tells a touching story of blind girl, from which we take the following extracts:-

Madeline Gertrude Wallace is now about twenty-two years of age; she lost her sight at eight, but regained it to some extent until she was eleven, when it left her entirely, and was followed by her hearing about a year later. In addition to these her health was, until quite lately, extremely poor, Of course a child of eleven has but the shackliest foundation in the way of an education, and at that time of life, religious matters have not, as a rule, much fascination : but are looked upon as duties, more or less onerous, things to be done, and as the bard of the Avon would have it, "done quickly." The blind can attend Mass, because they can hear. The deaf can attend, because now the good fathers have learned the art of talking with their fingers to congregations of deaf-mutes who listen with their eyes. But how is not one who is deaf and blind shut out from holy things of this nature?

But for the fact that by God's mercy there was inborn in Madeline Wallace a great love for her holy religion, she would never have been able to accomplish the things she did. After her family had abandoned all hope that she would ever have her sight and hearing restored, Madeline was placed in the New York institution for the blind, where she was the only deaf-blind pupil. Before her entrance in the school, Mr. Wait, the superintendent, caused what is known as the glove alphabet, to be taught to a number of the girls, that by this means Madeline might, from her first entrance in the school, feel a sense of companionship. The poor child's school studies were so broken in upon by ill health, she being the most of the time in the infirmary, that she did not make the progress that, with bright mind, would have done. However, she did earn the system of raised letters for the blind, that is taught in that institution, known as "New York Point," and which was invented by the present superintendent, Mr. William Wait. She learned New York Point, and many other useful things -but it was not her desire to excel in learning; she chose rather to excel in goodness.

Her own affliction brought keenly home to her the sufferings of others who are blind. She realized the necessity of books of a devotional nature that the Catholic blind could read; and, deaf and blind that she was, she became a most valuable assistant to the Rev. Joseph M. Stadelman, S.J., founder and director of the Catholic Free Publication Society, a society that prints and distributes to all public and private libraries, without any cost whatever, books of a devotional character for Catholic readers—the society asking simply that the books be given a placement in the libraries where those who usually accompany the blind to such places, can have access to them-not relegated to some obscure corner, where would escape the notice of those for whom they are intended.

(Continued on Page Eight.)

ALL COMMUNIC ***** S

POUNDARIES OF PA

TURDAY, APRIL 5,

patrick's parish extends rst and Grant streets to Mountain and McCore the west. Above Sherbro itruns from Amherst st limits west beyond eminary; on the so from the corner of McC William street to McGil Gill to river and along ast as far as Grant; th limit is the old city box the dividing line between and St. John the Bar and running from the co herst and Duluth Avenuline about midway bety nd Napoleon streets. A Ward lies in St. Patric

WHO ARE PARISH All Catholics residing in tory, and whose langua lish, belong to St. Pati of all other languages b or other of the French ther Notre Dame, St. Ja Louis, according to lo families where French a are equally spoken, the of the head of the family what parish the family t when the mother tongue of the family is French family belongs to the Fr and to St. Patrick's w ther tongue of the head ily is English. In cases especially on occasion o parties should consult o of the pastors of the to which they live.

HOURS OF SER

ON SUNDAYS AND H Low Masses, at 6, 7 am High Mass, at 10 o'clo

***** The Late Father (

The news comes that Quinlivan, pastor of S Paris whither he had g the 12th and health. Father Qui perhaps the most pro lish-speaking member of cian Society in Canada ceeded Father Dowd is agement of the largest important Irish Catholi tion in Montreal, and t credit be it said that, had not the personal n the illustrious Father D passed him in many of qualifications of a paris ther Quinlivan was a m dinary prudence and whom all his people ha complete confidence. -

Catholic N

CATHOLIO FEDERA thony Matre, secretary tional Federation of Ca ties, in a communication writes that th is rapidly growing, and cipated that before ther will be a total m

According to John T Chicago, president of t body of the Ancient Or nians, that organizatio its entire membership eration at the national to be held in Denver, C

The federation has th its greatest strides am man Catholic societies The Central V headquarters in Chicag ated all the German C ties in fifteen states. tention of the versin r its attention to New

BEQUESTS .- By the late Michael Gill \$500 to St. Agnes' and St. pitals, St. Joseph's

g to this almost too can-"we are very popular er, "we are very popular Mohammedan population, their impression, based rvation and report, that t Christians." Every self-American ought to be exattered by this quick recof our dominant virtue.
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OUR WEEKLY PARISH CALENDAR.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS MUST REACH US BE-FORE 6 O'CLOCK P- M-, ON TUESDAY OF EACH WEEK.

→AN ACCURATE CHRONICLE - - BRIGHT NEWS NOTES. →

OPEN TO ALL OUR PARISHES

ST. PATRICK'S.

berst and Grant streets on the east to Mountain and McCord streets on the west. Above Sherbrooke street. itrus from Amherst street to city west beyond the Grand minary; on the south, ft runs from the corner of McCord along William street to McGill, down Mc-Gill to river and along water front east as far as Grant; the northern limit is the old city boundary, now the dividing line between St. Louis and St. John the Baptist wards, and running from the corner of Amherst and Duluth Avenue, along a line about midway between Duluth and Napoleon streets, All St. Louis Ward lies in St. Patrick's parish.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902.

WHO ARE PARISHIONERS. All Catholics residing in this territory, and whose language is English, belong to St. Patrick's. Those of all other languages belong to one or other of the French parishes, either Notre Dame, St. James' or St. | 7.30 p.m. Louis, according to location, families where French and English are equally spoken, the nationality of the head of the family decides to what parish the family belongs, thus when the mother tongue of the head of the family is French the whole family belongs to the French parish, and to St. Patrick's when the mother tongue of the head of the family is English. In cases of doubt, especially on occasion of marriage, parties should consult one or other of the pastors of the territory which they live.

HOURS OF SERVICE.

ON SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS .-High Mass, at 10 o'clock; Vespers every first Friday, solemn Benedic-

EQUINDARIES OF PARISH .- St. | and Benediction, at 3.30 p.m.; even-Patrick's parish extends from Aming service, (except during July, August and September) consisting of Rosary, congregational singing in English, sermon and solemn Benediction at 7.30 p.m.

ON WEEK DAYS. - In summer Masses at 5.30, 6 and 7 o'clock; in winter, Masses at 6, 7 and 7.30 o'clock.

PARISH SOCIETIES.

FIRST SUNDAY OF MONTH. -Holy Scapular Society, instruction and investment in scapular, immediatcly after Vespers in the Church. General Communion of Sacred Heart League at 8 o'clock Mass.

Temperance Society, instruction and and hour for the ceremony. In this giving of temperance pledge, after way many inconveniences can be Vespers in Church.

Communion of Holy General Name Saciety at 8 o'clock Mass, recitation of office of Holy Name at

THIRD SUNDAY .- Holy Rosary Society after Vespers, instruction in Church, after which society business attended to in large sacristy.

FOURTH SUNDAY .- Children of Mary, general Communion at 7 o'clock Mass, meeting in hall of St. Patrick's (girls') school after Vespers.

Fromoters of Sacred Heart League hold meeting in large sacristy at p.m., distribution of leadets, etc., in library, 92 Alexander street; on 4th Sunday, 3 to 6 p.m., and after evening service, and on 1st Friday, after evening service.

FIRST FRIDAY DEVOTIONS. -The Blessed Sacrament is solemnly Low Masses, at 6, 7 and 8 o'clock; exposed all day in St. Patrick's on

tion and Act of Reparation at 7.30 p m., followed by short instruction.

LADIES OF CHARITY meet every Tuesday at 2 p.m., again at 8 p.m., to make garments for the poor. There are some sixty members, many of whom attend regularly every week to join in this highly charitable and meritorious work.

PARISH REGULATIONS.

BAPTISMS are attended to each Sunday and week day (except Saturdays) from 2 to 5 p.m. in the sacristy. Baptisms should not be brought on Saturday afternoons, on account of confessional work, except in case of urgent necessity.

MARRIAGES .- Parties intending SECOND SUNDAY.— Meeting of charge before deciding on the day avoided

> Your marriage may not be the only one to be arranged for. Many matters in connection with a marriage are likely to be known only by the priest, and it is your interest as well as your convenience to allow him reasonable time to attend to them.

Fanns are received any day from 4 to 5.30 p.m., except on Saturdays, Sundays and eves of holydays. Outside of these hours they are received only by appointment arranged beforehand.

Each contracting party should oring a reliable witness, and when available, parents are preferred. According to the civil law, the con-21 years of age.

Those who are to be married should go to confession some days at least beforehand, and tell their corfessor of their intended marriage, so that he may give them advice | time

and direction suitable to the occasion. They should also ask him for a certificate of confession, which they have to present to the priest who marries them.

CONFESSIONS are heard on Saturdays and eves of feasts, from 3.30 to 6 p.m., and from 7.30 to 10 p.m. On ordinary days, except Tuesday afternoons in summer, and Thursday afternoons in winter, confessions are heard from 4.30 to 6 p.m.

During the last two weeks of Lent, especially, and at other times when confessions are numerous, persons having leisure to come in the afternaon should do so, in order to leave the evening for those who are working during the day and can come only after nightfall.

FUNERAL SERVICES. - It is the universal practice of the Church, and the expressed wish of the Archbishop that those who can afford it should have a burial Mass chanted over the remains of their deceased relatives. The Archbishop has pro nounced against afternoon funerals, in which for the sake of a numerously attended funeral the deceased are deprived of the benefit of a Mass sung over their remains.

CATECHISM CLASSES are held at St. Patrick's every Sunday, from September till the summer holiday 4. They begin at 2 p.m. sharp, and are conducted by two of the Fathers. assisted by the school teachers and staff of some 65 catechism teach-Cider of Exercises-2 o'clock,

opening prayer, recitation; 2.20, discillinary remarks or short exortasent of parents is necessary for the tion on the feast of the day, hymn; marriage of minors or those under | 2.30, instruction followed by Hymn; 3.00. dismissal. M.B.—The success of the catechian

depends in a large measure upon the fidelity of the parents in sending their children regularly and on

NOIES OF THE WEEK

> LIBERAL DONATIONS .- A handsome addition to the adorning of the Sanctuary has been received in the form of sixty muslin surplices, which the altar boys wore for the first time on Easter morning. material which includes a large quantity of rich lace, was the gift of the lady promoters of the Sacred Heart League. The task of making the surplices is also due to the zeal of one of the promoters. We have likewise to acknowledge from a promoter a very, costly piece of drapery, donated to the shrine of the Sacred Heart, being the result of eleven months of patient labor. This artistic piece of work was so much admired by a Protestant lady that a similar one was promised by her for the shrine of Our Blessed Lady. Gifts of this kind are practical and useful. Contributing as they do to enhance the beauty of the Holy Place, and coming so near to the person of Our Lord, they cannot fail to please Him, and to draw down special blessings upon the liberal donors.

HOLY WEEK OFFICES.-The offices of Holy Week were followed with interest and devotion this year. The Grand Seminary kindly sent, as in previous years, a certain number of young men to take part in the ceremonies and singing. It was most edifying on Good Friday afternoon to notice the goodly number of young people that were making the Way of the Cross, about the hour when the Church commemorates the death of the Saviour. If it is part of the happiness of the blessed to know and see from above the doings of those that were dear to them upon earth, it must have been a source of particular delight for our much regretted pastor to behold his parishioners and his Church on the evenings of Palm Sunday and of Easter, when old St. Patrick's looked its best.

has already been made of the letters

received from Father Quinlivan. In all of these he insists upon the many acts of kindness shown him by his confreres priests in Paris. Fayears resided in Montreal, was our late pastor's almost inseparable companion during his recent stay in the French Capital.

Besides Father Quinlivan had a number of very dear friends, whom he had known intimately during the two different novitiates he made at

A few days before the sad 12th. our late beloved Pastor had the happiness of celebrating Mass at the famous shrine of our Lady of Victories, which attracts so many pilgrims by its devotional character.

In this pious sanctuary of Our Blessed Mother he must have particularly remembered the intentions of our children, as he promised to do so when taking his final leave of them on February the 10th last.

MONTHS' MIND .- A solemn Mass of Requiem and "Month's Mind" will be offered up in the name of all the parishioners, for the repose of the soul of our late Reverend Pastor, on Saturday morning, April 12. at 8 o'clock.

DIRECTOR OF THE ASYLUM. -The Rev. Father Leclair has been placed in charge of the temporal administration of St. Patrick's Asylum. Father Leclair filled the same position many years ago, prior to his departure for Rome.

CATECHISM CLASSES. - Next Sunday, after an interruption of a few weeks, the catechism classes will be resumed.

It is expected that both teachers and pupils will keep up the good record of punctuality that was noticed since last September.

EASTER LUTY.-Next Sunday the Easter duty season closes.

Families who have sick persons and invalids who have not been able to leave their homes and perform THE LATE PASTOR. - Mention their Easter duty, will do notify the priests in due time.

The Late Father Quinlivan.

The news comes that Rev. Father Quinlivan, pastor of St. Patrick's, Paris whither he had gone for rest died on the 12th inst., in and health. Father Quinlivan was perhaps the most prominent English-speaking member of the Sulpician Society in Canada. He suc ceeded Father Dowd in the management of the largest, and most important Irish Catholic congregation in Montreal, and to his great credit be it said that, though he had not the personal magnetism of the illustrious Father Dowd, he surpassed him in many of the practical qualifications of a parish priest. Father Quinlivan was a man of extraordinary prudence and discretion, in whom all his people had the most

Catholic Notes.

CATHOLIO FEDERATION. -An thony Matre, secretary of the Na-tional Federation of Catholic societies, in a communication to Bishop McFaul, writes that the movement is rapidly growing, and it is antithat before mid-summer ther will be a total membership of

According to John T. Keating of Chicago, president of the national body of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, that organization will merge its entire membership into the federation at the national convention, to be held in Denver, Colo., in July. The federation has thus far made its greatest strides among the German Catholic societies of the middle The Central Verein, with headquarters in Chicago, has federated all the German Catholic socie ties in fifteen states. It is the intention of the verein next to turn its attention to New Jersey.

to St. Agnes' and St. Mary's Hospitals, St. Joseph's Home for own students.

Homeless Industrious Boys and the Protectory. In the event of the death of three sisters before him. the sum of \$9,000 reverts to the Sisters of Charity of St. Vincent's on the Hudson, New York.

MANHATTAN'S DIRECTOR. -

Brother Jerome succeeds the late Brother Charles as director of Manhattan College. He was selected by the Board of Visitors. The Board of Trustees will meet later to name the president. Brother Charles was president and director. Brother Jerome was born in St. James' parish, New York city, and entered the Order of Brothers of the Christian Schools in 1877. He was a teacher in several schools, and then was promoted to be a professor at Manhattan College. His next post was as sub-director of the Albany Acacomplete confidence. - Northwest demy of the Brothers and teacher of the first class there. Then he was transferred to be director of the Brothers' High School in Dover, N. H., where he remained a few years. For three years he has been director of the Albany Academy. He raised the standard of the academy and accomplished great work under the regents. Brother Maurice, formerly sub-director succeeds Brother Jer ome.

> NEW YORK'S JUBILEE GIFT .-The sum of \$48,000 has been forwarded to His Holiness from the archdiocese of New York. amount was obtained by levying assessments on each parish in accordance with its financial standing anu was cabled directly to Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, on the day of the recent Pontifical Mass of Thanksgiving for the Holy Father in St. Patrick's Cathedral, which was attended by all the bishops of the province. The acknow ledgment of the receipt of the mo ney was sent by Bishop Farley then

THE DOMINICAN FATHERS have purchased four acres of land directly opposite Keane Hall, Wash BEQUESTS.—By the will of the ington University, where they instant Michael Gill \$500 each is left tend to erect a Seminary or House to St. Agnes' and St. Mary's Hosof Studies for the education of their Appropriate for unborn millions and st. Mary's Hosof Studies for the education of their Appropriate for unborn millions.

in Rome.

HANDSOME BEQUESTS .- The | Boston, gives \$50,000 to the Catholic University of Washington, "for the erection of a library building or such other building as the University is most in need of, in opinion of its executive officer." Bequests of \$5,000 each are given to four Catholic charities in Boston.

A GOOD WORK .- A most praise worthy project is that of the C. B. L. of New Jersey, to establish a fund of \$5,000 towards endowing a room in St. Gabriel's Sanitarium Home in the Adirondacks for the use of the members of the Order in that district, who are in the lesser stages of consumption.

LARGE DONATIONS. -A wealthy English Catholic resident in Paris, bishop of Paris and a similar sum to the Pope for charitable purposes

NEW CHURCHES .- Plans have been prepared for five new churches in Baltimore

Our Boys and Girls.

'Twas only a bright "good morn

That was walled from over the way, But it left its cheerful memory Through a long and weary day.

'Twas only a gentle handclasp That was given in sudden mood, But it made all earth seem brighte So that even work was good.

'Twas only a bunch of flowers That grew in a garden fair, But all their hidden beauties Were seen by an invalid there

'Tis only a word or a gesture, A path of thorns or flowers.

will of Mrs. Sarah Ferris Devlin. be good readers, which is, perhaps filed for probate on March 27, in a more difficult thing than you im-

CHOOSING OFFICE BOYS. -George Sexton, who has charge of two hundred boys in a big department store, loves to talk about boys. "Boys are not a necessary evil at this establishment." he said. They are the material out of which men are to be made."

"How do you choose your cash

boys, Mr. Sexton?" I asked. "My first question is, 'Where is the boy?' You see, it all depends upon the boy himself. You can judge the boy better from his appearance, his manner, his dress, and the way he comes into an office than from any description of him. Character shows forth in little things- you can't hide it. I take boys by what Mr. Wm. Watkins, has left a sum you might almost term first impres-of \$20,000 to the Cardinal Archisons. I have 'sized a boy up' before he asks me for a place. The removal or non-removal of the hat on entering the office, the respectful and self-respecting way in which a boy addresses me, the way in which he meets my look and questions, all give me an idea of his bringing up, and the 'stuff' that is in him. As to appearance. I look at once for these things; polished shoes, clean clothes and clean face, hands and finger nails. Good clothes are not requisites. A boy's clothes may be ragged, his shoes have holes them, yet his appearance may still give evidence of a desire to be neat. I will not employ a cigarette smok-er if I know it. As for reference, a boy's teacher is the best reference he can have. The recommendation which a good boy in our employ gives a boy in our employ gives a boy applying for a position always receives marked consideration.

"Good cash boys don't stay cash boys long. Some lads who came here as cash boys in 1897 are now innior salesmen. Others have good positions throughout the house.

"A cash boy's first advance is to stock boy, office boy, or cadet. A stock boy attends to the boy work in whatever stock he is in. A cadet is a general utility boy. An office and that the dying woman's only boy works around some one of the prayer was that she might live to

BE A GOOD READER. -- Learn to | offices of the house. We promote | see her brother Frank. The letter according to merit, length of service, or both combined. Wherever possible, we try to give our oldest employee the preference, but if boy who has not been here as long as another shows greater fitness for a vacancy, in justice to the house and the boy he gets it. A cash boy here gets \$2.50 a week; when he has been here three months, \$3; or, if he has shown marked ability, \$3.50.

> "The great trouble with the American boy is he doesn't stick. After he has worked hard at one place for six months or a year, just as he is in line of promotion, he throws up his prospects because some other firm offers fifty cents a week more, and off he starts all over again in a new house, whose ways and business he must learn.

> "We like boyish boys-full of fun. The liveliest are generally the best The boy who loiters when sent on a message, the boy who sneaks around the house avoiding work and the boy who is always late are the boys who lose positions."-Success.

HOW BESSIE SAVED UNCLE .-A seaman named Frank Moore de-serted from the Belgian steamer Rhynland in Philadelphia, and that is a criminal offence in most countries.

He escaped detection for a long time until he ventured into Belgium and was recognized by a former shipmate. He was arrested, tried and convicted, and thrown into prison at Antwerp to serve a term of imprisonment.

One day there arrived for King Leopold of Belgium a letter, and it read so strangely that the king's private secretary laid it at once before His Majesty.

It was from Bessie Keim, a niece

of the prisoner, living in Philadelphia, and pleaded for the release of her uncle. Bessie had never written to a king before and her letter was not couched in diplomatic language. She told her story childishly, but very nathetically, saving how, years before, her aunt was dying,

to that effect which the uncle received was shown to the captain of the steamer who was asked to give the seaman permission to go and see his sister. This the captain refused and then the uncle deserted.

Little Bessie, after reciting the circumstances, gravely said: "Your circumstances, gravely said: Majesty, if you had been in his place, would not you have done the same?" and concluding, "Hoping you will pardon Uncle Frank for deserting and me for writing."

King Leopold was affected by this touching appeal. In a short Bessie received a letter from a high government official, informing her that her uncle had been released. 'out of compliment to His Majesty's little friend."

JOCKO AND THE JAM. - A sweet little story concerning a pet monkey and a pot of jam is vouched for by a Johns Hopkins University man now residing on McCulloh street.

It was in the country and all on a summer's day the family monkey was seen scudding homeward literally drenched in raspberry jam. He was pursued by an irate neighbor with uplifted broom, but once safe on the home plat he swung himself lightly into the nearest tree and peacefully listened to her tale of

wrong. It seems the neighbor had some hours before been making jam, a great bowl of which sat cooling on a table beneath the trees. This the monkey spied, but had scarcely started liberally helping himself it when he was loud outcry and the broom the lady started toward him, when the mis chievous beast, knowing his minutes were numbered, hastily overturned the bowl on the table. Then rolling himself joyously in it several times from head to heels he scampered beyond her reach. During for the remainder of the day, the monkey sat scooping the sweetmeat from his body and licking his paws with glee.—Baltimore Sun.

it is not yet too late.

Features of Catholic Magazines to o

(Continued from Page Six.)

But Madeline was not content to be an assistant to others; she mark-ed out for herself a work among the blind and this labor she attended to faithfully and indefatigably, from first to last. She was anxious to lead as many of the blind into heavpossible. Feeling that she sould attend to more than she knew, she caused an advertisement to be printed in a magazine for the blind that is published in Philadelphia, in which she stated that she like to correspond with the Catholic blind. From this advertisement she got in communication with blind people in many States of the Union, in fact from ocean to ocean, from the great lakes to the gulf. The blind write their point letters by the means of a slate prepared for the purpose. A piece of thick, soft paper is fitted in the frame, and is kept in place by attachments. A metal band, in which there are openings, extends across the slate from side to side. With a stylus the blind person makes the points that are the letters of the point alphabet, through the openings in the metal bar; printing from right to left. When the sheet is full, it is removed and turned over. Then the blind person reads with his "reading finger" from left to right, just as the seeing person does with his Click! click! click! went Made

line's stylus; through the metal rod down on the soft paper underneath, for many an hour of the day and evening. She was writing to her unknown blind throughout the country; writing to them about God and their duties to Him. She formed a League of the Sacred Heart of these blind ones; and getting her sister or mother to spell the devotions into her hand by means of the manual alphabet, she thus learned them, and afterwards clicked them off in New York Point to the scattered members of her own League of blind Catholics. One of her correspondents, a man, bemoaned that he had no prayer book. Madeline volunteered print one for him, and at once set herself about the gigantic task. Click! click! click! went that stylus day after day, evening after even-The absent blind man not getting the book as soon as he expected, wrote to her about it. All that Madeline said when she read his letter was, "he must be patient. Does he realize what it means for one hand to make an entire prayer-But at last the book was finished, and there were 150 pages of it. Even Madeline's father and mother did not always know the extent of her charities among her blind friends, for she was little given to talking about her good

The wish nearest to Madeline's heart was to become a Sister. Of course her affliction stood greatly in her way; and the matter was in abeyance for a long time before it was finally settled. The Mother Su perior of the convent into which she was finally received, told the girl to ask God to give her at least nough hearing to be able to hear the bell that rings for prayers. Nothing could be more indicative of Madeline's submission to the Divine Will than her reply when this apparent ultimatum was given her. She "I will pray that I may be received as I am." And her prayer was granted: a few months ago, all the arrangements having been completed, Madeline and a few friends of the family went over to Newark, New Jersey, to the monastery of the cloistered Dominican Sisters. A ne of exquisite pathos was enact ed just as they drew near the entrance of the convent. The tics of the flesh proclaimed the agony of their severance, and Madeline broke down and wept freely. It was but an instant. One of the lay Sisters had conveyed the news of the arrival of the party to the Mother Superior, who, coming to the door opened it partially, and grasping Madeline firmly in her motherly arms, drew her within, and closed the door between Madeline and the rld without, and between her and mother and sister and friends.

CURATE AND PEASANT -Apro. os of the fine physique of the Irish Curate a story runs in a certain die, of a young man just ordained in Maynooth and sent to his first curacy. This was in a part of the province far distant from his native parish so that he was a stranger to the people of the place. On one of his first sick calls he set out across country accompanied by the stalpeasant who had summoned him. A very high barred gate joinrows led to a field that offered a short cut to the sick person's abode.

This gate the countryman process m. But, before he could well lay his hand on it the young priest dashed at it, cleared it and ditch behind it at a boud, and stood smiling in the field, with face to the peasant still fumbling with the gate. It was the worst "leap" in the country and no man or horse had cleared it before.

"I beg pardon, your reverence, but please tell me are there any more of your likes in your family at home; any bould daring sons. I mane, of the same make as yourself, God bless you?"

"Oh, yes," said the Curate, laughing, "I have several brothers, and there are two among them I wouldn't care to handle or to challenge in any bout.'

"Thank Heaven for that same," exclaimed the man, "sure it would be a murther the grand stock o' ye should run out an' you priested!"-Dr. R. Howley, in Donahoe's Magaz-

Market Report.

GRAIN-Wheat, No. 1, Northern, at 76c; No. 2, 76c; Ontario. No. 1 spring wheat, afloat May, 76c; No 2, 75c; No. 2, oats, locally at 46c to 461c ex-store, and feed barley, 56c ex-store; buckwheat, 67c affoat May, low freights; peas, 90c, high freights; rye, 64c afloat May.

FLOUR-Manitoba patents, \$3.90 to \$4.10; strong bakers, \$3.50 to \$3.80; straight rollers, \$3.45 to \$3.80; straight rollers, \$3.60; in bags, \$1.65 to \$1.72}; Ontario patents, \$3.70 to \$4.

FEED-Manitoba bran, shorts, \$21 to \$22, bags included: Ontario bran in bulk, \$19; shorts in bulk, \$21.

ROLLED OATS-Millers' prices to jobbers, \$2.15 to \$2.20 in bags, and \$4.30 to \$4.40 per barrel.

HAY-No. 1, \$9.50 to \$10: No. 2. \$8.50 to \$9.25; clover, \$7.50 to \$8; in car lots.

BEANS-Choice primes, car lots on the track, \$1.05 to \$1.10.

PROVISIONS - Heavy Canadian short cut pork, \$21.40: selected, \$22.50; compound refined lard, 830 to 94c; pure Canadian lard, 11c to 113c; finest lard, 12c to 123c, and hams, 13c to 14c; bacon, 11c to 14c; dressed hogs, \$8.25 to \$8.65; fresh kill abattoir, \$9 to \$9.25 per

CHEESE-Ontario colored, 11%c to 11½c; Eastern Townships, 11½c to 113c; Quebec, 11tc to 11tc.

POTATOES-Choice stock, 50c to

EGGS-Strictly new laid, 12c to

MAPLE PRODUCTS-New syrups at 6c to 61c per lb., in wood; tins, 55c to 60c; sugar, 8c to 84c.

BUTTER—Choice creamery, current receipts, in jobbing lots, 22½c; seconds, 20c to 201c; fall, 18c to

LIVE STOCK-There were about 250 head of butchers' cattle, 30 milch cows, 200 calves and 10 sheep offered for sale at the East Abattoir on Thursday. The butchers were present in large numbers, but trade was slow owing to the high prices at which the cattle were held, and the sale made were from quarter to a half cent per Ib. higher sold at about 51c per lb.; pretty good animals at from 41c to 5c do. and the common stock at from 3c to 4c per lb. Three small bulls, not very fat, were sold at 3%c per The calves were nearly all small veals, and sold at from \$1.50 to \$5 each. About 1,000 calves were sold here, one dealer bought 600 of the smaller ones, paying from \$1 to \$3 each. Old sheep sold at about 4c per lb., and the yearlings at about 5c do. Good lots of fat hogs sold at from 61c to 61c per ID., weighed off the cars.

STRANGE RUMOR .- It is stated at Halifax that the Dominion Government will send a contingent of over 100 school teachers South Africa within a month or so

WAR'S WORK .- Of the 110,000 American soldiers who participated in the Mexican war only about 5. 000 are living. At a reunion in Independence, Mo., recently, there were present 47 of these veterans, whose average was 79 years.

A POINTER.-American grocers ruin thousands of bottles of good olive oil by keeping it on shelves should always be kept in a cool, dark place.

RUSSIAN EGGS.—England buys rom Russia \$15,000,000 worth of eggs per annum

AUSTRALIAN BUTTER. -Victoria, Australia, ships to London year about \$8,000,000 worth of butter.

OCEAN FLYERS .- A first-class cean steamer requires the services of about 120 firemen.

MOTOR PARCEL vans will begin running a night service between the Liverpool and Manchester postoffices this month.

AN ELECTRIC DETECTOR. -In Toledo, O., the post office department will place on each letter box an electrical device which will record at the central office when the box is opened. Some such appara tus is found to be necessary to prevent collectors from skipping boxes.

DEATH RATE.—Russia's rate is 51 per 1,000, and is increasin, according to the Imperial registrar general's latest annual re-

TRADE **INOUIRIES** ENGLAND.

The following were among the inquiries relating to Canadian trade received at the Canadian Government Office in London during the week ending March 17th :-

A London firm of wholesale export, cabinet-makers ask to be referred to Canadian shippers of chair stock-sets, backs, legs, etc.

Inquiry is made for the names of one or two parties in Canada open to represent an exporter of grocer ies-jams, pickles, sauces, etc.

An Irish exporter of sponge cloths, which can be woven to any pattern. and used where cotton waste is employed, at less cost; and of Irish moss, is desirous of finding a market for these goods in Canada, and of being referred to buyers in the Dominion

A commission agent at Newcastle with good connection, wishes to hear from Canadian manufacturers desiring representation in that quarter.

The manufacturers of certain ta ble dainties are desirous of doing a business with Canada in these goods. A north of England house manu-

facturing quilts and towels make inquiry respecting the opening that exists for their goods in the Domin-

The agency for a Canadian exporter of wood pulp is desired by a Brussels firm who could take up the representation for Belgium and Hol-

The following trade inquiries were eccived at the Canadian section of the Imperial Institute during the ending March 17th :-

A firm of merchants would like to hear from Canadian manufacturers of doors and mouldings who are in a position to contract for large and egular supplies.

A London firm wishes to be placed in touch with Canadian mills which can supply packing case

You Don't Have to Go Far

To find the reason why the

TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE has for so many years received recognition from advertisers as a Newspaper entitled to a foremost placeamong Canadian Weeklies.

It is well established: it circulates among the prosperous homes of Montreal and the various Provinces in Canada; is a clean, reliable, family paper and occupies a field not reached by any other journal.

It cannot well be ignored in any effective advertising in tended to influence the family trade throughout Canada.

We will be pleased to submit estimates on any proposed line of advertising.

TRUE WITNESS Ptg. & Pub. Co. Ltd., Monreal **************

CANADIAN PACIFIC

PACIFIC COAST.

VANCOUVER, VICTORIA, SHATTLE. TACOMA, PORT-LAND, NELSON & ROSSLAND \$48 65

SPRINGFIELD MASS.

Through Coach and Sleeping Oar.
From Windsor St. Station 7 45 p.m. daily, except Sunday. MONTREAL-OTTAWA.

SLEEPING CAR SERVICE on Train leaving Montreal (Windsor St. at 10 05 p.m. daily. Passengers from Montreal can remain in Sleeper until 9 a.m., and passengers from Ottawa can board Sleeper any

City Ticket and Telegraph office 129 ST. JAMES STREET, next Post Office

GRAND TRUNK BAILWAY

p m., Hamilton 5.5) p.m., London 7 42 p Detroit 940 p.m., «Central Time), and this st 7.20 a.m. A Cafe Parior Car is attache to this tran, serving meals a la carte and freshments, at any hour during the day.

FAST NIGHT EXPRESS Lv. Montreal 10.30 pm. daily ar Toronto 7.1 a.m., Hamilton 8 30 a.m., London 11 a.m., Chi cago 8.45 p.m. Through Sleeping cars are at tached to this train.

SPECIAL COLONIST RATES

To Western and Pacific Coast Points Will be in effect Until April 20th, 1902, as follows:

seattle, Victoria, Vancouver, Portland, Rossland, Notson, Trail, Rob \$48.65 Son - - \$40.05 Spokane - \$46.15 Anaconda, Butte, Helena - \$45.65 Colorada Springs, Denver, Pue-blo, Salt Lake - \$45.65 blo, Salt Lake - - 845.65 San Francisco, Los Angeles - 849.00

CITY TICKET OFFICE. 137 St. James Street Phones Main 460 and 461, and Bonaventure Station

The Perfection of Fit and Finish Guaranteed in Ladies' Tailoring and Parisian Dressmaking.

NOVELTIES IN Dress Goods!

A Full Range in all the Leading Lines to Select From !!! From

New Colored All Wool Crepoline-All the latest shades, 60c per yard.

New Colored Voile de Paris-Special line, 48 inches wide, in all New Colors, 75c per yard.

New Pin Spot Crepoline-A leading novelty for Blouses, and allwool, 65c per yard.

Three Special lines in French Organdie Muslins-The latest Spring Colors and Patterns. Prices 25c, 35c and 50c per yard.

New Silk and Linen Pineapple Cloth-One of the Most Stylish Fall rics for the season. All prices in stock.

300 Pieces New Fancy Dimity Muslins-Leading Lines, 15c and 25c per yard.

New Colored Linens For Fancy Work-Colors : Sky Blue, Old Rose, Nile Green, Pink, Navy Blue, Cardinal, Cadet Blue, and Lrab, 36 inches wide, 45c per yard.

New White and Colored Washing Silks-All the New Spring Color ings; Our two leading lines SNAPS, 50c and 75c per yard.

New Fancy Blouse and Dress Silks -All the Novelties to select Prices from 75c to \$3.00 per yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine Street. corner of Metcalfe Street.

Terms Cash..... Telephone Up 2740.

SYMINGTON'S

GOFFEE ESSENCE

GUARANTEED PURE.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1902



that of any other Carpet store in Canada. Its prominent charac teristics are LOW PRICES, NEW and LARGE ASSORTMENT. The new patterns for spring make a beautiful

interesting study, showing a very high standard interesting study, showing a very high standard of artistic merit, no hackneyed, commonplace styles, but new and elegant carpets that are eminently typical of Carsley's. The home beautiful is one of the leading aims of the Big Store, and here are some of the things that makes it beautiful at a small

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS.

New Kidderminster Carpets, 1 yard wide, reversible, very handsome new designs. Special 29c, 35c, 48 c, 60c yard.

Best quality all wool. Special 75c, 80c, 95c, \$1.00 yard

TAPESTRY CARPETS.

A splendid range of Tapestry Carpets, handsome goods. Special 23c, 32c, 40c, 48c.

Best quality with borders to match. Special 60c yard. Best Balmoral Tapestry Carpets in newest styles with handsome borders to match. Special 70c yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS.

New handsome Brussels Carpets in latest styles with borders to match. Special 89c yardf

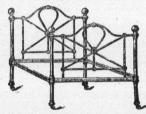
Special line of Brussels Carpets, very fine goods. Special 97c yard. Very best quality 5 frame Brussels Carpets in latest styles with

Oriental Rugs!

Just received a large shipment of Oriental Rugs and Carpets among which are some magnificent designs, suitable for library and dining room carpets, also some specially good hall rugs and palace

x 3feet 39c	9 x 101 foot
x 3 feet 75c	9 x 12 feet
x 6 feet \$1.50	101 x 12 feet
x 7 feet \$2.50	10 x 14 feet
x 9 feet \$4.50	101 x 15 feet
x 10½ feet \$6.57	12 x 15 feet
Iron Red Offer	DI 14/

Iron Bed Offer.



One Iron Bed, One Bed Spring, one Fine Matress, \$7.00 complete.

This Iron Bed shown in illustration is finished in white enamel and ornamented with brass knobs, sizes 3 feet and 3 feet 6 inches, 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inches wide.

This Spring is extra fine woven wire, strong and serviceable. The Matress is No. 1 quality wool both sides, covered with fancy striped ticking.

The complete outfit to-day \$7.00.

... \$10.50 \$13.13

New Wall Paper.



FOR THE KIT. CHEN - Hundreds of new, neat and dainty patterns at prices from 31c to 7c roll. FOR THE BED. ROOM -

pretty designs

in handsome new colorings, from 5c to 9c roll FOR THE SITTING-*ROOM. Very stylish patterns in Art Gold, with 9 and 18 inch frieze to match, from

14c to 23c roll. FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM, New designs in shades of green, terracotta, old blue, etc., from 23c to 37c roll.

Jardinieres.

Large Majolica Jardinieres, all shapes and sizes, in new colors and tinted effects, just arrived direct from the potteries, 500 to be sold. Price 25c each.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

1765 to 1733 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal,

LINE 1902

We are prepared to exhibit our complete new lines in Carpets. Floor Coverings, Rugs, Curtains, etc. for this season.

For extent of assortment, beauty of styles and intrins'c values they will strongly interest all purchasers.

Mail orders executed with special care.

THOMAS LIGGETT, ST CATHERINE STREET



BUSIN TALKS PRIEST LAYMA

SATURDAY, APRIL 5

THE OLD AND NEW.

years ago likely to be the city youth of to-da practical benefit? "In their details and

Are th

and n

buildi

young men at large-n veteran William J. Ona been an observer of me for two generations. ber, careful methods o ago are as applicable founding of fortunes a were in history. But tamely for the young strenuous age. The spir tion has gone too far ments of gaming, from tossing by the newsbe 'margining' in the buck led the young men of t upon the methods of f tunes fifty years ago i at that time in sending from New York to Sar

"You can't reach the young men of Chicago, by saying to them the way to build, a safe, o lasting fortune is by sl and that this accretion gin with the first sala draw. Tell a young ma be taking up business on a salary of \$10 a w be laying some of it a chances are that he w Why? Simply 1 temptation to spend n great as it is now. Ye of saving is easier to a week than it will be \$25 a week, and you r that it is the one dor that must be at the fo fortune building.

"In the nervous energ sent there is a genera abroad to shelve almos sophy of materialism f as being out of date. so easy to say, 'Yes, y so and so once, but yo

permanent fortune mus duct of sound, conserv ing is truer to-day, all ever was before. Most men of to-day began fo ing from the ground u gan when habits of the ality were far more ge old and young than th and, while they worked

for less pay, they save

ney.
"I have looked to t always, as being the li cation between the you yesterday and the your day. I don't know bu is productive of the sp vagance. It represents It creates a fee stableness. Certainly th war in this country cl traits and characteristi ple. Excitement took t Speculation steady trade and this

or another form has be ously widespread. "Too many young have become infected v sion. There is a haste Conservative methods are too slow. The hop fortune without labor

the spirit of gambling,

widely alluring. "This is a fatal dela where wealth is thus g more often a curse tha The fortune quickly without labor generally ily dissipated. Yet just tent that we see flatte tunitiés held out to ye the making of fortune short cut, just to that may guess that these are accepted.

"The ness M HONESTY INTEGRITY.

Churc recently, by Rev. More dy, says the "Catho and Times,"

We are fast putting c of business as "a dang said Father Sheedy. I many people in busine TALKS

PRIEST

LAYMAN.

years ago likely to be regarded by

the city youth of to-day as of any

"In their details and as affecting

young men at large-no," says the

veteran William J. Onahan, who has

been an observer of men and things

for two generations. "The sane, so-

ber, careful methods of fifty years

ago are as applicable to-day to the

founding of fortunes as ever they

were in history. But they read too

tamely for the young men of this

strenuous age. The spirit of specula-

tion has gone too far. The excite-

ments of gaming, from the penny-

tossing by the newsboys to the

'margining' in the bucket shops, has

led the young men of to-day to look upon the methods of founding for-

tunes fifty years ago just as they

would look upon the methods used

at that time in sending merchandise from New York to San Francisco.

"You can't reach the masses of the

to build, a safe, desirable, and

young men of Chicago, for instance,

by saying to them that the only

lasting fortune is by slow accretion,

and that this accretion should be-

gin with the first salary that they

draw. Tell a young man who may

be taking up business life that even

on a salary of \$10 a week he should

be laying some of it aside, and the

chances are that he will laugh at

you. Why? Simply because the

temptation to spend never was so

of saving is easier to acquire on \$10

\$25 a week, and you may be sure

that it is the one dominant trait

that must be at the foundation of

"In the nervous energy of the pre-

sent there is a general disposition

abroad to shelve almost any philo-sophy of materialism fifty years old

as being out of date. It has been

so easy to say, 'Yes, you could do

so and so once, but you can't do it

"But a truth is a truth, and that

permanent fortune must be the pro-

duct of sound, conservative build-

ing is truer to-day, almost, than it

ever was before. Most of the wealthy

men of to-day began fortune build-

ing from the ground up. They be-

gan when habits of thrift and frug-

ality were far more general in both

old and young than they are now,

and, while they worked longer hours

for less pay, they saved more mo-

always, as being the line of demar-

cation between the young man of

yesterday and the young man of to-

day. I don't know but what war

is productive of the spirit of extra-

vagance. It represents waste and

ruin. It creates a feeling of un-

stableness. Certainly the great civil

the

supplanted

war in this country changed the traits and characteristics of the peo-

steady trade, and this has led to

the spirit of gambling, which in one

or another form has become danger-

"Too many young men to-day

have become infected with this pas-

sion. There is a haste to grow rich.

Conservative methods ,n business are too slow. The hope of gaining

fortune without labor has become

"This is a fatal delusion. Even

where wealth is thus gained, it is

more often a curse than a blessing.

The fortune quickly gained and without labor generally is as speed-

ily dissipated. Yet just to the ex-

tent that we see flattering oppor-

tunitiés held out to young men for

the making of fortunes by some

may guess that these propositions

INTEGRITY. given in St. John's

Church, Altoona, recently, by Rev. Morgan M. Shee-

dy, says the "Catholic Standard and Times,"

We are fast putting conscience out

"The Ideal Busi-

ness Man" was the title of a discourse

short cut, just to that extent

Speculation

usly widespread.

widely alluring.

HONESTY

I have looked to the civil war,

fortune building.

Are the experiences

and methods of the

man who began

building his pre-

sent fortune fifty

BY

AND

THE OLD

AND NEW.

practical benefit?

O. LIMITED.

Y, APRIL 5, 1902.

re. St. James Street

, APRIL 5, 1902

ck is radically different et store in Canada. Its LOW PRICES, NEW SORTMENT.

make a beautiful and very high standard of commonplace styles, s that are eminently home beautiful is one and here are commonplace styles, it beautiful at a small

ARPETS

versible, very handsome

c, 80c, 95c, \$1.00 yard

PETS some goods. Special

al 60c yard. styles with handsome

ETS.

yles with borders to

ds. Special 97c yard. in latest styles with

ugs!

able for library and ll rugs and palace

..... \$7.89 \$10.50 \$11.70 t \$13.13 \$15.00

Vall Paper.

FOR THE KIT. CHEN - Hun-dreds of new, neat and dainty patterns at prices from 31c to 7c roll.

FOR THE RED. ROOM - Very designs pretty in handsome new m 5c to 9c roll.

frieze to match, from

RAWING-ROOM. New ades of green, e, etc., from 23c to

linieres.

lica Jardinieres, all es, in new colors and just arrived direct eries, 500 to be sold.

LIMITED.

es Street, Montreal

1902.

w lines in Carpets, on. intrins'c values they

PERE BUILDING 2,2474 and 2476 THERINE STREET

J. & S.

hisky

age, mellowness nighest price in BUSINESS to have resolved that they will have nothing to do with it, just as the murderer resolved in Richard III. and for these reasons:

"A man cannot steal but it accuseth him. 'Tis a blushing, shamefaced spirit that mutinies in a man's bosom; it fills one full of obstacles; it is turned out of all towns and cities for a dangerous thing; it beggars any man that keeps it.' Are we coming to this in our business methods? Let us see. Here are a few examples that have come under the observation of a single person who knows business and professional circles thoroughly.

A butcher is approached by new cook of a family which he has long served. She demands \$5 a month or their meat will be ordered elsewhere. He refuses, since the family are old customers of his. She says she will make him do it or take away his trade. He still refuses and she burns or spoils the meat prepared for the table. The lady writes to the butcher to know the quality of his meat has deteriorated, and when he seeks an interview and explains the reason, she says: "That is nothing to me. I can get a butcher any day, good cook is hard to find. Make it right with the cook, and I don't want to hear any more about it." He gives the cook her \$5 and makes the bill \$7 larger.

Take another instance: A young lawyer is approached by a manufacturer of bricks, who promises him a per cent. if he will induce his clients, who are building a large block, to use his bricks in their houses. He But how many architects demand such toll?

A druggist in a certain town offers a physician a percentage on all prescriptions sent to his office. He knows it is a very common practice but he refuses as a man of honor. He is asked to take stock at a no minal rate in land companies in North Carolina, with house lots thrown in, if he will only send his patients to this place. He knows that this is done by a neighboring physician.

Clergymen and churches even are almost daily solicited with tempting offers and big discounts if they will only influence their congrega tions to patronize this or that great as it is now. Yet this habit store, or call for this or that brand of soap or coffee. Thus it goes. The a week than it will be afterward at taint of fraudulent deceit infects classes of business or professions that claim honorable rules and traditions. The old maxim that hones ty is the best policy is discarded. In fact, dishonesty has become so prevalent a sin, from the sale of a railroad to the purchase of a pound of sugar, that it is hardly taken account of any more in business transactions. All one looks out for is to escape not moral, but legal punishment-the jail.

Because we have banished con science from many walks of the business world, trustfulness and good faith, honesty and fair dealing, se curity, integrity and honor are fast disappearing from the great marts and centres of commercial and business life. How often have we heard that "an honest, conscientious man can no longer succeed in business?' There was a time when conscience reigned supreme and honor was the It very soul of business activity. should be the aim of the moralist and preacher to bring business men back to the methods and practices of those days. Then a man's word was his bond; now it is difficult to prepare a bond that will hold the

crooked man straight. Let me describe for you the good merchant. He is, above and before all, a man of conscience; he has a sacred regard for the principles of lying; he tells the truth and pros-pers, his is a one-price store; his word is better than another man's oath; though never so rich, he owns no wicked dollar; all is openly, honestly earned. He is just with the weak as well as with the strong:he takes advantage of no one; counting-room or store is the sanc-tuary of fair-dealing and justice; industry and honor go hand-in-hand with him; he gets rich, but no one becomes the poorer because he is rich: he does not boast nor advertise his justice and honesty; is no need for men to see it; his profession of religion is not colored by the thought of gain; he conse-crates his life and his business to the service of God and his fellowman; he looks out for the welfare of his employees; if they are his help he is theirs; he helps the weak that help themselves; he is, in fine, great moral force in the community

We thank God that there are such men in this town and in every business centre. Would that they were more numerous! Would that could stir others to be like them! They stand clean amid the dust of trade and commerce; they prosper, but riches have not hardened their of business as "a dangerous thing," but riches have not hardened their liar Leo XIII. is with the different said Father Sheedy. There are too hearts; they are true to the dight parts of Europe and of America. There seems to prevail a general im-

-a saint in trade.

hence heaven's blessings rest upon them and the works of their hands. They are the ideal captains of industry, the true princes of trade and commerce of whom our country is so justly proud. May their number multiply!

Striking Lesson.

We have before us an extract from James R. Randall's correspondence to the "Catholic Columbian." It is thus that the correspondent tells of the existence, necessity and too frequent absence of the love of God :-

"It is an amazing thing and a terrifying thought that so many men do not love God at all and many who do not even much. Yet, how powerful are the arguments addressed to our reason, our sentiments, our common our hopes, our fears, all of our senses, emotions, and every faculty of mind and soul for loving God our Creator, our Redeemer, our first beginning and last end. How gross and sensual must be our human nature when that love is sent or feeble. How fascinatingly appalling must be the world, the flesh and the devil when we turn to them sympathetically and away from Him, who unspeakably sacrificed Himself for us and who. long and patiently, seeks our affection. And men who aspire to do great things, what wonders can they not perform with His love, remembering humbly that of themselves they are nothing and can do nothing."

Turning from this touching argument in favor of the one grand sentiment that should fill the Christian breast, we came to a very nice story that the writer relates, and one that illustrates another grand sentiment, and goes to prove the effectiveness of the proper Catholic training of youth. He tells it thus

"Our preacher mentioned that in a hospital a young man languished with a throat affection. The surgeon declared that only by a heroic operation could his life he saved The youth consented to the ordeal Before applying the knife, the doctor said: 'My son, I must tell you in advance that when I am through with you, never again will you speak a word; you will be dumb to your dying day, no matter how remote that may be. So if you have any message, speak it now, for it be, as I said, the last? The young man was expected to selfd tender message to his mother, his father and other members of his family, but it was not so. 'Doctor,' he replied, 'I am ready to utter my last words, and they are: May the name of Jesus be ever praised and loved!' And until he regained his faculties in the real Land of Living, he never more articulated in

human speech.' This, decidedly, is a grand lesson and one upon which it would repay every Catholic to reflect, that might serve as a beacon-light for future guidance.

Regarding Leo XIII.

Even were this not a year of jubilee for the Venerable Pontiff, who so gloriously occupies the Papal throne, his personality would always command a special attention. and all information connected with his long and wonderous career would Religious Pictures, small and large. deserve particular notice. Of late, Medals in Gold and Silver justice; he deceives no customer by of course, rumor has been busy with his name and with all his movements; speculation has exercised its prophetic, but not always success ful, powers in trying to set a limit to his earthly existence; but he moves along, apparently ablivious of all these inventions, and fulfilling quietly and regularly the great duties of his sublime office.

It had been stated, by the everlasting press correspondent, that he had already selected his place of burial and had designed the itomb and even given orders for the pre-paration of the same. Reliable information from the Vatican goes to show that, not only is this a pure fabrication, but that the Pope has not even as much as hinted to any person, not the most intimate Cardinal of his household, where he would like to be laid at rest. It is quite possible that in his will he has made such a provision; but that is a document that no human eye will read until after his death. So, unless, he personally tells some person of his household about his desires in that connection, all rumors, or statement must be baseless

guess work, It has often been a matter of astonishment for strangers how fami-

pression that the Pope can know but little outside of Rome, or of the Vatican. Never was there a greater error. In his younger days, as Cardinal Pecci, the present Pontiff, resided in various parts of the world. For a long time he was nuncio at Brussels, and there came in contact with representative personages from almost every civilized country in the world. It was there that he met the late Queen Victoria, and formed a friendship that continued unbroken throughout the length of the

Queen's wonderful reign.

Of his crossing and re-crossing the Atlantic he has frequently written. and he retains a vivid recollection and enjoys speaking with certain of his many visitors on the subject But it is not generally supposed that His Holiness is well acquainted with England. In fact, when he visited England, in the forties, he was quite fluent in the language, which, from disuse, he has since somewhat forgotten; but he still retains sufficient to enable him with a little practice to get back to the conversational powers that he once possessed. In this connection, there is a very interesting editorial item in the London "Daily News," in reference to the Pope's birthday, in which that organ says

"The Grand Old Man of the Vatican, who completed his 92nd year on Sunday last, is the only Pope who has strolled along Piccadilly and occupied a seat in the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery at the House of Commons, where he had the pleasure of hearing a speech by Daniel O'Connell, the Irish leader of the period. The Pope has always been fond of recalling this experience when receiving Irish pilgrims and visitors. The Pope, then Arch bishop Pecci, spent the whole of February, 1846, in London, for first few days as the guest of the Brazilian Ambassadoe, and afterwards in apartments off Piccadilly. He admired Regent street, and spent several afternoons in Hyde Park. He was introduced to Lord Palmerston by the Austrian Ambassador, and attended a reception at the Foreign Office. Queen Victoria, whom he had previously met when Papal Nuncio at Brussels, invited him to a State reception a Court, and he was also present at 'a great ceremonial in which the Queen took part." Pope Leo at that time had a serviceable acquaintance with the English lang uage, and conversed in it with Charles Lever, the rollicking Irish novelist, Lady Seymour, the Weld family, and Dr. Whately, the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, with whom he established cordial relations. While in London the Pope officiated in two churches - the old Sardinian chapel, still standing on the western side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and St. Mary's, Moorfields, the old London Catholic Cathedral, recently demolished, and its site sold to a syndicate by Cardinal Vaughan for £200,000."

Hence it is that we see in Leo XIII. the two-fold characteristics of Vicar of Christ and Supreme Rules of the Church-that is to say, High Priest, in the fullest acceptation of the term, and Statesmen, in all its proper significance; man of God and man of the world.

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INFORMATION

Of the children of RICHARD BROKET, last heard of at Staleybridge, near Manchester. Mngland, menhaws or neices, and heirs of the late Dame Rose Ann Becket in her lifetime widow of Michael Healy, of Mille Isles, County of Argenteuil, Province of Quebec, Canada

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THE HONOR ROLL OF IRISH SURNAMES.

One hundred of the principal surnames in Ireland, from the most nu-merously represented down, with official estimate of the number bearing the surname (including varieties in spelling), follow :-Murphy, 62,600

Murphy, 62,600
Kelly 55,900
Sullivan
Walsh (originating Wales41,700
Smith (English, Scotch and
sometimes adopted by
Irish), 33,700
O'Brien 33,400
Byrne,
Ryan 32,000
Connor 31,200
O'Neill 29,100
Reilly 29,000
Doyle
McCarthy
Gallgher 21,800
Doherty 20,800
Kennedy 19,900
Lynch 19,800
Murray (Scotch and Irish)19,600
Quinn 18,200
Moore (English, Scotch and
Irish)
McLaughlin (Scotch and

Carroll 17,400 Daly . Wilson (Scotch 16,300 **Dunno** 16,300 **Brennan** 16,000 Burke1 Collins (English for Scotch15,900 and Irish Cullen).....15,700 Campbell (Scotch 15,600

Clarke (English and Scotch).15,400 Irish (Aodh)..... 14,900 Fitzgerald (Norman)..... 14,700

a see Bornerd (s. or seem)
Brown (Scotch and English).14,600
Martin (Norman) 14,606
Maguire 14,400
Nolan
Flynn
Thompson (Scotch and Eng-
lish)
Callaghan 14,000
O'Donnell 13,900
Duffy 13,600
Mahony 13,500
Boyle 13,000
Healy 13,000
Shea

White (Eng.).....13,000 Fitzpatrick (Norman)11,100 McDonnell..... 11,000 Ponnelly..... 10,700 Regan...... 10,500 Donovan 9,900 Mullan 9,800 Barry (Norman) 9,700 . 9.700 Robinson (Eng. and Scotch). 9,700 Cunningham (Scotch 9,600 Griffin (Welsh) 9,600

Irish Lehan?) 9,400 Reid (Scotch) 9,200 Graham (Scotch) 9,100 Higgins (English and for Irish Egan)... 9,100 Cullen 9,000 9,000 King (English) 9,000 Maher..... 9,000 McKenna 9,000 Bell (English and Scotch) ... 8,800

Kenny 9,600

bhard)..... 9,500

(English and for

Whelan 9,500

Ward (English and for Irish

... 9,600

Scott (Scotch)... ... _ 8,700 Hogan,..... 8,700 Keeffe..... 8,600 8,600 Magee (Scotch) 8,600 McNamara 8,600 McDonald (Scotch) 8,500 McDermott 8,400 Mploney 8,300 Buckley (Eng.) 8,200

name Kelly, 9.2 the name Sullivan One characteristic of Irish naming is that it is personal (as sharply distinguished from place-names) which applies to the whole Celtic group, as contrasted with the Latin Teutonic system. The power of the social and gregarious instinct of the Gael is the reason why the clan sys tem survived so long with him. He changed land yearly for the most part, hence could not take his name from his estate, but from his clan. So, as this article makes plain, a large part of the genuine Hibernian population is included under a few families or clans.-Joel N. Eno, A M., in the Pilot, Boston

Vocation Longevity.

That man's occupation has much to do with his span of life is the conclusion reached after long study by Dr. J. T. Arlidge, the famous British specialist. The pampered rich, who have little or nothing to engage their time, are the shortest lived of all classes he says. The farmer lives the longest. The British specialist does not deal in the ories except as they apply to conditions that are supported by figures. He has spent years in collecting mortality statistics, and does not believe his facts are subject to dispute. When he theorizes it is to arrive at a conclusion why the unem ployed rich are short of life, and the hard-worked farmer continues on with his drudgery to a ripe old age.

The indolent rich, reasons Dr. Aldrige, really worry their life away. The hardest work of all is to do nothing, for it entails a constant round of that nerve-racking labor "killing tim?." Soon the man of means who has nothing to do will exhaust all the amusements that cast a light into the lives of other men, and then comes a time when the world has nothing to offer. What wonder, then, reasons Dr. Alvidge, that the life that has been useless and is weary of itself goes out of its own accord? All the rich are not classed with those who head the Englishman's mortality list. The philanthropists find many things to brighten their lives. Life is worth the living because they have a purpose. The rich traveller, too, finds plenty of diversion. But the gilded youth, he who is a spend-thrift with life's joys, soon finds he has only his money to distinguish himself from the most miserable of beings Fast living has left its blight, and the life that has been wasted goes out before its time.

In striking contrast comes the farmer who toils from sun to sun and whose pleasures are all of the homelier sort. The farmer's body may grow tired, but eight hours of sleep will repair the damage of the day. Work in the open field, where the air is pure and nature is at her best, equips the tiller of the with an appetite which knows no pampered tastes. The farmer eats heartily of wholesome food. His digestive apparatus extracts the best that is in the food and makes red blood. The exercise of his daily routine stimulates the well-fed body and there is little dissipation to tear down the perfect human system that unperverted conditions have built. The farmer has his joys-the evening with the wife and children, the country dance, the spelling bee, the occasional trip to town to the circus, a good book or his weekly paper—and all of these help to brighten a life that might seem dreary. But, above all, the farmer is a man with a purpose. He has something to live for, and while striving he violates few of nature's

Next in longevity and ratio of health come the clerical, legal and medical professions. That the brain healthful labor is emphasized by Dr Arlidge, who recites as examples the accomplishments of Gladstone. Bismarck and Victor Hugo. In spit of his multitudinous cares responsi bilities and worries, Gladstone found time to master Greek after he was 60 years old- a period in life when most men consider that their days of study and research are done.

Among the professions clergymen have the longest span of life. By the nature of their calling they must abstain from dissipation of worldly sort, and their hours need not be otherwise than regular cept in rare occasions. Like the farmer, the clergyman leads a typi-

dictates. Lawyers are not so sturdy lot. Incessant mental activity with victories to enthuse and de feats to depress, helps to impair the vitality of the man. A lawyer's life abounds in excitement, and has little of the peaceful quiet that adds to man's days on earth.

The physician is not so rugged a creature as the lawyer. While devoting his life to the care of others he is apt to forget himself, and the responsibilities connected with each doctor's practice are more than one man should bear. The doctor, too, is exposed to all the diseases that menace his patients, and most of his waking time is spent in the sick room, where the air and temperature are not regulated to nourish the healthy man. Among the doctors is chronicled the largest number of suicides, except among the artists. Insanity, too, has been a factor in depriving the medical profession of some of its greatest minds.

Man thrives on politics, according to Dr. Arlidge's figures. Plenty of variety, with intervals of rest and travel, serve to keep the politician from wearing himself away. Among literary men, scientists, professors and teachers the mortality is not high in comparison with the industrial classes. Thus, reasons the British student, activity of the mind, if bent in the right direction, has more to do with the health of the body than the activity that builds up the muscles. A judicious combination of both forms of exercise brings about the ideal condition. says Dr. Arlidge.

In the factories the ratio of mor tality is exceedingly high. The humdrum work is blamed for this. Like the rich man who does nothing, the toiler in the factory finds his life sapped away by a monotony that is killing. It is the same thing day in and day out, and soon existence loses its charm and the man becomes a machine, which falls to pieces of its own weight when its parts become worn from constant work and a dearth of lubrication. The factories are ventilated poorly, and this tends to weaken the human machine.

Among clerks of every description in the large cities the ratio of health is low and mortality great. Long hours and constant standing or stooping reduce the lung capa city, and breathing the indoor atmosphere fails to inject the vigor that the system demands. Nervous troubles occupy the first place among the disorders of clerks. Consumption is second and apoplexy is third. The continuous strain of being cohrteous at all times, often to unreasonable and exacting persons, is said by Dr. Arlidge to be the reason why the clerks are nervous wrecks before their time.

As in contrast with the clerks, who are forced to be polite under the most trying circumstances, their employers are not subject to nervous troubles to so great an extent. Heart disease heads the list of disorders which attack the men who hire the clerks, nervous troubles are second, apoplexy third, and consumption fourth.

The commercial traveller who learns the art of being a "good fellow" as a part of his trade is another man who does not live out his days. A drink here, a drink there, here a cigar, and somewhere else a poorly cooked meal are factors in the drummer's speedy going. Irregular hours also have to do with the 'good fellow's" insecure grip on the life that he seems to enjoy so well.

Policemen, due to their outdoor life and the fact that they must be sound when they enter the service, spring. There is no other medicine are a healthy lot and live to an advanced age. Rheumatism is the bane outside of this he has few of the disorders that afflict mankind. The mail carrier is healthy for reason of his work in the open air, but, like the policeman, he is the prey of rheumatism. The miner, even though his work is underground, and far away from the sun that warms the lives of other men, lives to a good old age unless he is the victim of some accident. Even the miners who work in the coal shafts, where the dust is almost stifling, and who positions lie for hours in cramped do not die so young as the clerk, whose hardest physical effort is the lifting of a bolt of cloth. Working in copper, lead or zinc, after metals have gone through the refining process, is destructive to health, and match making is one most dangerous of occupations, due to the fumes of sulphur which penetrate the lungs. This work is ried on mostly by women and children, and the mortality, according to the statement of the British ex pert, is appalling.-The Chicago Tri-

Learning without thought is labor lost; thought without learning is perilous.

Points About Lace!

It is well to be up on lace lore this season, for with the revival of the genteel old-time decoration comes a demand for some idea of the characteristics of the different patterns for which one pays such fabulous prices.

In the first place, all real lace is hand made and is easily detected from the machine woven imitation because the meshes in the genuine are apt to be irregular, while the other is uniform in weave.

The net of the lace is called by lace makers the reseau; the pattern is the fleur: and it is in the shape of these meshes that lace distinctions appear. The square or diamond shaped mesh is used in Valenciennes, the six sided mesh is point d'Alencon, the Chantilly and point de Paris laces have an old mesh of four sided big holes, with triangular holes between.

The chief difference between the pillow and needle laces - for real are made in but two ways, one with the pins and bobbins. the other with the needle-is in the way the fleur or pattern is worked on the net. Needle lace has a distinctiveness of outline in the fleur because the pattern is outlined by running a thread in and out of the meshes of the reseau.

If the outline is to be very much in relief, as in point d'Alencon, the most beautiful of all needle laces, the outline is corded in with horse hair, and then the pattern made by filling in the outlines with a sort of buttonhole stitch, making a rich and heavy effect like embroidery.

Pillow laces have a flat, smooth pattern and are smooth and soft in

HEALTH IN SPRING.

NATURE REQUIRES ASSISTANCE DURING THESE MONTHS.

In this climate there are many reasons why people feel all out of gear in the spring months. Perhaps the chief of these is the long hours in imperfectly ventilated office shops and houses during the winter months. You may feel that there is nothing serious the matter; you are only a little tired after slight exertion, or perhaps your appetite is fickle, or little pimples or tions on the skin show that the blood is not as pure as it should be. If you feel this way, not only your comfort but your health de mands that you take proper steps to cleanse yourself of the blood impurities that are responsible for your condition. You need a tonic, blood purifier, nerve strengthener and general up-lifter of the entire system. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People meet all these requirements more perfectly than any other medicine. These are tonic pills and not violent and weakening like purgative medicines. Nature not require a violent measure in spring, but a helping hand to throw off the impurities which have accumulated during the winter, and so toning and strengthening every or-gan and function that a condition of perfect health will prevail. Everyone—old and young—ought to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in the will do you so much good. Mr. Jas. Salmon, postmaster, Salmon Creek, N.B., says :- "Last spring I was feeling decidedly unwell. weak, dizzy at times, and continually felt tired. My appetite was poor and I was losing in weight. I tried several medicines, but nothing did me any good until I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and a few boxes of these made me feel like a new person. I would advise all who feel run down and out of sorts to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are also effective in the cure of all dise due to poor, thin, watery blood or weak nerves. Do not take a sub stitute for these pills-it is a waste of money and a menace to health See that the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" is on the wrapper around every box, Sold by all medicine dealers, or sent postpaid at cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A PUZZLE TO BOTANISTS.

Soil was brought up from a depth of 326 feet from a coal mine in Belgium, and from it sprouted weed of a species unknown to botanists.

IRISH **PIONEER** DAYS IN

MONTREAL

The "True Witness" Files of 1850.

TAXES AND VALUES .- The total assessment for the year on the nine Wards into which the city is divided was £189,729.

Reckoning this at five per cent, on the capital, which, of late years, has exceeded the usual rate of turns, though it is now increasing, very few houses to let, and many building, it represents a capital of £3,894,570.

AN IRISH CHIEF .- At a meeting of the Corporation on Jan. 2, Thomas McGrath, a member of the Council was appointed Captain the police for the city and suburbs of Montreal.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.-An American correspondent writes "My first call, after breakfast, was at the Christian Brothers, an institution for the gratuitous education of boys. Their average number of pupils is about 1,800, divided into 24 sections, with a master to each. By the kindness of the superior, I was shown through the different departments, and specimens of ing, drawing, and other accomplishments, by the scholars, were placed in my hands for examination, all of which were executed by youths between the ages of 8 and 15 years, which were most creditable. After walking through the various rooms and taking a look at the chapel, the scholars were exercised in reading, declamations in French and English, in singing, and in each and all acquitting themselves in a manner but few of our schools could equal

MR. BROWNSON'S LECTURES. On Wednesday, Oct. 30, Mr. O. A. Brownson, editor of Brownson's "Quarterly Review," delivered the first of a series of lectures upon the Church and Civilization.

IRISH NATIONAL SOCIETY. At the annual meeting of the Young Men's St. Patrick's Association the following office-bearers were elected for the ensuing year :- President James Hayes; 1st vice-president Daniel Laingan; 2nd vice-president, Thomas Redmond; treasurer, John O'Meara; secretary, Daniel Carey; assistant secretary, John Redmond Committee of Management, W. C. Cogan, M. P. Ryan, William Moloney, Thomas Doody, M. O'Keefe, R. P. Redmond and W. Dalton.

A MARRIAGE NOTICE .- In this city, on the 19th of February, 1850, at the French Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Connolly, Mr. M. P. Ryan, to Miss Margaret Brennan, all of this city.

NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at its present session by the Lake Champlain & St. Lawrence Ship Canal Company for an act declaring the corporate powers of the Company to be in full force and extending the time for the competion of the construction of the Canal and amending the Company's Act in such re spects as may be necessary for its purposes

LAJOIE & LACOSTE, Attorneys for the Company Montreal, Feb. 8th, 1902.

SUPERIOR COURT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 855.—Dame Emma Savage, of the parish of St. Martin, District of Montreal, has this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, J. Pierre Marchildon, of the same place.

> PICHE & CORDEAU, Attorneys of Pfaintiff.

Montreal, 17th Feb., 1902.

Let us endeavor so to live that if our loved one passes from our sight forever in this world, no memory of cruel words spoken shall cause

Society Directory.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 8, meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Alderman D. Gallery, M.P., President; M. McCarthy, Vice-President; Fred. J. Devlin, Hec.-Secretary, 1528F Ontario street; L. Brophy. Treasurer; John Hughes, Financial Secretary, 65 Young street; M. Fennel, Chairman Standing Committee; John O'Donnell, Marshal.

established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St. Dominique street: M. J. Ryan, treasurer. 18 St. Augustin street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m.

A.O.H. LADIES' AUXILIARY, Division No. 5. Organized Oct. 10th, 1901. Meeting are held on 1st Sunday of every month, at 4 p.m.; and 3rd Thursday, at 8 p.m. Miss Annie Donovan, president; Mrs. Sarah Allen, vice-president; Miss Nora Kavanaugh, recording-scertary, 155 Inspector street; Miss Emma Doyle, financial-scertatry; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer. Emma Doyle, financial-secretary; Miss Charlotte Sparks, treasurer. Rev. Father McGrath, chaplain.

T. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.-Estab-ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director. Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President. Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, T. J. O'Neill; 2nd Vice, F. Casey; Treasurer, John O'Leary: Corresponding Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Recording-Secretary, T. P. Tansey. Tansey.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIE-TY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser. Rev. E. Strubbe, C.SS.R.; President, M. Casey; Treasurer, Thomas O'Connel; Secretary, W. Whitty.

ST. ANTHONY'S COURT, C. O. F., meets on the second and fourth Friday of every month in their hall, corner Seigneurs and Notre Dame streets. A. T. O'Connell, C. R., T. W. Kane, secretary.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SO-CIETY.—Meets on the second Sun-day of every month in St. Pat-rick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., immediately after Vespers. Com-mittee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 p.m. Per Fether M. month at 8 pm. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; W. P. Doyle, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 716 St. Antoine street, St. Henri.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH
26.—(Organized, 13th November,
1873.—Branch 26 meets at St.
Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander
St., on every Monday of each
mon'th. The regular meetings for
the transaction of business are
held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays
ef each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual
Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; President, Fred. J. Seare; RecordingSecretary, J. J. Costigan; Financial-Secretary, Robt. Warren;
Treasurer, J. H. Feeley, ir; Medical Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison,
E. J. O'Connof and G. H. Merrill.

NOTICE.

The Montreal & Southern Counties Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its present session, for an act extending the delay for the construction of its Railway, enabling the Company to use any motive power; to make connections with other railways on the Island of Montreal and elsewhere; to make agreements with other companies; to construct, maintain and operate vessels, vehicles, docks. wharves and other buildings, and to dispose of the same, and amending the Company's Act in such respects as may be necessary for its pur-

LAJOIE & LACOSTE, Attorneys for the Company. Montreal, Feb. 8th. 1902.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Report for week ending Sunday, 30th March, 1902 :- Males 338, females 49. Irish 228, French 121, English 24, Scotch and other na-

tionalities 14. Total 387. All had night's lodging and breakfast. Tact in a woman is like good

spelling. Its presence is taken as a matter of course, while its absence is always adversely commented upon.-J. M. B. Love makes the heart susceptible

to sorrow. Only one who loves can be grieved or made sorry by an-

VITTO AN HISTORICAL T ROMANCE gimes of Queen Glizabeth.

URDAY, APRIL 5, 1

"Well said, youngster, the Queen, who seemed t ably impressed by the cl and spoke more kindle "Your wishes shall be Now tell me who the that young lady is prol "Yes, Your Majesty, h

Anne. I have another s "And which is the fa ter?" asked the Queen, massive gold chain round her neck. "I am very fond of bo

want to romp, I like when the time comes my lessons and my pray Mary best." Elizabeth next inquire gentlemen were in the b

This one with the ga fine doublet is Mr. Ba like him very much; he many soldiers and me on coudbo painted them, and I them out. That gentlem Windsor; I have not long, but still I like hi has just given me a fe and wine, and these be en fruits, we have none in our garden." So child took an orange pocket which I had slip held it out to the Que evidently amused at "The other two gentlen saw till just now, I do

told me I ought to be of Canterbury." "By my troth, Sir Hatton, you might lear little lad how the Mas monies should present Sovereign! He does n us the names and tit capacities and qualities dividuals in question." Hatton laughed, and such plain speaking wo dangerous at Court, ar fit for children and foc verbially speak the tru in virtue of his office h Her Majesty a little ac formation respecting thus informally presen upon he said a few wor respective families, tak emphasize the fact, the

but the little one make

two of the wealthy yo lics, whose names had tioned lately at Court. The Queen frowned this, and looked anyth ciously at Babington ington, always more p tion than myself, hast a profound obeisance, that apart from his lief, he was ready to and all that he had, a of his rightful sovere apparent that the g young cavalier, in hi found favor in the Que brow unbent, and she to be her pleasure the shortly wait upon she 'Unless indeed,"

under the ban of the I sheep to be avoided b the flock." I was glad to see he self again to little Fr stood there with his hand and his cap in th are probably a Catho "They will have that I am excommun

sneer, "the gentlemen

What does excomma asked the child. 'Accursed! given devil!"

"Nobody ever said that to me," Frith r for you every day, ar been told that I mus jesty's loyal subject v to be a man, and mus in battle, as my ance long ago Cousin Pag lect voluntary subscr fleet against Spain gave £10 out of her father and we all g

ings box." "That was very go Perhaps you would i beautiful golden app it, if I were to ask y

put in half a crown

There was a mo Queen, who was obs populariariariariariariariariariari

TITTO

AN HISTORICAL

ROMANCE

_OF THE-

Queen T

trimes of

-

is called Mary."

round her neck.

Mary best."

many

Jajujujujujujujujujujujujujujuju

the Queen, who seemed to be favor-ably impressed by the child's speech

and spoke more kindly to him.
"Your wishes shall be respected.

Now tell me who the others are;

that young lady is probably your

Yes, Your Majesty, her name is

Anne. I have another sister, who

"And which is the favorite sis-

ter?" asked the Queen, toying with

massive gold chain that hung

"I am very fond of both. When I

want to romp, I like Anne best;

when the time comes for learning

my lessons and my prayers, I like

Elizabeth next inquired, who the

"This one with the gay cloak and

like him very much; he drew ever so

painted them, and I helped cut

them out. That gentleman is Mr. Windsor; I have not known him

long, but still I like him, for he has just given me a feast of cakes

and wine, and these beautiful gold-

en fruits, we have none like them in our garden." So saying the

child took an orange out of his

pocket which I had slipped in, and

held it out to the Queen, who was evidently amused at his prattle.

"The other two gentlemen I never

saw till just now, I do not know their names. The big one is grave,

but the little one makes jokes; he

told me I ought to be Archbishop

"By my troth, Sir Christopher

Hatton, you might learn from this

little lad how the Master of Cere-

monies should present people to his

Sovereign! He does not only tell

capacities and qualities of the in-dividuals in question."

Hatton laughed, and said that

such plain speaking would be rather dangerous at Court, and was only

verbially speak the truth. However

in virtue of his office he would give

formation respecting the persons

upon he said a few words about our

respective families, taking care to

emphasize the fact, that we were

two of the wealthy young Catholics, whose names had been men-

tioned lately at Court.
The Queen frowned on hearing

this, and looked anything but gra-

ciously at Babington and me. Bab-

ington, always more prompt at ac-

tion than myself, hastened ta make

a profound obeisance, and declare

lief, he was ready to place his life

and all that he had, at the disposal

of his rightful sovereign. It was

apparent that the good looking

found favor in the Queen's eyes; her

brow unbent, and she intimated it

to be her pleasure that we should

shortly wait upon her at Court.

under the ban of the Pope, a rotten

sheep to be avoided by the rest of

I was glad to see her address her-

self again to little Frith, who still

stood there with his orange in one

hand and his cap in the other. "You

are probably a Catholic too," she

that I am excommunicate- confes

'What does excommunicate mean?'

'Accursed! given over to the

'Nobody ever said anything like

that to me," Frith replied. "I pray

for you every day, and I have often

been told that I must be Your Ma-

jesty's loyal subject when I grow up

to be a man, and must fight for you

in battle, as my ancestors did. Not

long ago Cousin Page came to col-

lect voluntary subscriptions for the

father and we all gave money. I

put in half a crown out of my sav-

Spain; grandmother

"They will have taught you

indeed.

the flock."

asked the child.

fleet against

she added with a

ing cavalier, in his rich attire,

that apart from his religious

Her Majesty a little additional

thus informally presented.

children and fools, who pro-

us the names and titles, but

of Canterbury."

Anne

the

me on coudboard;

gentlemen were in the boat.

ty Directory.

SION NO. 8, meets on d third Wednesday of d third Wednesday of at 1863 Notre Dame McGill. Officers: Al-Gallery, M.P., Presi-Carthy, Vice-President; Devlin. Hec.-Secretary rio street; L. Brophy. Iohn Hughes, Financial 55 Young street; M. irman Standing Com-no O'Donnell, Marshal.

A. & B. SOCIETY.
1863.—Rev. Director,
Flynn. President, D.
J. Sec., J. F. Quin,
ainique street: M. J.
urer. 18 St. Augustin
s on the second Sunmonth, in St. Ann's
Young and Ottawa Young and Ottawa .80 p.m.

IES' AUXILIARY, DIof Organized Oct. 10th organized on 1 overy month, at 4 p.n. very month, at 4 p.m.; irsday, at 8 p.m. Mtas irsday, at 8 p.m. Mtas ovan, president; Mise laugh, recording-secro-ispector street; Mise e, financial-secretary; tte Sparks, treasurer. McGrath, chaplain.

'S SOCIETY.-Estab-C'S SOCIETY.—Estabth 6th, 1856, incorporevised 1864. Meets in
s Hall, 92 St. Alexanfirst Monday of the
mittee meets last Wedfleers: Rev. Director,
alivan, P.P. President,
ran; 1st Vice, T. J.
d Vice, F. Casey;
John O'Leary: Corres,
retary, F. J. Curran,
ording-Secretary, T. P.

OUNG MEN'S SOCIE-d 1885.—Meets in its tawa street, on the of each month, at piritual Adviser. C.SS.R.; President, Treasurer, Thomas ecretary, W. Whitty.

e second and fourth very month in their Seigneurs and Notre s. A. T. O'Connell, C. ane, secretary.

C'S T. A. & B. SO month in St. Pat-22 St. Alexanuc. after Vespers. Com-management meets in a first Tuesday of every e first Tuesday of every Rev. Father Mc-W. P. Vice-President Secretary, 716 St. An-St. Henri.

F CANADA, BRANCH zed, 13th November, ch 26 meets at St. Iall, 92 St. Alexander [all, 92 St. Alexander by Monday of each regular meetings for tion of business are 2nd and 4th Mondays h, at 8 p.m. Spiritual, M. Callaghan; Chan-Curran, B.C.L.; Pre. J. Sears; Recording. J., Costigan; Finanty, Robt. Warren; V. Robt. Warren; y, Robt. Warren; H. Feeley, jr.; Medi-Drs. H. J. Harrison, of and G. H. Merrill.

TICE.

1 & Southern Counties pany will apply to the for an act extending r the construction of enabling the Company otive power; to make ith other railways on of Montreal and else-ake agreements with ies; to construct, mainate vessels, vehicles, warehouses, docks, other buildings, and to s same, and amending s Act in such respects scessary for its puressary for its pur-

& LACOSTE, neys for the Company. eb. 8th, 1902.

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woman is like good presence is taken as a urse, while its absence versely commented up-

the heart susceptible only one who loves can made sorry by an

HEATER The Wonderful Flower of Woxindon,

By Rev. Joseph Spillman. S.J.

office PUBLISHED Permission 80 or 40 B. HERDER, St. Lau's Ma. Sign المادة مادادة مادادة مادادة مادادة مادادة مادادة

"Well said, youngster," rejoined rowly, was opening her lips to wards, after Frith and Anne make some sarcastic remark, when the boy, quietly coming to a decision, rejoined: "Right willingly Here, catch it; it would be a pity if it fell into the river."

So saying he threw the orange; it fell at the Queen's feet. "I have another, would Your Majesty like that too? If not, I will take it home for my grandmother and sister, they can divide it between them

"You meant this one too for them, which you have given me, did you not?" inquired the Queen. "Yau are a good boy, Frith Bellamy. We must consider presently how to reward you. But now tell us what went on here, before we came on the scene."

"Nothing very much. Do you see the fourth window in the row under fine doublet is Mr. Babington; I the eaves? There is a man looking out at us; that is my dear Uncle soldiers and huntsmen Robert; he is put in there because he went to Mass. Anne and I wanted to ask him how he was, but the watchmen came down with their spikes and halberds, and a number of boats began to surround us, and the people called out that we were Papists, as they always do, when they want to insult us. That was all; now may it please Your Majesty to do us the great favor of letting my uncle go free. He did nothwrong: and it is a wretched thing to be shut up in prison, as I found last night in Newgate."

"What, you in Newgate! Were you placed under arrest? I must hear all about that," exclaimed

Then Frith told his tale, much as he told it to us, the Queen meanwhile sometimes laughing, sometimes chiding. When he had ended, said: "With regard to your uncle's release, we cannot decide the mat ter at once, but must take counsel with our advisers. As for your reward, however, we can tell you now what that is to be: You shall come to Court and be my Page honor. I myself will see to it that you are brought up as a pious Christian and a faithful adherent of the Crown. I can discern in you valuable qualities of head and them heart, and I do not want spoilt by popish rubbish, or hidden away in some country house. You shall come with us immediately

climb up into our barge."

The boy looked frightened and clung to his sister; and I confess it sent a pang to my heart to think of the difficulties and hard struggles that lay before him, if he was to keep true to his faith. But there was no gainsaying the Queen's will. He could do nothing more than ask for a respite, and this we obtained, representing to Her Majesty that the child's father lay dead, and entreating that he might be permitted to return home, in order to attend the obsequies, and also that his outfit might be prepared. The Queen granted this at last, though somewhat ungraciously, and until we had pledged our word that the boy should be sent to Court. Moreover she laid injunctions on St. sneer, "the gentlemen regard me as Barbe to see that her commands

were carried out. Long before this conversation came to an end, the Queen's attendants, and the ladies and gentlemen of her suite, who were following on about a dozen gaily decorated boats, had arrived on the scene. They, like ourselves, experienced some trouble to keep from drifting further, and thus getting in front of the royal barge, which no one was allowed to do. A large course of spectators had assembled on the banks, eager to see the Queen and to hear what was going on. They waved their hats and cheered the Queen quite lustily; presently someone found out that we were Papists, and cries of "No Popery!" mingled with the shouts. Some voices cried "Hurrah for ou Virgin Queen!" others were so bold as to bid her marry, and give a Protestant heir to the throne. Elizabeth had already evinced displeasgave £10 out of her annuity, and ure when this suggestion had made to her by Parliament; to hear it from the lips of the populac

ders for the oarsmen to proceed. And while the royal barge moved beautiful golden apple, as you call it, if I were to ask you for it."

There was a momentary hesitation on Frith's part, and the Queen, who was observing him nar-

aroused her anger, and she gave or-

waved a farewell greeting to their uncle.

Now that the gentle reader become acquainted with St. Barbe, or as we now call him, Brother Anselm, we will let him take up the narrative, and relate in his own words the events of his life, and speak of his connection with his uncle, Secretary Walsingham, with Lord Burghley's fair daughter Judith.

CHAPTER XII.-I am now about to relate my history, such as it is, or rather the record of God's mercies towards me, unworthy as I am of His grace. I do this, not only because our Rev. Father Guardian has enjoined it upon me in virtue of holy obedience, but for my own humiliation on the one hand on the other for the praise and honor of the triune God; "unto the praise of the glory of His grace" (Eph. 1, 6.) to quote the qords of St. Paul, who himself perecuted the people of God, until he was converted by the light from on

It will be well, more in explana tion than in excuse of after events to begin by saying a few about my youth, which was by no means a happy one.

I was born in the year of grace 1559, the second year of Queen Elizabeth's reign, on St. John Baptist's day; on the very day, ob-serve, fixed by Parliament for the abrogation of the Mass, "the idolatrous" mass, as it was termed throughout England; the adoption of the new liturgy or divine service as appointed by the Queen, being then made compulsory. I need not say whether that day was to be considered fortunate or unfortunate "dies fastus" or "nefastus!" My unhappy parents, on whose may God have mercy, had been schismatics under Henry VIII., reformed under Edward VI.. Catholics under Mary; consequently der Elizabeth they conformed to the new regulations. In this respect they acted like the majority of the English nobles, and it is to be hoped that they did not fully know what they were doing. I was baptized according to the new tual, for the pastor of my native place in Kent had chosen to conform, in order to escape the heavy fines or imprisonment which the penalty of disobedience, and the name of Francis was given me. I rejoice to think that our Holy Father of Assisi took me under his protection, although I was not named after him, but after my uncle, Sir Francis Walsingham, had been a fellow student with my father at King's College, Cambridge, and married his sister, my aunt. My father had also married Walsingham's only sister, so the connection was twofold.

ful servant fetched one of the old priests to them on their death bed, for I have every reason to hope that they made their peace wuth God before quitting this life. education was confided by my Uncle Walsingham, who was also my guardian, to a stern Calvinist, who early infused into my youthful mind a profound hatred of the Pope and of the Catholic Church. I heard the Holy Father designated as Antichrist, the Cardinals and Bishops as a brood of devils; while priests were called ministers of Baal, and the Church of Rome herself was denominated the harlot of Babylon. too, in my ignorance, took these names upon my lips, for which may God forgive me! not scruple to apply these and other yet more opprobrious epithets to the Anglican bishops, to every one in fact, whose tenets were not pre cisely those of the Genevan Apos tle. But his fiercest invectives wer his relatives or friends had perish

everything Catholic, until I began to think the Christian religion was a religion not of love but of hatred. Another object of his special aver sion was the Queen of Scots, on account of the stand she had against John Knox and the Scottish Reformers; he rejoiced when she fell into Elizabeth's hands, and was by her placed in captivity. That was in the summer of 1568; I yet remember the day when the tidings reached us in Kent, for in honor of the joyous event I had a whole holiday given me, a most unheard of privilege.

After I had left this tutor, whose name charity forbids me to mention, and in whose heart I pray the seed of grace may be sown in return for the evil he implanted in mine, I was sent to King's College, Cambridge, where my father and uncle had been. Whilst there I did not hear the same vehement abuse of the Catholic Church, though I heard little said in her favor. The ideas, however, which my tutor had led me to form of the Anglican Establishment and the bishops appointed by Elizabeth, were greatly modified and altered. I considered to be a Christian and true church, although for myself I still clung to what appeared to me purer and better creed than that of the Puritans, who were so called because they had purged away all the errors of Popery. I passed through the usual course of classical study without distinguishing myself in any way, and was then placed by my uncle with a barrister in the Temple to study civil law. what later I was sent to Paris, more perhaps with a view of learn ing the French language, than for the sake of attending the lectures on jurisprudence at the University. Whilst I was there my uncle obtain ed for me the post of secretary to the English ambassador, one which he himself had formerly filled, and I began to tread the smooth and

slippery paths of diplomacy. I cannot say that my residence in Paris tended to give me a better opinion of the Catholic Church. Henry III., who was then upon the throne, was a slave to his passions; his mother, the famous Catherine de Medici, did not do her religion much credit, and the Court imitated the royal example only too faithfully. To this was added the fierce hatred against the Huguenots, which was intensified by the war and by the massacre of St. Bartholomew. I used to attend a Calvinistic conventicle, where the forcible language employed by the preachers recalled the utterances of my tutor in early days. We had orders from Eliza beth through Lord Burghley, to foment by every means in our power the religious strife in France, as well as the insurrection in the Netherlands, since England had nothing to fear, while they lasted, from the two great Catholic powers of which she stood in dread. I was then initiated into not a few intrigues and underhand practices. Only on the day when all ary revealed, will it be made known to what expedients the politician will resort for the purpose of at-taining the end he has in view. And yet the very persons who acted in this manner, reproached the Jesuits with taking it as their principle, that the end justifies the means!

When the Duke d'Alencon, one of the King's brothers, was in treaty for Elizabeth's hand, and travelled to London with a grand retinue, I was chosen to accompany him. The Duke was twenty-four years old, the Queen twice his age; and I confess I blushed for my Sovereign when I saw her behaving like a young But my Uncle Walsingham explained to me that the marriage of the Queen to a French prince was expedient as the only means of counter acting the power of Spain, which was increased by an alliance with Portugal. I was present at the banquet which the Lord Treasurer gave at Burghley House on the 30th of April, 1581, in honor of the distinguished guest.

That day was a memorable one for me, because I then for the first time saw Judith Cecil, Lord Burghley's daughter, who later on, in the Providence of God was to exercise a most beneficial influence over me. M uncle directed my attention to this rich heiress. My fortune, he told me, was not equal to my birth, and he would not have much to be queath to me, as he had not amass ed weath in the service of his sovereign. His colleague Burghley, or the contrary, had been enriched by the acquisition of large estates on the confiscation of the church pro-Of course, the number of as pirants for the hand of his daughter was not small, but that must not deter me from attempting to win the prize, as he saw no reason why I should not be successful. In fact, my grave and sedate manner

thing moreover would give him greater satisfaction than the match. Walsingham's wish was tanta mount to a command for me. when once I had seen the lovely

But

maiden, I needed no urging on his part to induce me to approach her During my presence in London I often had occasion to go to Lord Burghley's house on official business, and thus the opportunity was afforded me of seeing his daughter at a time when she was not surrounded with a crowd of admirers. Our conversation generally turned upon serious topics, often questions of a religious and philosophical na-ture were discussed by us. Her clear intelligence detected the inconsisten cy involved in Calvin's terrible doctrine of predestination; she was the first to point it our to me. In vain did I seek to find a flaw in her reasoning; the doctrine of free will, which she expounded to me, appear ed far more just and right; but how astonished I was, when, at a subsequent period, I discovered that the arguments she used were, in ac cordance with the teachings of the Catholic Church which I held in such horror! It was after my return to Paris that I found this out. and I immediately wrote to Judith Cecil, informing her that her views on the subject of predestination were those held by the Papists, and warning her, lest she should be ensnared by them to her eternal destruction. This was not the only theological love letter I addressed to her, and her answers to them were such as would have taxed a cleverer hand than mine to refute. In the meantime we were not idle

t the embassy. Through the reports of spies it had become known to us that the Duke of Guise was planning an invasion of England, in view of liberating Mary Stuart, to whom he was related, placing her upon the throne of England which belonged to her by right, and reestablishing the Catholic religion by force of arms. In imagination I saw the fires of Smithfield re-kindled, of which I had been told in my childhood, and I knew that the victims would be taken from those whom I counted my best friends. We therefore, made every exertion to avert the catastrophe. I was despatched in all haste to London, In consequence of the information I gave, Francis Throgmorton's house was searched, and in it the whole plan of the invasion was discovered. After that the Queen received me very graciously, and Lord Burghley distinguished me with so many marks of his favor, that I was generally regarded as his future son-inthe more so, because daughter made no secret of her liking for me. This, together with the conviction that I had been the means of unmasking traitors to their country, prevented me from grieving, as I should otherwise have done, over the bloodshed that followed the discovery of the plot. Unfortunately, a considerable number of innocent priests were sacrificed on that occasion, whose blood may God not lay to my charge. The Spanish ambassador, Don Ber-

nardino de Mendoza was also implicated in the plot; he was compelled to leave London at once. The King of Spain appointed him to the post of ambassador in Paris, and it was natural to suppose that he would lose no opportunity of revenging himself on Elizabeth and Burghley for his abrupt and ignominious dismissal. My uncle gave me instruc tions to watch Mendoza narrowly, and sent over some of his most experienced spies to work under my orders. Before long we got of a new design, of which, as it aptime the originator. This ly to be wondered at for Elizabeth had sent forces under the command of Leicester to aid the insurgents in the Netherlands, and the fleet under Sir Francis Drake was laying waste the coast" of Galicia and the Spanish colonies in the West Indies. But we were unable to learn anything further about this design, until the wretched apostate Gifford came to our help. About this man a few words must now be said, which will lead up to the subject of

Babington's conspiracy. Gilbert Gifford belonged to one of the best families in Staffordshire. For the sake of the Catholic faith, his father had been reduced from opulence to penury, and had spent long years in prison. In order to secure a Catholic education for his son, a lad of remarkable talent, he sent him across the Channel, at the risk of incuring a severe penalty, to the seminary founded at Douay by Dr. Allen. The fact that the early evinced, besides considerable mental gifts, an unruly disposition, a frivolous character, and an utter indifference to religion, may have determined the father to confide his training to Catholic priests. He was removed by the hand of death be-fore he had the sorrow of seeing my youthful imagination with darksome images, and my heart with antipathy and detestation towards meanor was quiet and reserved. No-

Gilbert easily distanced his fellow pupils; and when the seminary was removed from Douay to Rheims, he was appointed Professor of Philoso-

phy, although only twenty years of age. His lectures were admirable, but his morals left so much to be desired that after repeated admonitions and chastisements, his superiors threatened him with expulsion from the seminary. Thereupon he ran away, taking with him a sum of money which the Duke of Guise had given him as a benefaction to the seminary. In Paris, whither he betook himself, the misappropriated money was quickly squandered in riotous living. Like the Prodigal, he began to be in want; but he did like the Prodigal, return in not, contrition to his father saying: I have sinned before Heaven and before thee. On the contrary, the unhappy young man took another step on the downward road; he gave up his religion, and plunged into the abyss of unbelief.

Such were the circumstances in which Gifford found himself, when I accidentally made his acquaintance about the new year 1586. We had met in a tavern, and hearing who I was, he had requested the host to introduce him to me, as a fellowcountryman of good family. As he was well, almost elegantly dressed, and knew very well how have, I invited him to sit down at my table, near to a warm fire. At first our conversation was on general topics, the state of England, the last news from the Low Countries; but presently, after casting more than once a cautious glance around him, to ascertain whether there was any one who understood English near enough to overhear us, he drew his seat closer, and said he wanted to say a word to me in confidence. He then offered his services to me as a spy. No one he asserted, could be found better able to serve England in this capacity than himself, since he came of an old Catholic family, and had the highest references, which would ensure him admittance to the salons of the Spanish ambassador, of Charles Paget, the exiled Archbishop of Glasgow, and gain for him the acquaintance of Thomas Morgan and other partisans of Mary Stuart. Provided, we would promise him the same remuneration which Walsingother spies received, we

should have every reason to be con-

tent with the service he would ren-

I declared myself willing, at least to test his ability to serve us, and gave him a few sovereigns in advance. It was agreed between us, that we should meet at the same place a week hence, for it have been imprudent in the highest degree for him to be seen at the English embassy, since that would awaken the suspicions of Mary Stuart's party. We then parted. I cannot say how distasteful to me was intercourse with such traitors. It was, however, unavoidable, for the statesmanship of these days consisted to a great extent in the employment of these men, contemptible as they were in every respect. My uncle Walsingham himself expended enormous sums out of his private purse on these vile spies. There were more than a hundred in his pay, and the most valuable, although the most despicable of these were apostates and even fallen priests. The knowledge of this led me to form a very low opinion of the Popish clergy; I did not remember the old "corruptio optimi pessisaying: "corruptio optimi pessi-ma;" the higher the state, the more terrible the fall from it.

(To be continued.)

RICKETY CHILDREN.

As likely to think of chairs as of children when we use that word rickety.

Children with loose joints, bow-legs, and soft bones have rickets, It is a disease due to improper feeding-and a typical disease for the workings of Scott's Emulsion.

For the weak growth of the bones Scott's Emulsion supplies those powerful tonics, the hypophosphites.

For the loss of flesh Scott's Emulsion provides the nourishing cod-liver oil in an easily digestible form.

It is these things that account for the rapidity with which Scott's Emulsion cures rickets.

Rickety children improve in every way under its influence.

Send for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemista,

"That was very generous of you. Perhaps you would give me your

my parents were both carried off, within a few days of one another, by an epidemic that visited our home in Kent. It is a great consolation to me to know that a faith- maiden towards her youthful suitor. peared, the King of Spain was this

When I was about four years old,

Martin Luther, to Zwingli, to reserved for the late Queen Mary, whom he called by the foulest During her reign some o at the stake on account of their obstinate adherence to the Calvinisti Thus he continued to fill

ham's

Notes for Farmers.

WORLD'S BUTTER TRADE.-The publishes Mr. Michael Mulhall's statistics on the output and consumption of butter and from his figures the few items which follow are taken :-

Tons

300,000

350,000

170,000

145,000

610,000

130,000

Butter Output No. of Cows. Great Britain 3,950,000 France ... 5,000,000 Germany ... 8,950,000 Russia10,000,000 Austria _ _ 6,000,000 Italy ... _ ... 2,400,000

Europe __44.850,000 1.845,000

United States 15,940,000 ... 1.990,000

The World63,800,000 2,640,000 The consumption per inhabitant expressed in kilos (1 kilo equal to 2-10 lbs.) is as follows: Great Britain, 4; France, 8; Germany, 5; Italy, 3; Sweden, 9; Denmark, 10; Holland, 9; Belgium, 111; Switzerland, 11; Europe, 61; United States, 9; Canada, 11; Australia, 12; World, 71.

ABOUT SEED .- A great deal of attention is qeing given to the preparation of seed for the coming crops at the Central Experimental Farm, says the Ottawa "Free Press." Before the crops are sowed the grain is picked over by hand in to remove all foreign substances. Experience shows that although the labor in connection with this process is large it is something that should not be neglected by any farmer. The amount of grain thus treated at the Central Experimental Farm is so large that the work cannot all be done by the regular staff and much grain is sent out to be cleaned.

As important as selecting good breeding lines of live stock is selection of seed grain. Many farmers are careless about selecting grain, sowing any kind without regard either to variety or the quality of the variety as to the purity when it is secured. An example of what should be done may be learned during the winter at the Central Although it cost as much to purify a bag of seed as it is worth. it pays to do it. Weeds and all kinds of foreign substances are injurious elements in a crop and when they can be removed at a comparatively small cost the opportunity should not be lost. It is easier to clean the seed than rid the land of the pest, when the bad seed take growth.

The correspondence has dropped to the normal condition. On March 15th the term for applications for grain samples had expired which is always a cause for the heaviest correspondence of the year. There are many applications which have not yet been attended to and which will be dealt with in the near future soon enough to accommodate farmers who require the seed for this season's sowing. The demand for grain and other samples this year on some occasions reached 2,000 a

DAIRYING .- Professor J. H. Grisdale, agriculturist, is undertaking an important scheme in the way of inducing farmers to take a proper interest in dairying. Last year some steps were taken in this direction and proved very successful. The object is to have farmers keep an account of the yield of milk from each individual cow, and learn how she is paying the owner. Some cattle kept and what the Dominion agriculturist calls "boarders." At e Central Experimental Farm such records have always been kept and are invaluable in selecting cows for the dairy herd. Besides aiding in the selecting process the farm authorities employ the method of deter mining results of feeding experi-Farmers in general may not require to go so far as the latter, but they should at least ascertain what return the various cows making. To aid them in this blank forms are being sent out stock owners may learn what value of milk is given from a certain value of feed. The plan is simple. A scale can be kept near where milk is strained and the yield of each cow recorded. A monthly report is required by the department. Following is the letter that is sent to farmers

I am taking the liberty of sending you milk record forms, both daily and monthly for April. If you have not already decided to continue this work I trust you may give the matter your most careful consideration before dropping it. Then, after looking at it from all sides I am sure it will not be dropped by you The dairy farmer ignorant of the

herd and increasing his revenue The interest sure to be arouse ong the milkers will induce work and repay a hundred fold the labor of weighing and recording -about one minute per cow, pe

A good spring or platform balance may be secured from any hardware dealer and will cost but a small amount. Experiments conducted various Experimental farms and th experience of every good dairyman, as you know proves that clean milking is a most important condition 200,000 of continued heavy milk flow. Keeping dairy records, giving rise, as it does, to a spirit of rivalry among the milkers will induce much bette work. I speak from personal experience, experience in a stable where all the milkers are hired men. Many other reasons might be advanced but this must suffice for the present. Give the matter a trial April at least. Have you a young on or a hired man able to write? He will almost surely take a keen interest in the matter. Talk to him about it.

I would like to get copies of the monthly form filled out, if it is not too much trouble.

Reports were received from 175 farmers last year who complied with these regulations. Many attested the great benefits resulting and said their herds had been increased in value. The work in some cases was continued all winter. A much larger number will co-operate this year

CORK EXHIBITION.—The most important work now in progress at the Central Experimental Farm is the preparation for the fairs at Cork and Wolverhampton. The final shipment was made to-day and in all about 70 cases of grains, cerals fruits and so forth will be sent over to advertise the splendid capabilities of Canada. A departure from other years is the sending of products of farms in the west owned by private individuals. These exhibits will be of greater value as they show exactly what can be done by the ordinary farmer. Some of returns are marvellous and all are attested by affidavit. Samples wheat which yielded up to 54 bush els per acre and oats 110 bushels per acre are sent. This yield in some cases was from 1,000 acre farms and in every instance large farms gave a return for every acre to the figures in the state-

FOR LVERY MOTHER

A Manitoba Mother Gives Practical

It is well known that nearly al infant troubles spring from a disordered stomack. Indigestion in a child will cause at first peevishness and sleeplessness, but other more se rious troubles will follow fast, such as colic or cramps, constipation in some cases, diarrhoea in others, with fatal results in many cases The mother who neglects having constantly at hand the means for treat ing these ills takes an awful risk Mrs. R. L. McMillan, Logoch, Man. is one mother who is particularly well fitted to give advice on the care of babies. Her standard medicine for the minor ailments of her little ones is Baby's Own Tablets, and she says :-- "They are the best medicine I have ever used for infant ailments I have given them to my baby for indigestion and stomach trouble and they are prompt and thorough in making a cure. No mother should be a single day without the Tablets

Baby's Own Tablets are for child ren of all ages, and will cure such troubles as constipation, colic, sour stomach, diarrhoea, and simple fevers. They are invaluable for teething children and will break un colds and prevent croup. Guaranteed to contain no opiate or other harm ful drug. Dissolved in water they can be given with perfect safety to a new-born babe. Sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid a 25 cents a box by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock ville, Ont.

Household Rotes

THE CURE OF HEADACHE -Last week, Frances Robson, a Chicago school teacher, died shortly after taking a patent headache pow-The number of other deaths that have recently occurred from the same cause, as well as the greatly increased use of patent medicines of all kinds, call attention again to the danger that lurks in many apparently harmless patent drugs. Headache, which in the majority cases is due to nervousness, is becoming so exceedingly prevalent not

living peculiarly foster. To reliev refere almost any kind of remedy is acceptable. The result is that an imme se number of powders are put on the market, and them are finding ready sales. In the opinion of the best druggists physicians, nearly all of these powders are dangerous. The greater number of them are made up principally of a coal tar product that acts directly on the heart, and which, if improperly administered, is deadpersons suffering from any heart trouble. The work that nearly everyone does now, . es pecially the work of saleswomen clerks who have to remain standing nearly all day, and of stenographers who have to keep in a high state of mental tension, is very hard on the nervous system, and indirectly tends to weaken the heart consequently for them the use of powders to cure the headache they are so liable to be afflicted with is extremely dangerous. The patent cures, therefore, should be avoided.

INJURIOUS HABITS. - If you ever find yourself getting into habit of blinking your eyes rapidly without any cause, stamp the inclination out at once, or it will grow into an incurable habit that will make your eyesight fail long before it ought.

Natural blinking is necessary to clear and moisten the eye, and the average number of natural blinks per minute is about twenty. These are necessary, and you do them unconsciously. But a nervous "blinker" will get in something like a couple of hundred in a minute in bad cases, and the result of this is a big development of the eyelid mu cles, and a counter-irritation that acts on the optic nerve and renders the sight daily more weak and irritable. Once contract this habit and you will find you cannot bear a strong light or read small type, and you will get worse and worse cure consists in keeping the eyez shut for at least ten minutes hour and bathing the lids in warm water.

Did you ever feel inclined breathe through your mouth? If so, you had better make up your mind at once to keep that habit in memory and never give it a chance to increase. If you let it grow on you, you will let the lower half of your lungs fall almost entirely into disuse, for they are not filled if you breathe through your mouth; lungs will be weakened and left an easy prey to maladies of the chest, and your system will only be fed by about half the oxygen it requires Thousands of people contract this dangerous habit, which really is a certain life shortener. Even if you sleep with your mouth open - still more people do this-you will get about half the benefit from a night's rest you ought to. and this is the main cause of "that tired feeling" on waking in the morning. And if there is an epidemic floating about you double your chances of catching it, and also halve your chance of re covering, as you weaken the lungs.

HOT MILK AS A TONIC. - The stimulating effects of hot milk are not yet sufficiently understood. One metropolitan physician uses hot milk and nothing else as a gargle in cases of acute tonsilitis. For an anemic person, or one recovering from an illness, nothing better builds up and restores the tone of the system than a cup of hot milk between meals and before retiring. The milk should be drunk as soon as it is

DOMESTIC WORK. - Norwegian legislators propose that girls who do not know how to knit, sew, wash and cook should be refused permission to marry. Daughters of wealthy men are not to be excepted.

Notes From Scotland.

CONSECRATION CEREMONY. -The Church of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, at Leith, says the correspondent of the "London Universe," was on Passion Sunday, the scene of a ceremony never before witness ed in that seaport, and very rarely seen in Scotland itself. In fact the first consecration in Scotland since so-called Reformation took place on May 23rd, 1878, when His Grace Archbishop Eyre raised the Bishop of Galloway, (the late Dr. Maclachlan) and the Bishop of Argyle and the Isles (the late Archbishop Macdonald) to the dignity of the Episcopacy, within St. An drew's pro-Cathedral, Glasgow. The sanctuary had to be enlarged for the ceremony and was accomplished by the removal of the sanctuary ailings. His Grace Archbishop returns from his individual cows only among women but among mer also that it may be considered on of the also that it may be considered on of the ills that modern conditions of as deacon, and Father Clark, O.M.

(St. Mary's Pro-Cathedral Edin burgh) as master of ceremonies. His Grace Archbishop Smith, occupying his throne had the Bishop-elect, Father Matthew Gaughren, introduced to him by the two bishops, Bishop Chisholm requesting that he be promoted to episcopal charge. Archbishop, inquiring if they had the Apostolic Commission, and an affirmative reply being given, the document was ordered to be read. and this was done. Father Gaughren, then kneeling before the co brator, promised to remain faithful to the several constitutions of the Church, and to obey the Pope and his legitimate successors. Mass then was said, during which the other parts of the consecration were proceeded with. His Lordship Bishop Maguire

reached, and said they were there

that day to take part in a cere mony which, to some of them was not wholly joyful, because it was the breaking of tres between a beloved priest and a loving people God was giving to His Church, in a difficult time and in a distant province, a Bishop of strong hand. clear head, and sympathetic heart. Dealing with the question of Church and State, His Lordship said that the Church understood the State. the latter did not understand the Church. The Church desired the happiness and welfare of the State, but as the Church grew, the State feared its growth. The modern British Constitution was foremost opposition to that religion and the sovereigns of Britain were sworn to oppose it. And that in spite of the fact that among the members of that religion the empire had found many of its bravest soldiers and most loyal subjects-loyal in 'spite of official insults and calumnies, in spite of disability, of persecution, of fines, imprisonment, banishment, and death. What was to be the result? His conclusion was that the whether willing or reluctant would serve the cause of faith In the Catholic Church, there were some 1,200 bishops, and 170 these were in the British Empire. That was practically the work one century. Wherever "the Brit- opinion that death was only a mat-

ish drum beat is heard' there was heard the hymn of St. Patrick. They were sending out Bishop called to minister to their brothers beyond the seas, and it was a blessing to know that he was typically, physically, and mentally of those who built up empires, of those who built up the Church. He was all the more typical pion ecause he was an Irishman. building up of the Church beyond the seas was mainly the work of Irishmen. Though the Irish had been divided by foolish laws in their own home, abroad no names brighter than theirs. At the conclusion of the Bishop's sermon, the Offertory was proceeded with. The newly-made Bishop of Kimberley was then invested with mitre and gloves, and enthroned on the episcopal chair. Then, followed by the assistant Bishop, he proceeded through the Church blessing the con gregation as they knelt to receive his first episcopal benediction, the choir meanwhile intoning the "Te

CANON CARMICHAEL DEAD. The death of the Very Rev. Donald Canon Carmichael, rector of St. Peter's Seminary, New Kilpatrick, is announced to have occurred on Passion Sunday at the college. Can on Carmichael was born in Scone Porthshire, and was educated at Blair's College and Issy, being or dained in 1858. After serving as curate in St. John's, Glasgow, he was removed to Kilmarnock, from which he was transferred to St. Mary's Glasgow, on the death of Father Pe ter Forbes on 24th August, 1872 Here he remained as rector, and, on the establishment of the Cathedral Chapter in 1884, he was made Can on, subsequently attaining to the dignity of Theologian. Canon Caven the rector of Bearsden Seminary dving on 1st March 1896 Cano Carmichael, at the special request of His Grace Archbishop Eyre, sev ered his long connection with St Mary's, Glasgow, and took up his duties as rector of the ecclesiastica seminary. Some time ago the Canon fell into ill-health, and Dr. Scanlan who was called in gave it as his

ter of a few months. The Canon received the news bravely, and made immediate preparations for his last end, which he awaited with that patience, resignation, and fortitude which were his chief characteristics throughout life. Deceased was years of age.-R.I.P.

W. G. KENNEDY

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To Fill Large Contracts—Good Wages Easily Earned.

We want a few more workers in this locality, at once, and in order to secure your co-operation without the delay of correspondence, we herewith explain our full plan in this advertisement. our full plan in this advertisement.
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OUR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS

We wish to secure the services of families to do knitting for us in their homes. Our method is the same as adopted in Engstand. We are the introducers of this plan and the largest knitting concern in Canada.

After long experience, we have been able to produce an attoraction of the concern and the largest knitting concern in Canada.

After long experience, we have been able to produce an attoraction of the concern and the largest knitting capture of ordinary intelligence to quickly learn to do the work from the Instruction Guide. All we require is that you use the machine according to directions. The Machine being made expressly for this purpose, and the operation so simple, it cannot possibly make a mistake in its work. The great demand now is for Elcycle Stockings. Woodmen's Eocks, and Motormen's Mittens, and as we are unable to supply the demand, have taken this method of advertising for more help.

The large export rands Eritish Colones, furnishes an unitary contraction of the many families we are employing, together with the large amount of knitting we are able to turn out, by which we save rents, insurance, interest on capital, etc., enables us to undersell any manufacturers of this class of goods, and we have sale for all the knitting we can have turned out.

The price we pay for finished bioycle stockings is \$10.00

references as to our honesty and istegrity, we must ask you to do the same, in order that we may know with whom we are dealing.

We have, in as brief a manner as possible, endeavored to show you what our work is, and we samply say as to the machine, it is just what we represent it to be, and will positively do everything we claim for it, or refund the money. Each machine, securely packed with an outfit, is set up for the constant of the contract of the contr

GLASGOW WOOLLEN CO., 37 Melinda Street, Toronto

If you wish to examine the machine and see the material before undertaking the work, you can do so by sending 33.00 as a guarantee of good faith, and to defray expense of shipping, and we will send everything to your necrest express company, leaving a balance of twelve expense to recarre to the return of the return of the return control of the return of

\$15.00 Cash Contract Order Form. the Glasgow Woolen Co., 37 Melinda St., Toronto. Si5.00 Cash Contract Order Form.

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Gentlemen,—I deeler to do the work as described in this divertisement, and enclose \$15 to pay for one Automatic Knitting Machine, together with material, instructions, and everything necessary for the work, the same to be sent to me by Express, CHARGES PREPAID.

It is understood and agreed that any time after I have done an amount of work equal to the purchase price, sis, and wish to discontinue, that the Glasgow Woolen Co, will take back the machine and outfit, and after deducting their expense, refund me the amount paid for same.

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of the English-speak best interests, they would a powerful Catholic papers in work.

SWAY OF SENSAT

The correspondents of

press at the principal

ital cities, like the ger respondents, draw larg imagination for the it to the British and Am pers of which they are atives. In many cases an obvious fact that t that they have the ha write such baseless co It is still more remark editors should insert ence. The corresponden ly and copiously of which they could not been eye-witnesses and tions which they could have overheard. The g Europe is the Catholic when the correspondent thentic news to transn riably invent stories h Divine institution. Et the secular press is far regularly repeated fa garding the health of the Pope, which are p ever there is a dearth the Eternal City. The latest letter of t

respondent of the New ing Post" is the most ple of this style of sen It is devoted to the re crisis in the Spanish resulted in the forma stop-gap ministry of S The correspondent says ta spoke very frankly Regent," etc. How do what Premier Sagasta private audience which man had with the G Nothing daunted, howe on to say that "Sagas "Sagasta pointe and so forth, as if he sent and acted stenog tary at the interview. the "hitherto all power of Castilian Clericalism strong influence of 'I in favor of the monarc Tetuan, it may be rem Irish descent, his fami O'Donnell, a name al ous in Spanish history of a hostile critic to devotion to the Cath to the Spanish throne It is expected that will be proclaimed Kin and that he will be ing on the Governmen try by a strong counc take measures to stop tions of secret sects ting against the thronthe hierarchy.

Another instance we a cablegram from Ron a Montreal evening par day last, and copied fr can journal. It dealt aginary contest going for the place, not vac Papal Delegate at Was a regular "scramble" tion, that Mgr. Falcon nal Ledochowschy's se favorites, and that "t cles of the Vatican" interested in the outco olics there is but one being misled by suc and that is to read C MONTH'S MIND .-

a solemn Requiem Mas commemorate the of the late lamented van. While it is abs cessary, in such a belo from our midst and t token of our love and the event of an ordin prayers, still we cann how very careful is ou