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Our Paper___

Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

Vol. XLVII. No. 36.

The Senace

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Public Schools.

Rey, Father McCluskey, S.J., Speaks Plainly on an Important Subject.

Catholic Parents Admenished for Sending Their Children to Godless Schools.

The New Bankruptcy Law Before the State Legistature.

New York, March 23rd, 1998.

Rev. Father McCluskey, SJ., of St. Francis Xavier Church, has courageous ly taken a stand against the non-Catholic action of professed Catholics in sending their children to public schools, and not providing en any way for their spiritual education. Rev Father Mc-Cluskey is the director of the Sunday School attached to St. Francis Xavier, education of which they stand so much and recencly he published an article in in need. In other words, they are subwhich he did not mince his words. The such a thing as that occurs. I believe advocates of the public school took great | that it should be corrected at all hazards. umbrage and attempted to make an There are many children who do not at agitation in the secular press. many of the newspapers here being only too glad to drag the Church, religion, education, Church as do those who attend the or anything that is held excred, into the public schools. filthy pile of sensationalism that is gathered together every merning for the delectation of people who see nothing because he knows that their spiritual interesting in news unless its garnish ing be irreligious, blasphemous or scan- ful manner."

policy has reached almost unfathemable question of religious education in Canadepths of degradation, who serve as da. It shows to what a pass a mere scavengers—of carriers to tickle the de secular education may bring people, prayed palates of godless patrons such who with other advantages would be a thing as an honest straightforward good Cathelics, instead of callous ones. note of warning from a priest whose In Canada, of course, the situation is not whole sim in life is the greater glory of so hopeless as it is under the influences of God, is sacerly enatched at Forthwith the cosmopolitanism of Greater New startling headliness appear, and the York, where in many cases the semble good father is subjected to the tortuous ances of religion take on the apparel of and impertinent questioning of the social functions, where there is little and imperiment above, whose real object spirituality, and where the mere fact of newspaper interviewer, whose real object spirituality, and where the mere fact of newspaper interviewer, but to build up a going to Church is done under fachion sensational story. To all good Catholics | able pressure because it seems the prop it will be at once apparent how flimsy er thing to do in the face of men. It are the foundations of the attacks upon is the fattery of hypocrisy paid to rethe Church. Following is the peragraph ligion. It is the outcome of an educain Father McCluskey's article, to which | tion that is merely secular. exception was taken :--

Thursday at four o'clock, until the day of the first communion, on May 21 These classes are already orgenized pals of our parochial schools, the princi-

tion. The reverend director of the Sun-creditors

Spiritual Starvation in American day school will do his utmost to save these children, whose parents are so blind to their eternal interests.'

The Sunday school referred to in the last paragraph is that of St. Francis Xavier's Church.

And cut of these words of simple, straightforward instruction and warning has arizen what is popularly, if not cor-rectly, termed an agitation. These sentiments were supposed to be antagonistic to the welfare of the educational system of the great State of New York, where men are supposed to be sabsidiary sovereigns in a sovereign state! Think of it for a moment and analyze-God, the Creator, the Redeemer, a future life, the salvation or dammation of the soul. the very existence of the soul at all-in these public schools are treated as unknown quantities, with never the interest taken in them that would mark the struggle of the scholar striving after an unknown quantity in an algebraic

And when a priest deres to point out this gaping void in an educational system he is wendered at by men, quondam Catholics, whose nominal religion and patriotism seem to be permeated with the polluting influence of what is presumed to be practical politics.

Inen interview Rev. Father McCleskey spoke these words, when asked by a re porter if the article above quoted had been written by him:-

"I certainly wrote it, and have not been misquoted in the least," he said. It expresses my sentunents exactly. When I say anything I never mince my words. I never allow my meaning to be micunderstood. I think the proper way to do is to go right to the point.

"I consider that in the public schools children do not receive the apiritual tend rublic schools who are also exposed to spiritual starvation, and they need as much attention at the hands of the

"I believe that there is nothing that pleases Robert Ingercoll more than to see children attending public schools, education is neglected there in a shame-

Here is an object lesson to those who With a portion of the press—whose have been struggling with the same

Special classes for the unfortunate The bankruptcy bill of Senator Nuss-children who do not attend Catholic baum passed the Senate of the State The bankruptcy bill of Senator Nussschools will be held every Monday and Legislature on Tuesday by a vote of 28 to 7. This important measure, which from present appearances is likely to become law, contains many interesting under the immediate care of the princi- features Among other things it provides that a person owing \$250 or more pal of the boys' school instructing the may apply for voluntary bankruptcy, boys in his own school, 151 and 153 West and that a creditor or creditors, when Nineteenth street, and the principal of claims aggregate \$250, may apply for the firls school instructing the girls at involuntary bankruptcy on specified 44 and 45 West Eighteenth street. grounds. Bonds must be given by We are not going to allow any un- creditors to guard against wrongful use prepared children to make their first of the right to thus make application. communion Parents who are so neglect. After application a manager shall be ful of their, children's spiritual interests appointed until the assignee is named. as to send them to schools where they It is said that the system proposed will are educated as if they had no souls, reduce the cost of winding up estates. will please remember that it is a most Foreign creditors cannot attach any serious obligation for them to see that property of a bankrupt acquired subsethese children are most prompt in at quent to the adjudication. It also deals tendance at these instructions, so as to with the all important question of the make up in some way for the course of discharge of the bankrupt. He must, spiritual starvation to which they are for instance, pay 50 per cent. unless he condemned by their un Catholic educa- obtains the consent of a majority of his

But, in spite of all obstacles, the students language of Bossuet and Racine for their native tongue, should have listened, not only attentively, but with absorbing interest, to a drama in the language of Shakespeare. The leading role, that of Dermot O'Connor, was ably interpreted by I.S. MoCrory His clear annualization of the scored. Messis, as blacksmiths, by their witty and support and by I.S. MoCrory His clear annualization. by J. S. MaCrory. His clear enunciation, encores without number,

St. Patrick's Day at Montreal added to the dramatic powers he displayed, evoked from an appreciative audience round upon round of applause. J. ed, evoked from an appreciative audience round upon round of applause. J. The College has always boasted of its of that difficult rôle, the stern and angry father. It was the gentleman's first aphaps, never in its history was the feast pearance on the stage, but he showed of Erin's Apostle celebrated with such | none of the embarrassment of the begineclat as this year. In the evening, the ner, and delighted all with his intelli-English spesking students presented gent interpretation of his part. E. Cray, the four act drams, from the pen of Mr. as Dermot's triend, deserves more than James Martin, entitled the Siege of passing notice; Mr. Cray has been seen Limerick.' The piece is a difficult one, before, but never to better advantage. and from the start obstacles threatened it, His rôle was a hard one, but he was firstly the illness of Rev. Father Mc equal to it. E. Faucher, as Sarsfield, Grath, as well as of several of the actus. | was up to his usual mark, and in several parts surpassed all former efforts. worked at it, and in the end, saw their Mesers Polan and Cole, as two lively efforts crowned with success. Perhaps Irish boys, and E Magnire as a Brave the best enlogy that could be given was . Domestic, kept the audience in continual the fact that an audience composed, for rowrs of laughter, and the play is due to the most part, of those who claim the them in great measure for the success it language of Bossuet and Racine for scored. Messre. McMillan, Blain and

MAINE DISASTER. ECHOES FROM ENGLAND OUR OTTAWA LETTER. FROM THE OLD

quiry Completed.

President McKinley's Probable Action upon the Reception of the Document-What Spain Thinks of the Preparations now Going on in the United States - The Compensation Bill for the Officers and Crew of the Ill-fated Battle-ship.

Judging by recent dispatches it would appear that President McKinley has not changed his views in the least in regard to the question of war with Spain. He is as solicitous for peace at present as he was months ago. For the first time, however, since the terrible disaster to the battleship Maine a month ago, the end of the anxiety in regard to the cause of the terrible occurrence as new in sight.

The report of the board of enguary, it is said, has reach Washington. The President has suggested to the party leaders that one or both Horses of Congress skall adjourn until Monday.

Should this arrangement be made, the President will have two days in which to examine the Board of Enquiry's report, and possibly make some representations to Epain on the subject of an explanation. It is his intention Monday to send the findings and accompanying evidence to Congress. It is his desize that Congress refrain from taking any action on the Maine incident, but per mit him Erst to invite a veluntary offer of suitable reparation and explanations from Spain. But if the temper of Congress proves to be such as is now indi cated the President is prepared for the passage of either a resolution instructing him to recognize the independence of Cuba or one directing him to intervene by force and establish peace on the island.

It is almost the unanimous belief among nublic men that no long delay is now possible, but that Congress will pass a resolution in favor of immediate inter vention. If Congress can be held in check for a few days, it is the intention of the Fresident to present first the destruction of the Maine to Spain for settlement. Failing to receive a satisfactory response within a reasonable time, he may then suggest recognition or intervention as a result of such refusal.

WHAT WILL-SPAIN DO?

If the reply from Spain should prove satisfactory—if, for instance, an apology is tendezed with the promise of ample reparation-he will hold the consular reports and other correspondence bear ing on the Cuban question and make them the basis of subsequent representations to Congress for dealing with the general and broader question. This is the plan the President now hopes to follow. It may be changed by necessity. He is consulting and desires both Houses of Congress to agree with him. All bis advices from party leaders are that when the Maine report is presented, showing that the vessel was destroyed by an external agency, nothing can restrain Congress from taking energetic action. The President, on Tuesday last, called into consultation with him Senstor Davis, Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee; Senator Shelby M. Callom, a member of the committee; Senator Eugene Hale, Chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee. He also sent for Representative Hitt, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Representatives Cannon and Ding-ley, the two leaders in the House. He telephoned for Speaker Reed, and was alone with him for a long time.

TO PREVENT PREMATURE ACTION. One purpose of these conferences was to prevent premature action by either house of Congress when the Board of Inquiry report is made public. The Presiient is most anxious to deal with Spain himself, and to show Prime Minister Sagasta, who has 'not yet refused anything the President has ever asked,' the most punctilious consideration and courtesy. Speaker Reed said the House would be difficult to control. While personally he was opposed to the annex ation of Cuba and had not heretofore been friendly to the cause of the insurgents, he had become convinced since the destruction of the Maine that de-

The Situation From a Spanish Stand-point.

by the United States Government.

finite action had been too long delayed

A New York daily paper contains the following despatch from Madrid, bearing date 22nd instant. It says: papers here publish full reports of the movements of the United States warships, and of the defensive preparations making by the Government of the United States.

It is reported that the Spanish war ship selected to convoy the torpedo flotilla has sailed from Carthagena for the Canary Islands. It appears that the delay in the voyage of the boats is due to the fact that the Ariete, one of them, sustained some slight damage while on

Continued on Page Eight.

The Report of the Naval Board of In- Appeal of Cardinal Vaughan in Behalf Grand Celebration of the National Mr. John Parnell Appointed to the

of Destitate Children.

His Holiness the Pope may be Called Upon to Settle the Cuban Dispute-Will There be Another Royal Visit to Ireland ?-- Boys for the Canadian Territory-Other Interesting Notes.

London, March 15, 1898.

An appeal under the direct approval of Cardinal Vaughan, has been issued for more extensive support for the institutions for destitute Catholic children. At pr sent there are four homes in operation in London: the St. Vincent's Home, 200 beds; St. Patrick's Home, 50 beds; St. Joseph's Home, 286 beds: and St. Anthony's Home, 200 beds. The atpeal, which has been scattered broadcast through England, plainly states that while the Church is gaining in conversions she is losing in the children who are stolen from her by the various Protestant denominations who feed the body in order to filch away the soul.

Tie Hellierenn und ambre.

K is learned from Rome that regotiations are at present in progress between the Pope and the Queen degent of Spain, and the Papal Nursio and the Spanish Government, in the hope that Spain will decide to accept arbitration, which is benceforth the sole means of avoiding war with the United States, since the Government at Madrid can no longer hope to schdue Cabe. It is thought that the bead of the Church would be the best entitled to settle the question, as his verdict would be binding on all the Catholic people of Cuba, because all insurgenia who refused to accept the Papal decision would thereby be excommunicated. Mgr. Martinelli, the Papal representative at Washington, has informed the Vatican that the American Government would not object papel arbitration, but the Nuncio at Madrid telegraphed that the Spanish Cabin t would admit of no foreign later

Another He, al Visit Spaken Of.

It is freely stated in efficial carcles ircland in the near future, and that in all probability it will fall to the lot of the Prince of Wales and the Princes to do the honors. One of the greatest advocates of the viert is Lord B resford, the fighting Irishman of the English army

En Rwete to Canada.

Last week there was a great gather ing in Camberwell Baths for the pur pose of bidding farewell to a herd of Catholic boys, who in the course of a few days will sail for Canada. Rev. Canon McGrath gave the address of the evening. Among other things he said that some years ago he had the privilege of visiting Canada. It had often been a matter of surprise to him that new countries like Canada were of such a Protestant character, but his visit to that country had provided an explanation. In the ship in which they sailed from Liverpool there were 1,200 persons, who were emigrating, and the whole of that number, with the exception of forty Catholic boys and six passengers, were Protestants, and this proved to him the reason of a new country becoming Protestant. The Manitoba school question was the result of a vast increase of Protestants who emigrated from England. He (the speaker) was glad to think that a similar movement on the part of Catholics was taking place, and that boys and girls were being sent out to spread the faith which they loved in the new land. Rev. Father St. John, who conducts the work of rescue and emigration, spoke in the highest terms of the priesthood of Canada, paying a special tribute to the Oblat Fathers.

Ordination at St. Mary's Seminary.

His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Ilsley, Bishop of Birmingham, held an ordination on Saturday at St. Mary's Seminary, Oscott. The order of Subdiaconate was conferred on the Rev. Herbert Vaughan (son of Colonel Vaughan and nephew of His Eminence the Cardinal), the Rev. J. Powell, the Rev. J. Connolly, the Rev. C Bailey, the Rev. L Emery, the Rev H Macdonald, the Rev. J. Bredin and the Rev W. Bull; the Diaconate on the Rev. E. Burton, the Rev. J. Briggs. the Rev. J. Maloney, the Rev. C. Fisher, the Rev. G. Hudson, the Rev. W. Poulton, the Rev. A. Emery, the Rev. W. Doran and the Rev. E. Power. The following were raised to the priesthood: the Rev. B. Dowd, the Rev. A. O'Leary, the Rev. J. Carey, the Rev. O. Fitzgerald, the Rev. F. Kernan and the Rev. J. Blakelock.

Father Ring's Triumphant Victory.

The Catholics of England have secured a notable triumph in electing Rev. Father Ring, rector of Silvecton, to the Continued on Page Five.

Festival.

Aberdeen Delivers an Able Address-The Subject was Old Celtic Legends.

OTTAWA, March 24, 1898.

Although almost a week has elapsed since 8:. Patrick's Day, the method of its celebration is still a prolific subject for conversation and divides the interest with the doings and sayings of the wise mes, in the Parliament buildings. Truly the members of St. Patrick's Literary Association have reason to congratulate themselves on the great success of their spendid entertainment. Seldom are such functions witnessed in the Capital; certainly never a more interesting one. It was a feast of reason mingled with the sweetest music that ever emanated from the Emerald isle. Never had the raeladic paetry of Moore been rendered more artistically or listened to more enthusiastically. The national color was in evidence everywhere. The audience was a brilliant one and every seat and kex in the Theatre was occupied. The appearance of their Excellencies Lord and Ludy Aberdeen, was the occasion for one of those apontaneous outlursts that are characteristic of the Irish people all the world over. Indeed, there is every reason why the colebration of St. Patrick's Day, 1898, in Ortawa should long live in the memory it certainly will in the memories of these who were tortenate enough to take part in it. Mr. Monaghan and Mr. Loyden respectively, President and Secretary of the Literary Association, were the recipients of many congratulations, and right well they were despreed.

In opening the concert Mr. Monaghan nade a happy and patriotic speech. Decupying a box with Rev. Fathers Constantineau and F dion of the Univers ity, were Rev. Fathers O'Reilly and Stanley, two worthy natives of Ireland, who would take back with them a pleasant recollection of the love that still burns in the new world for the old land of our fathers. With a "caed mille failthe," Vir. Monaghan closed his address and the concert opened. It is not in the compass et this letter to individualize the many excellent members weich made up a hingthy programme, suffice it to say that it was distinctively Irish and that the national instrument of Ireland, the harp played a very imp rant part. Those contributing were: Miss therrude Mac Grady, Mary Incz Godwir, harps; Misses Kathleen O'Trien and Kate Ryan, violins; Misses Queenie Davis, Gussie Sims and Almira Sims, piano The vocal numbers were provided by Miss Marie Louise Clary and Miss Rebecca MacKenzie, New Yrk; Miss Steckel, Misses J. P Clarke, J. M Williams, Montreal Miss Maggie S evens and Mr. J. Stevens illustrated the bean ties of the national dances, of which it it has been written:

How the old Irish jig came in fashion-Believe me the story is true-By Adam and Eve 'twas invented;

The reason why-partners were few. And oft in the old halls of Tara, That valiant King, Brian Boru,

Danced the old jig with his nobles, And played his own harp to it, too.

The great feature of the evening, however, was the address delivered by Her Excellency the Countess of Aber deen, who chose for her subject that most interesting one, old Celtic legends Ireland has no better friend than the Countess of Aberdeen, and none appreciste her noble effects more than the grateful people in whose cause she has striven so well. The address delivered by Her Excellency was not of the merely entertaining kind; it showed a deep and conscientious study, not only of legendary lore, but also of Irish history The tenor of the lecture and its de ivery betrayed the real love the Countess feels for the country for which the has done so much. It was another flower in the garland of gratitude that all true Irish men will be happy to offer her. The effect it had on her auditors was nobly expressed in the words of thanks which came from the lips of Rev. Father Fallon and Hon, John Costigan.

Her Excellency's Address.

Following is a brief synopsis of Her Excellency's address O lening with the words of the poet Arnold, she said : -

' Drenched in the 'airy dew of natural magic'-does not the ter apply to all that pertains to that little enchant d Isle in the western sen?

'Inisfail the fair' -- the isle of fate, sought for of old by all the adventurous spirits who were impelled to penetrate beyond the known limits of the world. Erin, the isle of heroes of giants and of scholars, the land of the harper and the bard-the land where the voice of Naturreigns supreme-the home of music and art and learning during long consuries when Europe was plunged in darkness, is it not-has it not-ever been under the spell of the magician;

Go ask her dromlechs and cairns and See Page Five.

Office of City Marshal.

Her Excellency the Countess of Tenants Rights Association Pass Resolutions - The Orangemen Nervous About the '98 Celebration--Recent Deaths-Religious Notes and Echoes of the Centenary Demonstrations.

Dublan, March 16, 1898.

Mr. John H. Parnell, M.P., has been elected to the office of city marshal of the Corporation, rendered vacant by Mr. Clancy's retirement. There were fourteen candidates for the effice, which is: worth El,000 a year in fees. The selection of Mr. Parnell was made the occasion of a grand demonstration in honer of the successful condidate's distinguished relative, the late Charles. Stewart Parnell.

Appointments in the Dublin Archi diocese.

His Grace the Arcubishop of Dublin has just appointed the Very Rev. Michael Brady, of St. Leurence O'Toole's Dublin, Archdeacon of Glendalough, in succession to the venerable Archdescon Keogh, whose demise was amounteed lately. We also learn that the Very Rev. P. Fee. Administrator of the Pro Cathedral, Dublin, has been appointed by His Grece to the pastoral charge of Balbriggan.

Death of an Irish Lord.

Lord Holmpatrick died on Sunday at his residence, Abbotstown, County Dublin. The deceased baren (who was the first holder of the title, having been one of the Diamond Jubilee peers) was well known as the Right, Hon, Ion Trant Hamilton, and as a commoner he represented County Dublin in Parliament in the Conservative interest from 1863 to 1885. He married in 1877 Lady Victoria, daughter of the late Major General Lord Charles Welfesley, M.P., and sister of the third Dake of Wellington. He is sare eded by his sen, the Hon, Hans Wellesley, bomin 1885.

Tenants' Defense Association.

At a recent meeting of the Mountmorri's Branch of the Ulster Tenants' Detence Association, the tellowing resogitions were unantmourly adopted :

1st- That ewing to the low prices strainable for all kinds of farm produce and the high price of labor, we look upon the recent decisions given by the sub-commissioners as wholly inadequate, and as depriving the tenants of the benefits of the Land Act, which states that no rent shall be charged on the improvements made by the tenant or his predecessor's.

2nd-' That we view with satisfaction the action of the United Commissioners in increasing the rents fixed by the Sub-Commissioners, which rents are still too high; such decisions are weakening public confinence in the fitness of the Chief Commissioners for the equitable performance of its duties.'

3rd- That owing to the action of the landlords in opposing the fair working of the Land Acts, and in attempting to intimidate the Land Commissioners, we consider that the time has come for the farmers all over Ireland to combine so as o be able to counteract the influences which are at work to deprive them of he benefits of the Land Acts.'

4th-'That we view with indignation and alarm the action of the landlords in rying to do away with the tenants' property in the shape of occupation and tenant right interest, and we pladge ourselves to stand shoulder to shoulder with the other tenants of Ulster until our just rights in this respect are properly recognized.'

5th- That owing to the dissatisfaction which exists with the present working of the Land Acts, and the opposition of the landlords to every attempt to do justice to the tenant farmers, we call upon the Government to puss a Compulsory Purchase Bill on a fair basis, as we believe that is the only solution of the land question.

Orangemen Arming.

It is learned on reliable authority that the Ulater Orangemen are arming to atack all cel brations of '98 wherever possible. At the last meeting of the ards District Ladge, the District Master, T R Lavery, relieved his feelings in the following language: United Irishmen intended to celebrate the days of '98 from the very heart of the capital to the bumblest village in Ireland. Were the acus of those who conquered at the Bivne lightly to allow the descendants of Irish rebels to plant their standards: in our midst? He looked with confidence to those who were not afraid to matrate these evil intentions. The Grand Lodge of Ireland had sounded the warning and he trusted those in power would see to it in time.

and Death by Drowning.

Recentle Dr. Alexander Heron, J.P., corner for South Down, held an inquest? in the house of Mr. Michael Walshe. battlefields of the days of the past; go | Castle street, Newry, on the body of Westham School Board. His opponent search in the libraries and sondemies of Mathew W. les, a quay laborer, who was Concluded on Eighth Page.

NATIONAL FESTIVAL AT QUEBEC.

How I were on retreat from 7.30 o'clock on Sun Capital Honored the Day.

Rev. Father Maguire's Patriotic Address at the Academy of Music.

> (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.) QUEBEC, March 21.

For generations past St. Patrick's Day in each recurring year has always been fittingly observed in Quebec; but this year it was determined by the Irishmen of the city and district, and by the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers of St. Patrick's Church, that the Festival of Ireland's glorious Apostle should be celebrated in of enthusiastic, handsome and beautiful a manner that would cause Catholic men and women of Iri-h birth and descent to he proud of their religion, their country and their race In this patriotic and re-·ligious centiment there were no lack of example and encouragement, for the veteran Irishmen of Quebec, who are old enough to remember fifty years ago and more, can recall with thrilling emotion how Celtic Irish souls rejoiced on each recurring 17th of March in those remote days. A step or two backwards, and we fall on the time when the late beloved and lamented Rev. Patrick McMahon, founder of St. Patrick's Church and pas-tor for five and twenty years, used to speak burning words from the pulpit to his devoted people concerning the priceless in heritance of the faith they had received from their great patron Saint. Religious ! truths thus delivered with such pastoral force and zeal burned themselves into the minds of his faithful parishioners, who in turn transmitted them to their children, so that

DOWN THROUGH THE SUCCEEDING YEARS the fervent celebration of the glorious ... nniversary has been a marked feature with the priests and people of St. Patrick's in Quebec. For some time past the usual street processions have been omitted or were restricted to a solemn walk around the church block, and then, of course, the holding of the annual grand soirce in one of the largest public halls in the evening. At this popular function it has ever been the rule to hear an address from some distinguished Irish orator on some chosen subject suitable to the occasion, and such as would cuir the Irish heart and mind. In this notable year, 1898, it seemed good to The gifted speaker treated his subject in Rev. Rector Father Rossbach and all the priests of St. Patrick's and to the organized societi s and congregation at large, that the good old practice of a representative procession through the principal streets of the city should be revived, and that the religious solemnity pleasantly upon the ear and which of the occasion should be held on a scale of uncommon grandeur and impressive | order. ness. This determination was announced weeks ago from the pulpit, because it meant much extra labor and responsibility for the Rav. Clergy and the officers of St. Patrick's Literary Institute, Ancient Order of Hibernians, C.M.B.A., T.A.S., C.B.L., C.O.F., etc., All of these sociaties took active fraternal inter-at in the affair and put forward their picked men to push it on to success. The procession, conducted by Mr. T. Delaney, chief marshal, through the chief thoroughfares, was large, respectable and enthusiastic, and it made plain the fact that the Irish Catholic elment in Quebec are a powerful force in the community, and that they are staunch and true to the faith planted by St. Patrick and defended by the blood of their an cestors. The solemn religious side of the celebration was simply magnificent.

Grand Pontifical High Mass

celebrated by His Grace Archbishop Begin, supported by his train of Rev. assistants from the Seminary. The sermon was preached hy Rev. Father Woods, C.SS.R., and it was one of the Rev. gentleman's very ablest pulpit efforts. The occasion was a memorable and inspiring one. The presence of the Archbishop and a number of able clergymen, an expectant congregation of fervent Irish Catholics, the memories and traditions of the day, and the glory of Ireland's Saint and Apostle, whose sublime virtues had to be [depicted all ;this was before the mind of the preacher in the pulpit, and right nobly oid he acquit himself of the task he assumed. He spoke for about an hour. It was a discourse powerful and well sustained, and its peroration was soul stirring and impressive.

able leadership of Mr. Edward Batterton, | invited guests. Among the latter were | ful efforts in defence of their native ledid its part to perfection. The veteran organist and composer, Mr. Jos. Vezina, was in his usual place, and the voices of such well-known soloists and artists *8 Misses A. Mullins, Lizzie Maguire, E. Mullins, L. Vezina, M. Martin, E. Bradley and Miss Hughes; Messrs. Richard Tim mons. J. Timmons, F. Duggan and P. Shields. The orchestra was composed of 30 picked performers and was led by o here are doing a like courtesy from the some of the city's ablest artists. Taken as a whole, the musical feature was first class. Those who rendered sweet music, whether instrumentally or by the power of the human voice, were heard to the best advantage. All of them had good training and practice; for scarcely had the echoes of the Christmas Midnight Mass and that used at Father Scully's first Mass died away, than the musical service for St. Patrick's Day was up for consideration, and its preparation persisted in until thoroughly mastered. By the execution of its task yesterday, the choir did itself great credit, and estab lished its reputation as one of the ablest musical organizations in this city.

To prove how zealous are the Rev. Rector and the staff of priests in the ful filment of their spiritual duties to their | behind in this movement, hence it was | government is a great crime. Rebellion

day evening until the morning of St. Patrick's Day, when they approached the altar railing as a solid hede of communicants. It was a touching Christian spectacle to see veterans mingling with the younger men and all of them inheriting and practising the sacred duties of religion, and even in a strange land upho'ding by their example how precious is the trust of passing from generation to generation the fruits of the true faith planted by St Patrick This is of ccurse the purpose the Church has in mind in enceuraging her faithful Irish Celtic subjects in all lands to perpetuate St. Patrick's Festival. The mere parade on the public streets would lose its real value if it did not have a sound and vir tuous motive behind it.

The Evening's Festivities.

looking Irish ladies, whose very coun proportion of goodlooking Irishmen to I had not time to see all of them. match them. Of course there were strong attractions to draw them to the address of the evening (which will be item of the programme was to be followed by Falconer's grand Irish drama in fresh and ardent as ever. five acts, "Eileen Oge," or, "Dark's the Hour Before the Dawn." The splendid band of the 9 h Battalion, under the leadership of Mr. Jos. Vezina, was to occupy the orcnestra, and the several parts of the drama were assigned to the most talented lady and gentlemen ama teurs that could be procured, all under the able management of Mr. W. T. Lannen. This was enough to convince the congregation there was a rare treat in store for as many people as the Academy would hold on that night, and such proved to be the case, and to a degree per ond what was expected, because the acting of clever young men like Mesers. Richard Timmons, J. J. Griffiths, P. F. Timmons, P. H. Graham, W. T. Lannen and John J. Timmons, far exceeds what you look for in non-profes sionals. While that of Miss Agnes G. Kelly, formerly a Quebecer, but residing in Montreal, Miss Brennan and Miss Maude Roe, deserved high praise. All of those talented players have proved themselves expert and popular artists on many former occasions here, but their best efferts were reserved for last night's per crm ance. Of course the real intellecinal treat of the evening was the fervid and eloquent address by Eather Magnire a manner that went direct to the hearts of his audience. He was moved by the inspiration of the occasion and the scene around him, and having a splendid command of choice languarge, he delivered himself with a fluency and fire that fell marked him as an orator of a high

The Procession.

parish walked in compact form with banners, etc., and each had its own marshal. Preparatory meetings resolved that all the men outside the already existing associations should march under organization too; hence the new Irish National Association, which promises to become a strong body in the city and district. The '98 badges were a striking emblem upon the breasts of many processionists who trod Quebec streets yesterday. Artistic and willing hands spent weeks in decorating the v-nerable church. The Sanctuary looked charming in its rich adornment, and every post and piliar had its quote of green banners, etc., and the 'Green Immortal Shanrock' was typified in profusion. Gorgeous banners, Dominion and American flags were hung around the church, and the beautiful statue of St. Patrick right over the main altar was a prominent item in the decorations.

The procession left Tara Hall at 9.30 o'clock, and paraded Anne street, D'Auteuil, Louis, by way of Chateau Frontenac, Du Fort, Buade, Fabrique, John, Stanislas and McMahon streets. This was the order observed in the line of march: Marshal-in-chief, Mr. T. J. Delaney-his aides were Messrs. J. W. McDermott, D. McClory J. Cheevers-boys of St. Patrick's School, the young men of the Sodality, St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society, members of the congregation, Irish National Association a new creation or a revival of an old onel, Catholic Benevolent Legion, St. lish Government could by any code of and well sustained, and its peroration Patrick's Branch, C.M.B.A., St. Patrick's moral obligations be held entitled to yas soul-stirring and impressive.

Court, C. O. F., Ancient Order the obedience of Irish people whose of Hibernians, trastees and booy of struggles previous to that date were lawmany prominent citizens, including gitimate rulers, and never, subsequent Mayor Parent, etc. These were the to 1605, down to the period living instruments of the buge parade, at which we are now arrived 1798, never and of course between their ranks every | did the Irish people revolt or rebel conceivable kind of banners and flags were interspersed. And as I look now from the windows of my study-room l can see the flags waving from the Laval University in bonor of the day, while public buildings.

Incidents of the Day.

There are some incidentals connected with the St. Patrick's Day celebration this year which make it unique. The during self-sacrificing loyalty. We are mystic words '98 tingle in the heart of every true hearted Irishman when he loving people, for our contempt for thinks of what sacrifices his (orefathers law becomes intense when it is made thinks of what sacrifices his forefathers made a hundred years ago on behalf of their faith and fatherland. This patri otic feeling cannot be smothered no such a people to revolt. Teach this to matter what may be the repelling force, for it is an inherent sentiment in the life acknowledge that they have had most and blood of the Celtic race, and it is to fallacious ideas respecting things Irish. give it fit and prudent expression that that the terms rebel and Irish do not new vigor is being infused into celebrations everywhere this present 17th of little learning is a dangerous thing.' March. Quebec Irishmen could not be congregation, it may be mentioned that I that they gathered yesterday in thous- against constituted government of any

ands to show their united strength and undying attachment first to the faith of St. Patrick, and second to the sacred

cause of their country's freedom.

To grace the occasion, as already said, the blost Rev. Archbishop Begin and his clerical attendants officiated in the church and viewed the procession from the balcony of St. Patrick's presbytery. His Honor Lieutenant Governor Jette was a worshipper at the Pontifical Grand Mass. His Worship Mayor Parent walked in the procession, as did many other sympathising French Canadians and generous-hearted Protestants.

On the preceding Monday the Morning Chronicle published "Reminiscences," from the pen of Mr. J. M. O'Leary, Ottawa, showing how in former years, away back as far as '36, St. George's and St. Andrew's Societies joined in with St. Patrick's in the annual reunion and heard Mass and sermon. in a body, in St Patrick's Church. It was a timely publication and it contained the suggestion by implication, that all English spacking peoples in Quebec should fraternize to foster their rights and interests, or in a broader sense, that brethren of all races should dwell to gether in harmony.

The crowning act of the day's enter-tainment was the splendid soirce held in the Academy of Music. This large building was packed to the very doors with a veritable St. Patrick's Night and a full line of large flags hung across audience. I mean by that an assemblage the street, while his bulletin boards of enthusiastic, handsome and beautiful contained dainty green tinted sheets. looking Irish ladies, whose very coun L Evenement had out its flags, as had tenances indicated gladness, and a due all the newspaper offices here, although

It may be repeated that never before, either religiously or nationally, was St. hall, for the Rev. Father Maguire, the Patrick's Day more enthusiastically eloquent and popular Pastor of St. elebrated. To the reflective mind, it is Colomba de Sillery, was to deliver the a superhuman mystery how the faith of St. Patrick has remained unbroken found in another column) and that taking through all the past centuries in the Irish Catholic heart, and is today as

Rev. Father Maguire's Patriotic Address.

Another anniversary of a great day has been added to the annals of Irish history. Today the echo of martial music is heard in almost every land. The chords of the Celtic heart, in unison with the harp of Tara, swell with joy to harmonize with the heroism of the nation, and the Irishmen of Quebec, ever loyal to the fatherland, with voices that thrill with enthusiastic fervor, join in the national anthem, 'God bave Ireland.:

Today, like the dove from the ark seeking its rest, our thoughts have lown away across the waters; it is as though the mirky veil that conceals the far-(if were lifted, as though distance were spanned and we were brought within the endearing bonds of religion and nationality.

Patriotism, which on this festive day waves to the breeze the green banner of Ireland, and places near our hearts 'The enosen leaf of Bard and Chief, the Green Immortal Shamreck,' patriotism is love of Fatherland. But, properly under stood as we to day should understand it, wnat is Fatherland? Is it the soil-that soil that was sanctified with the blood of our martyred sires, its lakes and rivers and babbling brooks, its glens and mountains, its bogs and brakes? Aye, Fatherland means all this, but, something more; it is also those cluster-The various organized societies of the ing memories, those common aspirations, those united hopes of the nation: it is the successes and the reverses, it is the achievements of human prowess linked to exalted daring that throw a lustre over the annals of our country; it to maintain national rights, those banded energies to repel the invader of eacred liberty, it is the sowing of the Gospel seed, by St. Patrick, in the land, and its dissemination by his spiritual children abroad. Fatherland is Ireland in her rise and fall and her firmest hope to rise; fatherland is history, flag and country. Thus the old exile, in the land of his adoption, to which he has promised fealty, carries his nationality with him. After many years he lovingly recalls his motherland, her poetry and story. Coming up to

THE QUESTION OF THE RESELLION

he said:-We have come to another chapter, but it is the previous chapter continued, persecution, always the same persecution; but I must speak of it, as his is the centennial, I wish to speak of the gallant patriots of '98.

And I would preface my remarks on this period of sobbing widows and affrighted orphans, this night of awful darkness only lit up by the patriotic | that the anniversary of his escape might flash of sword and eloquence. I would preface by quoting a few words of a nationalist historian. He points out that the insurrection of '98 was the first rebellion of the Irish people against the established Government of England. He says: 'It is only after 1605 that the Engagainst the new Sovereignty; on the contrary, in 1641 they fought for the king and lost heavily for their loyalty; in 1690, once more they fought for the king and again they lost heavily.' In plain truth, the Irish are of all peoples the most disposed to respect constituted authority where it is entitled to respect, the most ready to repay even the smallest measure of justice on the part of the Sovereign by generous, faithful and en a law-abiding people, or rather a justicethe antithesis of justice. Nothing but terrible provocation could have driven some people, and perhaps they will convey correllative ideas, and that 'a Rebellion against just and lawful

character is a terrible responsibility. None more readily acknowledge this than the Irish. Awful is the accountability of him who undertakes to judge that the measure of justification is full, that the moral duty of physical resistance is established by circumstances, and that, not merely in figure of speech, but in colemn reality, no other resort remains But there are circumstances under

which resistance is a duty, and where it may be said the crime would be in slavishly and cowardly kissing the hand of him who smites. Art thou he who troublest Israel?

was the question asked by Achab. 'Nay,' answered the prophet, 'I have not troubled Israel, but thou and thy father's house.' The answer of the prophet is also ours.

IRELAND DID NOT CAUSE THE TROUBLE.

It was Pitt who drove the Irish into the field. An army of eighty thousand composed of Hessians and other foreigners, with free quarters, was let loose upon the country. 'The excesses of the soldiery,' says Lord Holland, 'were such as are not permitted even in an enemy's country.' Disgusted and roused to indignation at what he saw, the good and brave Sir John Moore exclaims: 'If I were Irish I would be a rebel.'

And so ferced they revolted, and a country in which no one on either side had apprehended a revolt, showed the world what Irish peasants driven to desperation in defence of their homes and altars could do. Heroic and glorious Wexford soon proved that even one country out of thirty-two could engage more than half the available army of England. Well and bravely Wexford fought that fight. No braver ever faced an enemy than those steadfast men of the sister counties Wexford and Wicklow. Well and bravely done you priests and pactors who, having restrained your people when conflict might be avoided, have sealed with death a noble cause and perished with your flocks.

This is not even a nomenclature of what happened, and still I fear that I cannot keep you longer. But, can we dismiss this subject without bearing explicit testimony to the heroic qualities of those great patriots ' who rose in dark and evil days to right their native land.' The Tones, the Fitzgeralds, the Emmets, the Shears, Fathers Murphy, Shea, Roche, the Rowans, Munroes, Burns, Hacketts, Harveys, Holts and the brave O'Dwyers. In these are typified an endless host of others less conspicuous but not less true.

All, all are gone-but still lives on The fame of those who died; All true men, like you, men, Remember them with pride.

Then here's their memory-may it be For us a guiding light, To cheer our strife for liberty And teach us to unite!

Through good and ill be Ireland's still, Though sad as their's your fate; and true men, be you, men, Like those of Ninety Eight.

HONOR THE MEN

who nobly died for their country, and say not their efforts failed. No. their spirit still lives, their cause is still on, and for victory. Soft be the turf upon their asher, and revered be the mention of their names on Irish lips. I have looked backward from the happier pres ent to the intolerable past in no spirit of perpetuating discord. Be it said, to their honor, that throughout these long years, when facts come to light, we have ever seen honest Englishmen espouse our cause and stand by the weak. n ght I have quoted some. They blush at the injustice of their country's administration, and its utter failure to is the gallant and long successful efforts rule Ireland; we extend to them the hand of good fellowship. All we ask is justice, and we are wearied praying.

In one of the many historic churches of London there is held every year a curious and interesting service of which not many, possibly are aware. Yet it was held lately for the 251st time. Collequially known as the occasion for the delivery of

THE 'LICK' SERMON,

it was instituted in commemoration of an incident which occurred in the life of Sir John Gayer, an old time Mayor of London town. While travelling with a party in a desolate place in Asia, as the story goes, he found himself one day confronted by a lion. Being separated from his friends, he recognized his helplessness, and sank on his knees, asking that God might deliver him. He was soon relieved to see the animal walking away unheeding. So grateful was Sir John for what he believed to be a divine intervention that on returning to London, he set aside a certain sum of money every year be celebrated.

This lion of the desert was perhaps no relation of the British Lion; he certainly had better hearing faculties and was more merciful. However be it, we have not in Ireland any such anniversary. The British Lion has always been most ferocious towards its helpless victims. Yes, and we have come to a period when Ireland, standing before the jury of the nations, prays no longer but demands Grattan's free Parliament on College

Green. In conclusion he said: And now au-other word. We are told of that those brave brothers, John and Henry Shears, one of the poor fellows had been reprived but it came too late. We are told that as they stood blindfolded on the gallows in the brief moment before the bolt was drawn, by an instinct of holy affection strong in death each one reached out as b at he could his pinioned hand and grasped that of his brother. Fellow countrymen, we too are brothers, let us then, casting away wha ever may have stood between, let us extend to one another the unfettered hand of friendship. Those martyred brothers were blind folded. Well let us be blind to one another's faults. Make it a duty as Irishmen to join those good and benevolent societies wherein members become as brothers bound by the ties of religion, nationality and friendship Join the St. Patrick's Literary Institute which today, for the 42nd time, so nobly and successfully performs the patriotic task of solemnizing the nation's Feast, and

> 'True men, be you men, Like those of '98.

WM. ELLISON.

IRISH NATIONAL FORESTERS

Hold a '98 Contenary Banquet at Canning Town.

Mr. Michael Davitt's Advice to Irish Workingmen -- Patriotic Speeches by Rev. Fathers Ring and Dooley.

The members of the Ireland United branch of the Irish National Foresters assembled in large numbers on Saturday evening, the 26th Feb., at the Clarendon Hotel, Tidal Basin, when a dinner was held to commemorate the memorable rising of '98. Mr. Michael Davitt, M.P., who was invited to preside, arrived at Canning Town Station in the afternoon, and was met by the reception committee. as their countrymen were making at The party drove in a handsome brake, gaily decorated with green, to the hotel. At the dinner the chair was occupied by Mr. Davitt, who was supported by the Rev. Fathers Dooley and Ring, and officers of the branch. After the tables had been cleared.

Mr. Davitt (who was received with loud cheers) said his first duty was to thank the officers of that branch for having conferred upon him the compliment of asking him to preside on that very interesting occasion. He was all the more pleased to be there with them that night because he had had the privilege-which few of them enjoyed-of meeting the social board National Foresters in almost all parts of the world (cheers). He was bound to say that wherever be had found them—whether in America or in the Antipodes—they had always upheld the character and reputation of the body to which they belonged by being willing and ready to support any cause which was calculated to uplift the Irisa race (cheers). While he must congratulate that branch upon its splendid appearance there that night while he could not but feel proud, as an Irishman, of the physique and stature of many of the members-he was bound to express his astonishment that the number of members was so few. When they took into account the established reputation of the Irish National Foresters, and the many advantages that ac crue to members of the order, he was surprised to find so low branches in England. They knew, from their knowledge of English workingmen, that they took advantage of similar benevolent institutions, and he (the speaker) felt sure they, as Irish fellow working men, were glad to find the English working men taking these steps to secure themselves from want during time of sickness (hear,

hear). He etrongly advised The Irish Workingmen of London

to follow the example of English working men, and provide for times of necessity by enrolling themselves in the ranks of the Irish National Foresters (cheers). Irish working men had in that organization advantages equal to those offered by others, and, although the Irish National Foresters was comparatively young compared with the Oddfellows or Foresters, still, its established reputation, its soundness of finance, and the security it offered to members, should make all Irishmen feel proud of it (cheers). For this reason, and especially for the fact that every working man - whether married or single—was called upon by every appeal to common sense and manhood to make provision for sickness and old age-in view of that fact he (the speaker) said Irish working men were wanting in regard for self-interest by remaining outside that organization (cheers). Not only would they find advantages equal to those obtained in older and larger societies of the kind, but they would also find that when they met together on occasions such as that they were in a congen ial atmosphere of Irish sentiment and Irish spirit (cheers). He hoped that as a result of that meeting he would in a short time learn that their membership had increased, and the number of

branches had multiplied (applause). The First Toast, "Ireland a Nation,"

The first toast on the list was 'Ireland a Nation,' proposed by the Rev. Father Dooley, who was loudly applauded. The rev. speaker, after bidding Mr. Davitt and the visitors a hearty welcome, said the toast of 'Ireland a Nation' was one peculiar to Irish gatherings. He had never heard of a gathering of Frenchmen, Spaniards; or Italians toasting their country a nation, nor had be ever heard of Scotchmen or Welshmen doing so. That made him begin to ask himself why it was that at gatherings of Irishmen they always found the toast of Ireland a Nation' on the list. It seemed to him that in the case of France, Spain and Italy their nationhood had never been attacked, or if it had, the attack had not lasted long. The nationhood of Scotland and Wales did not object to be called British. Ireland did not claim to be British or English; they did not want the title. They wanted to be Irishmen, and it was because of that they always had the toast of 'Ireland a Nation' on the toast list. It was true Ireland had not fleets or armies, but such externals were not necessary for a nation. Nationhood sprang from feelings in the heart (bear, hear). There was no other country in the world that had a greater claim to nationality than Iteland, for her people possessed a faculty not possessed by any other people—the faculty of absorbing others. It was said that people of other nations who went to Ireland became more Irish than the Irish themselves, and it was a fact that the leaders of the men of '98 were mostly of English blood. To the faculty of absorbing others, he (the rev. speaker) might add another possessed by the Irish race—the faculty of not being absorbed. (Cheers.) They might go all over the world and they

Would Not Find Irishmen That Would Be Absorbed

-they would always remain separate and distinct. (Cheers.) There were a large number of Irishmen in England who had never seen Ireland, yet they had as great a love for their country as | ment in The True Witness.

those who resided there. (Cheen, They would never become French, English or anything else—they would always remain Irishmen. (Applause.)

The toast was drank with enthusiasm. In responding, Mr. Davitt said he felt it an honor to be asked anywhere either at a gathering of that kind or be-fore a more hostile audience—to uphold the proposition so elequently made by Father Dodley, that Ireland was virtual. ly a nation, and must sooner or later be recognized with all the rights of nation-hood. (Cheers.) No argument was necessary to convince them that Irish Nationalists were justified in every way in maintaining Ireland's inalienable right to be the mistress of her own destines. (Renewed applause, Thomas Ireland had been subjected to Though Ireland had been subjected for 700 years to alien misrule, she had never, even for a single generation, ceased to struggle for the restoration to her of her liberty (cheers). Wherever they might go any part of the globe they found Irishmen upholding the same claim for liberty on behalf of other races, and sympathizing with the same strongle home in their demand for "Ireland, nation" (renewed cheers). He believed that instead of the supporters of the Irish cause falling off our allies and friends in every part of the civilized world would increase when the Irish question came to be better and more generally understood. In this year of '98 he (the chair. man) felt confident that a great and powerful impetus would be given to the National cause. Irishmen would not fear to speak of 1798-(loud applaus)and they would declare, whether in Parliament or out of it, that the one mistake and the only mistake mede by Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen was that they did not succeed. But that was not their fault, and, though they are no longer with us, their struggles and their sacritices are with us to inspire us to carry on the same fight, even if it should be by different methods (loud applause)

'The Irish National Foresters was proposed in a neat little speech, brief and to the point, by Mr. James Tighe, This was responded to by Mr. A. J. Lavin, who showed the progress made by the organization since i's foundation.

The Teast of the Evening-" The Men of

was proposed by Rev. Father Ring, who said : Mr. Chairman, this toast may be looked on as the toast of the year fire Irishmen. At gatherings, large or small, of our kin the toast of The Men or lost their spirit, and the aims they and in view, are sure to be honored, but nowhere more enthusiastically toan amongst Irish National Foresters hear, hear), Indeed, I hope that the total of The Men of '98,' which I have the honor to propose to night, will be received as we receive it everywhere by the friends of freedom. There are Englishmen, not a few. who love liberty, and who advocate it for all, and I hespenk for them, 'Honor to the men of 1987 (cheers). It is clearly established that an attempt was made by the British Gay. ernment on the life of Grattan's l'arlinment Interference in all local dilita was encouraged. Violation of most sacred private rights became a pelicy with Lord Castlereagh, spoliation and massacre were the daily exercises of British officials in Ireland at the time, and the country would have belied all the traditions of its sons if it did not rise up to strike this infamous violation of elementary personal right. What would have been said of the men of '98 if they made no stand against the base plunderers of a corrupt political party?

[Concluded on page 3]



to bear this hardship uncomplainingly. If a woman is in thoroughly good health it does not come so hard, but when, as is frequently the case, the poor woman is suffering from the pains, nervousness, debility and ill-health that are a result of workness

and disease of the distinctly feminine organism, the task is too much.

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CENTURY ago, says Dr. George A Sigerson, in the Dublin Freeman, Irish society was more given to letters with rare oratorical powers, fostered a respect for intellect, and many sought to show, by essay, speech, and verse, that they too were men of mind, and could claim to share in the new nobility. Hence books and periodicals multiplied. societies were founded for the encouragement of literature, arts, science, and industries. Irishmen became noted for Most Distinguished and Characteristic eminence in many departments; they upon their fame. So changed are the times, so fallen the standard, that men have thought it prudent to put aside present public will have confidence in one-idea'd persons, which they can conclusively. So that Ireland has been lowered in the esteem of the outside philistinism. But a new spirit is enlightening the land. There was poetry in the Pale from the very arrival of the Anglo Normans, as their Norman French poems bear witness. Then,

MICHAEL OF KILDARE

was the first to compose a satire in English. There were occasional verses on political subjects, for political pur poses, like the rude rhyme of "Lillibul-But the great movement which gave birth to the Volunteers to Free Trade, and to an independent Parliament gave origin likewise to a new liter sture, in prose and poetry, the nascent National Literature of Ireland, in the

English language
This was the immediate predecessor and parent of the Literature of Ninety, especially as regards poetry. How close the connection is may be judged from the fact that John Sheares, who was executed in 1798, wrote 'The Shamrock Cuckade,' the charter song of the volunteer societies, who, on the 17th March. 1780, paraded on the Mall of Cork, under arms, and fired three volleys in honor of the day. Cork claims the credit of the first volunteer associations; but these, as their names show, belonged to the ascendancy section. They were the True Blues, Boyne, Aughrim, Union and Culloden societies, but now were proud of being 'the Sons of Liberty.' They defied the French, in verse, and were loyal, but scorned the knave 'who does not mount the shamrock.' The Volunteer button bore as motto, 'God Save the King' but it was in Irish. It is, per haps, this 'Shamrock Cockade,' of John Sheares, which suggested to Andrew Cherry his ever popular song, 'The Dear Little Shamrock of Ireland.' Its author, a Limerick man, was long a favorite actor on the Dublin stage.

Edward Lysaght is another who con nects the two periods. He was a barrister, a Clare man, kin to the Deltons. Eyres Castlecootes, and Clancartys-they were Irishmen, at last. Then, and foremost, he had

A DOWRY OF POETRY

from Nature, which she has not given to everyone who writer political or patriotic verse. What a fine swing and song there is in that ballad of his on The gallant man who led the van of the Irish Volunteers!' It calls and controls our attention like the song of a thrush. heard amongst piping bulfinches, trained to whistle by art. Though he shared in the convivial and rolicking tone of the time, and promoted it, yet there is feel ing for Ireland there, too, as in 'Saint Patrick's Delight,' 'The Sprig of Shil lela,' and 'Advice to Paddy.' The latter is 'ascribed' to Lyssght, and there is a statement that another which begins 'Here in the latter of the latter is the latter of the latter is the latter of the latter is the latter of the l 'How justly alarmed is each Dublin cit' was composed by two students of Trinity College, Mesers Ardagh and Moore. But it is found, as Dr. Madden pointed out, in Lysaght's collection, published in 1811. There is wit in almost all he wrote, but a print error mars one version of his skit. Forecasting the injury of the projected union, he exaggerates the growth of grass in the streets, and adds-

Wild oats in the College won't want to be tilled, And hemp in your Courts may thrive,

The faulty version gives us 'cottage' for 'college.'

THE INTENSE ARDOUR OF THE NEWER MOVE

MENT

struck a more powerful chord. There is less play of wit and humor; satire and sarcasm remain, but the prevailing tone is one of passionate longing and desire for triumph of principles which should regenerate all mankind. None, not versed in the temper of the time, can even imagine the overwhelming tide of. enthusiasm which caught the masses and bore them along in a whirl of rap turous delight, at home and abroad. They believed that tyranny was ended for ever, that a gospel of universal freedom had been announced, and a millenium of happiness was about to begin. This was the case with multitudes in France, with many in England and Scotland, as well as in Ireland, and not a

SONG-LITERATURE

them royalists still Dublin still hoped
to vindicate the Constitution of Eightytwo, but the ordinate of the Cabal
Government was driving them off that
ground into the republican movement.
In Ulster it fl urished untrammelled
amongst the descendants of the plantation whose forefathers had in many tion, whose ferefathers had in many CHEER fought prelary and monarchy in Scotland, and who were not so shocked as the Southerns by the excesses of the French Revolution. But though France gave the im-Irish society was more given to letters pulse, the movement was natural-than it is at the present. The country itself. The leaders meant what they spoke and the words 'Liberty, equality and fraternity,' really signified, when they spoke them. 'Freedom, fair-play, and fraternity.' They clasped the hands patriots. The titanic struggle of the old Catholic nation, and passion country, guided by men of mind, gifted ately wished that all men should have equal rights. Hence one has heard in Ulster glens a mother—even a Catholic mother-singing to her children old Irish and Scottish Jacobite ballads, and with these, put to swee old a rs. verses about planting 'The tree of Liberty upon the Irish Shore,' and 'The dear Rights of Mun!

It was fitting that the North should produce the

POEM

raised the reputation of their country to of the period, and this was done when a high level, and later generations live Dr. Drennan wrote: 'When Erin First Rose from the Dark awelling Flood.' It struck the keynote, and has had a great irfluence over the opinion of genera tions, teaching that true patriotism is any pretence of higher culture, to plod not merely compatible with but implies along their life-ruts, believing that the chivalrons respect for foe as for friend. It has much poetic power. Moore mentions its beauty, and we owe to it one of them so long as they prove they are but the epithets of Ireland. The Emerald Another of his poems firm, reserved, and worthy of its theme, is his Wake of William Orr' No less noble is his pethetic 'Lamentation of the world, which has been taught to disdain | Women of Limerick.' Drennan died in Belfast in 1820, and in accordance with his wish his body was borne to the grave by six Protestants and six Cath-

> From another of the 'United Men,' James Orr, we have a piece of flowing natural verse, which contains the latent fire of lasting life. This is 'The Irishman,' which begins, 'The savage loves his native shore.' This was enough to preserve bis memory. He wrote one bal lad in Scotch dialect, and another in Irish dislect, and some didactic verses, but none which persists like this. Samuel Neilson, a prominent member of the society, wrote the 'British Bacchanals.' but it has little further interest. Nor do the satires of Mrs. Battier on the small transient tyrants of the time much at tract. They were weapons of warfare, and pass with it. But it is curious to note that the supposed Americanism, 'lynch,' was then current in Ireland. The 'Dog in Office' declares-'I'll lynch e ch honest man.' Henry Joy M'Cracken's song of

> 'THE THISTLE AND THE SHAMROCK' was cast in a mould better suited for popularity, but the occasion was of unmomentary interest. Thomas Russell's poem, Erin's Address to Caledonia, was intended, like the last named, to draw closer the two kingdoms; it is good verse. The same may be said with respect to two fables in verse, which Madden ascribes to Robert Emmet; they were clearly juvenile efforts. One little song attributed to Wolfe Tone. 'Why, Erins. Why?' written in the manner of

> the other is vigorous and easy--When Rome by dividing had conquered the world. And land after land into slavery hurled;

'Why, Gentles, Why?' does not count

Hibernia escaped, for 'twas Heaven's decree That Ierne, united, should ever be free.

A collection was made of the political songs, of which the first edition was published in 1798, and which had much sale in Ulster, under the name of "Paddy's Resources." It is a remarkable production, for it holds many songs, set to Irish, Scoten, and English airs, dealing with such themes as the destruction of the Bastile (to the air of the Boyne Water"), and Europe Embattled (to the air of the "Prossian Drum" cr Protestant Boys"). Odd it certainly is to see the chanting of the "Carmag noles," but it does not surprise to meet with a spirited version of the ' Marseillaise." and to learn that James Hope entoned it when marching to the battle of Antrim, and that all the insurgents joined in the chorus.

What of the genuine folk songs? There are two at least

WHICH HAVE BECOME FAMOUS.

One is 'The Wearing of the Green,' the old version of which the writer obtained from oral recital in Tyrone. This piece was, however, imperfect; and may be made up of two—the second being 'The Green upon the Cape.' The 'Shan Van Vocht,' on the other hand, seems to have been always kept to the front. From intrinsic evidence, it is mani test that the first belongs to Ulster and the last to Leinster These are folkballads, and possess the simplicity and directness which characterize the better class of such compositions. Other folk ballads there are, bu labored; the authors were plainly toiling against the difficulties of transplanting asonance in to English verse, and of assimilating Jacobinism and Jacobitism, piety and philosophy. The fish were caught, but

the net was too frail, and suffered rents. On the other hand, the bards of the old Gaelic nation do not seem to have found any inspiration in this movement, which convulsed what was still the Pale for them. However, a few ballads in Gaelic have been put in print from near wilton street, Montreal. 'Phone O'Daly's collection, and probably there are others yet unpublished. One of the published three refers to Sleive na-mon and is simple in its statement. One is by a Cork bard, Michael og O'Longuin, and gives us the dramatic conception of an insurgent dead in Wexford speaking a message from the grave to a surviving comrade, and bidding him remind his found it convenient for one or another of Southern friends that, though abandoned | the reasons so numerous in that period few beyond the Rhine. A German poet and forgotten, he fought and fell. to go abroad. He settled in Spain, grew recalling this fervor, rebuked a later. The last of the three is known generation: But you, pale youth of as 'The Slight Red Steed' a weird, mys. Germany, you think not with our terious poem. To the bard, in a vision, Bernardo, became a revolutionary leader, thoughts nor can you understand our thoughts nor can you understand our thoughts nor can you understand our terious poem. To the bard, in a vision, became a revolutionary leader, thoughts nor can you understand our thoughts nor can you understand our terious poem. To the bard, in a vision, became a revolutionary leader, thoughts nor can you understand our terious poems. thoughts, nor can you understand our there suddenly appears a crimson steed; won Chili's in ependence in the great

of the south with the Irish Brigade in fairy fortress, where the glad tidings of France and their Jacobite ballads kept future good fortune to Ireland are told him-how freedom will come through the night

> Like sunshine adorning the dew-white Through clouds of the morning on the

Slight Red Steed. Nothing more different in manner and spirit onn well be imagined than the practical political verse of most of the poetry of the period, full of enthusiasm as it was, and these Southern Gaelic bal lade. The authors of there, with intu tive artistic ineight, took the subject as masters and invested it with the etherea vesture of poetry, with human and spiritual interest.

RIGHT REV. MGR. FARRELLY.

THE RIGHT REV. MGR. FARRELLY, of Belleville. Vicar General of the Archdiccese of Kingston, and administrator of it since the death of the late Archbishop Cleary, preached a touching ser-mon on the deceased prelate in St.



Michael's Church, Belleville, on Sunday last. In eliquent language he dwelt on dity as a theologian, and his intrepidity as a champion of Catholic principles. The large congregation who listened to Mgr Farrelly's masterly discourse were visibly affected by it.

MRS. DANIEL FITZPATRICK.

In a pretty home on York avenue, New Brighton, Richmond, lives Mrs. Daniel Fitzpatrick, who is over one hundred years old She is known to all as 'Mother' her youngest daughter.

One of the surprising things about this centenarian is the fact that she delights in reading, and she reads without glasses. Mother Fitzpatrick was born in the town of Porto Bello, county Rescommon,



Ireland, on Christmas eve, 1797. Her maiden name was Bridget Croughton. When twenty-four years old she married Fitzpatrick. In 1847 Mrs. Fitzpatrick and her family set sail for America, but in a terrible storm the vessel was driven upon the northern coast of England. Many lives were lost and Mrs. Fitzpatrick could not be persuaded to cross the At lantic for over two years thereafter.

For nearly fifty years she has lived on Staten Island. Her husband died soon after coming to this country, and of her six children only her two youngest are living. They are Mrs. Margaret Sullivan, with whom she lives, and Mrs. Mary Morris. Mrs Fitzpatrick has twentythree grandchildren and fitty-eight greatgrandchildren. Nearly all of them live on the island.

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE?

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. Hurrox Dixon's medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with

O'Higgins seems like a queer name for a Chilian warship, but the man thus honored was a native of the southern republic and a fighter for it as well. His father, Ambrose O'Higgins, was born in Ireland in 1730, but while still a youth minds.' In Ireland the population he is terror stricken but by command battle of Malpu, and from 1818 to 1823 cherished diverse ideals. The relations leaps upon the horse and is borne to a ruled the country as dictator.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE TWO]

The men of '98 did in Ireland, at that time, what every dezen Englishmen would do to day under similar circum stances, and what we to day would gladly do again if the scandalrus licenses of Castlereagh's soldiery were sanctioned by Mr Belfort (cheers) English writers call the if it to loose the grip of foreign politicisms on the throat of Irish life 'Rebellion; we call that same effort 'Patriotism externated,' and every Irishman will continue to consider it his duty to smash the grip of Dublin Castle politicians on Ireland (hear, hear). We do not resolve this on utilitarian grounds alone. We stand on higher plane. If in '98, and ever since, there had been peace instead of war; if there had been prosperity, plenty, and all material progress instead

Depopulation, Poverty and Decay,

, for one, would be still of the party of 98-that is, a party who reject the interference of even the best British politicians, and of all of them, in Irish domestic affairs (cheers). I can say for all the Iriehmen that I know, and, I think, they will never be English, even for all the gold of the Empire. We are 'Paddies evermore,' and, except in the unity of the one true faith, nothing shall amalgamate us with any other race or nation (cheers). The men of '98 clearly emphasized this universal Irish sentiment, and no man, and no party, speaks the sentiments of St. Patrick's some who says differently. Hence the universal popularity of the tosat of the men of 98. And now might I say a word in answer to reasonable English criticism? It is said that we live too much in the past. The present and the future, they say, should occupy us more. Well, we are the sole, the acknowledged, and the b st judges of Irish affairs. Irish hearts, minds and intellects are the tribunal to submit Irish affairs to, and in this year of 1898 we cannot too loudly proclaim on Irish affairs, to all comers, the first principle of 'hands off.' As a resident in England I rejoice in its privileges, but our freedom shall never silence our plea for freedom for our f-llow countrymen We live in the past because it teaches the brilliant career of the great prelate, us the lessons of this banner in front of on the saintliness of his character, the me—'unity,' 'patriotism.' 'henevolence' ripeness of his scholarship, his profun- (hear, hear). Without unity we receive (and we deserve it) the contempt of our opporents. In this year I hope to see gathered round some festive board like this John Dillon, John Redmond Tim Healy, and Tim Harrington (cheere). If the 'Tims' and 'the Johns' united to day all Ireland would be one to-morrow Let us have a monument of Either the union of the Johns and Time. or the effacement of them from political life in a few months. 'Patriotism' demands more for Ireland and less for self. years old She is known to all as 'Mother' and in Mr. Davitt we have very little Fitzpatrick. She makes her home with self and all suff ring for Ireland. There is no duty on us to discover points of disagreement, or principles of opposition. We all agree in the main. In this year I claim a cheer for Dillon. Davitt, Redmond, Healy and Harrington (cheers.) They all serve Ireland. Weagree to that, but they do not, and they ought to admit claims to gratifule for good work done There is one circumstance which gives me additional

pleasure in proposing the toast of the men of '98, and it is this, that then, as ever since, there are recorded in the muster roll of liberty's apostles the names of Irisa priests Father Mur, by (of Wexford) is as grand a figure as Wolfe Tone, and in the opinion of many he is one of the noblest characters of 98. Anyhow his hist rie halo demonstrates that between faith and fatherland there

guardian of the other. FATHER MUSPHY CARRIED HIS "TIKE" IN

98He was but one of many fathers who | Jenks. We now have a really tine ban were convinced that to give one's life in defence of the liberties o the people, in | sweet piano duet by the Misses Tribo the protection of their homes, of their families, is a noble secrifice—(cheers)—
and every Father Murphy in Ireland, or out of it, to day feels that British politi cians have no more moral sauction for continuing their muddling management of our domestic affairs than Germans would have, had they captured the House of Commons, to make laws for England. English history would not call Father Murphy and the men of '98 'rebels' if they succeeded. With us as in America at the same time, the Irish Rebellion would have been called the War of Independence, and if Washington failed, as Wolfe Tone failed, what the world describes to-day as a great and necessary blow for freedom would have been written down as a conspiracy of wicked agitators. A hundred years ago the Americans swept into the Atlantic the politicians who came to fatten on their great country, and they were right (cheere). The men of '98 tried to do the same because it was a duty. And the duty will remain a sacred inheritance to every generation of Irishmen until, in the cuncil chamber of College Green, our domestic affairs will be managed by our own countrymen, without the interference of Whig or Tory (cheers)

The toast was enthusiastically received, and was briefly responded to by

Mr. T. Scanlon. During the evening Mr. Davitt presented Brothers Fox and Morris with a haudsome silver medal each in recognition of their services to the branch. Mr. Davitt said he desired to express to the recip ients of the medals the hearty esteem of all the members of the branch (cheers). He thought those mementoes would be an incentive to Brothers Fox and Morris

to carry on their good work. The medals bore the following inscrip-

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tions: 'Irish National Foresters, Ireland United Branch. Presented by Michael Davitt to Brother P. Fox as a murk of esteem in recognition of his arrives to the branch London, 1898.' I ish National Foresters, Ireland United Branch, Presented by Michael Divit to Brother G Morris from the members for his sincerity and ability during his term of office as chief ranger."

Brothers Fox and Morris suitably responded .- Lindon Universe.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN PEMBROKE.

The St. Patrick's day celebration in Pembroke was ushered in with imposing religious ceremonies in the Catholic Cathedral. The great building was thronged, and solemn Pontifical High Mass was sung by his Lordship, the Right Rev N. Z. Lorrain, with Rev. Father Nolan as descon and Rev. Father French as sub-deacon, Rev. Father Le Duc of Caspeau being assistant priest Prof. Wahl and his splendid choir did themselves credit in the glorious music furnished on the occasion.

The sermon was preached by the R ; lohn P. Kierman of Sheenh ro, who is a worthy descendent of a mation of crators and who is famed for his pulpit abili-

He took his text from Ecodina Comp. 12, v. 14: "This day shall be for a memorial to you and you shall keep it a teast to the Lord in your generation, with an everlasting observance? St. Patri k's Day is ever new, ever an observance, ever a feast. It does not I so by the lapse of years nor by the succession of generations, its memories as fresh, its associations as beloved, its enti-usiasm as enthralling, as enrapturing as evir Mother church has preserved the history of the triumphs of 'atheriand and the affectionate Irish heart ins purably on twines the present with the past. The preacher, after showing the attachment and fidelity of the Irish race to Church and country, paid a high compliment tthe fair minded, broad viewed and intelligent people of all creeds and nation alities of this happy and prosperous town of Pembroke, and trusted that all would continue to work harmoniously together to safeguard the int rests of the dear Little Spanirock, the emblem of Irish faith, with the patient perseverance of the keen eyed 'beaver,' the emblem of its adopted and hospitable country.

Af er reviewing the most striking proofs of Ireland's stendfistness to the faith preached on the hills of Tara b their Apostle St. Patrick, and the heroic efforts she made for the preservation. development and welfare of her church he exported all to cherish the memories of the hardy proneers of religion is these parts and prayed that their vigit ent care from above would keep them without giving offence to any one will ingly, fast in the imperishable rock on which Christ built his church.

During the day the streets were full of promenaders, all wearing green badges.

In the evening the Town Hall was

crowded to the doors, and the concert given under the aussices of the Catholic Order of Foresters was in every way decided success. His Lardship the Bishop and R.v. Fathers La Tulippe Nolin, French and Renand Dobden and Kiernan were present and occupied seats at the front Rev Dr. Bayon was also present. Mayor Murray took the quair promptly, and after dwelling for a shert time on Irish history and the da which was being celebrated, spoke of the pleasure it gave him to see that although the town was crowded all day. there was not the slightest sign of int mperance. He connected all to reis no wall of separation. One is the member the teachings of the Great Father Matthew. The band then give a very line overture, and it was ind d p easant to note the great progress they have made under the tuition of Mr. A reading by Mr. F. E. Goodwin and a d-an were very much enjoyed Miss Mary Keho gave two delightful Irish songs-(the second as an encore), accompanied most effectively by Miss Nellie O'Connor Mr W. J. and Miss Douglass pleased everybody by their music Master John Bourk received an ovation; he is such a little boy and he sings so splendidly! He were plenty of green and a green cap, and his Irish song was a gem. A great and beautiful boquet was thrown to him, and the sudience would have him out again, but he merely came out and how a, creating great merriment. Prof. Wahl accompanied, and Master John scored a complete

> The band opened the second part by a splendid selectioon, and while prepara tions were being made for the presentation of the operetta, "The Irish May Day,' Prof. Wahl played a selection of frish airs on the piano. The operetta was eplendidly given; the manner in which the boys and girls spoke out their parts, and the harmonious way in which they rendered the beautiful Irish melo dies-in solo, duet, trio, quartette and chorus, reflected great credit (n their trainers, Prof. Wahl and Father La Tulippe. Mr. T. O'Brien, too, sang and acted well.

> The greater includes the less. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures scrotula, and may be depended upon to cure boils and pimples

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY...... MARCH 26, 1898

CATHOLICS AND THE THEATRE.

One of the subjects dealt with at the Catholic Winter School recently was "The Theatre." That such a subject should have been selected and approved by those who organized the Winter School shows the importance which is attached to it as a factor of modern life. The drama, as the lecturer, Mr. H. A. Adams, pointed out, seems to be the earliest form in which literature expresses itself. Students tell us that as soon as a language becomes sufficiently coherent to be used as a literary medium the nation seems irresistibly impelred to express its racial and ethical aspirations in the dramatic form. This rule seems invariable, because it is found to be operative not only among allied nations, which would naturally be affected by any common development, but among all nations. The drama was one of the earliest literary forms among the Greeks; and even the Hottentot, who has not yet learned to write, gives evidence, in his picture messages, etc., of the first faint glimmering of the dramatic instinct.

In order to understand how the drama is thus early developed, one should study the play of children. In the unspoiled and unconscious republic of the nursery dramatic instinct exists in its finest and fullest form. Before the child can read he acts magnificently. In this connection the other fact should be remembered, that philosophic enquirers have observed that the drama is always best at its beginning and declines in merit as time goes on. The same is true of children. The dramatic instinct in them is dulled as they grow up; and that faculty which first enabled them freely to express their meanings becomes eventually a means of veiling their thoughts. Thus the little girl who refuses to meet a visitor because "she don't like him," will, when she grows older, hasten forward with every demonstration of pleasure to greet the same individual, although the interval may have made no change in the sentiment with which she regards him. In the earlier stage her actions reflected her emotions; but now she "has that within that passes show." Where formerly she uttered what she thought, she now says only what she thinks second persons think she thinks. The period of spontaneous expression is past, and now her speech is preceded by a brief, unconscious calculation, in which she weighs facts and politenesses before opening her lips.

The drama is only the unfolded cosmos of that which the child's action is the microcosm. As the drama grows older and more self-conscious, richer in vocabulary, in epigram and the power to entertain, it diminishes in effectiveness and truthfulness.

This Mr. Adams illustrated by a review of the history of the drama since Shakespeare's time. A position of unapproachable pre-eminence is, by common consent, awarded to Shakespeare. This is because men realize that in Shakes peare they find themselves portrayed imitators, men are entertained by the polished elegance of epigram, and the subtle analysis of motive, but they feel that it is not the real observation of life but merely dissecting room fanalysis The old drama was the theatre where man performed actions, the new one is only the explanation why he does them. After Shakespeare there was a continuous deterioration in the drama, as it grew I they had contributed in literature and 1896

more sophisticated, more elaborate, and less natural. Almost before Snakespeare was cold in his grave it became drunk and disorderly, and finally expired in the horrible nightmare of Wicherly. But there have been strange revivals, such as those with which the names of Goldsmith and Sheridan had been identified, and thus the world had never liked a prophet to remind it of the better and nobler drama that had perished. In more recent days the forum and the studio had recorded continuous advances, but the drama has continued to decline. The plays of to day reflect, not what the dramatist himself thinks, but what he thinks we would like him to think. He writes about life what he believes will best fit in with the desires and views of his audience. He will with equal satisfaction write a smashing melodrama for a fifteen cents audience, or a glittering string of smutty epigrams for cultured Boston. To the modern dramatist life is to be analyzed. It is a self-conscious psychological problem. The old ideas of right and wrong action and naturalness are unknown to him. Only occasionally does genius break away sufficiently | The American revolution brought forth to remind us of what the drams might be and once was.

Mr. Adams believed that if Catholic opinion asserted itself with no uncertain sound the tone of the modern drams on this continent would be elevated and purified in a very short space of time; for Augustine Daly once informed him that fully seventy-five per cent of the theatre-going public in America are Catholics. Seeing that, next to the Church, the theatre has the greatest in fluence on the imagination and, through it, on the will and the moral nature, it is obviously incumbent upon them to insist that the theatrical performances to which they extend their patronage shall be clean and healthy, refined and elevat-

CATHOLIC IRELAND AND PROTESTANT ENGLAND.

That the people of England are fast becoming reconciled to the faith of their fathers is becoming more abundantly evident every year. The thoughts in spired by the recent commemoration of the landing of St. Augustine must have | given the movement of reconciliation a strong impetus. The solid foundations of the old faith were exposed to the view Mr. Justin McCarthy has expressed his of Protestants; and none of them, save those who are hopelessly blind and in- taken by M. Z da in regard to the decisvincibly ignorant, could have failed to | i.e. of the French Military Court in the discover their identity with the founds. Dreyfus case. "I honor the courage of tions on which rests the faith of these who are in communion with the Holy from the quietude of his study to stand See at the present day. The establish- | up, at any risk, for a great public princiment, too, of the Arche infraternity of pile" Now, everybody, except Mr. Justin Our Lady of Compassion for the conversion of England, and the part which Catholics of France are taking in its promotion, may well be regarded as full novelist, this scoffer at everything that pation? Mr. Adams believes that the and nationality of which he was always of promise. The volume of prayers for Catholics hold in pious reverence, to answer to both these questions is: By the undoing of the evil effected by the | write the criminal libels for which he | keeping clearly in view the end which so called Reformation is ever increasing and the grace of hundreds of conversions is doubtless being daily obtain- and his quenchless thirst after public of the individual and of society as a ed in this way.

But the most efficacious agency, under which have occurred in England during says in this connection :the past half century, is undoubtedly the Irish Catholic element of the population. Wherever he goes, the Irish Catholic brings his Church and his faith and his fervent piety with him; and in revenge for the burning of thousands of Irish peasant homes together with their inmates, the flogging. the torturing, of thousands more in the open air, the innumerable outrages on women and children, which brought on the rebellion of 1798, and revenge for the centuries of terrible persecution which preceded that uprising, the Irish Catholic has brought back to the true Faith, from which he himself never swerved under the mightiest temptations, half at least of the best intellects and the most saintly hearts in England. This is a wonderful testimony to the strength of the missionary spirit which St. Patrick infused into his chosen people. And that the sublimity of his Faith has lent ardor to his patriotism is witnessed by the world-wide scale on which the centenary of '98 is being celebrated.

A GREAT IRISHMAN,

The name of Father Fallon, of Ottawa University, is a household word amongst Irish Canadians, especially those of them who take an interest in wholesome and manly sports. On the stude to of the institution in which he is a distinguished professor, as well as upon all who have the pleasure of his personal acquaintance, he has left the impress of a charming individuality remarkably potent for good; and wherever his sphere of duty may lie in the future it may safely be predicted that the influence of exactly as they really are. In the plays | that individuality will be exercised esof modern authors, like Sardou and his pecially for the benefit of the rising generation of Irish Canadians.

> A lecture was delivered by Father Fallon a few evenings ago on 'Edmund Burke, a Builder of the British Empire'; and, as might have been expected, it attracted a large and distinguished audience. After reviewing the important parts that Irishmen had played in the history of Great Britain, and how greatly Nov. 13, Dec. 11, 1895, and January 8,

parliament and on the battlefield to the formation of the British Empire he proceeded with his subject.

"The year 1729," he said, "saw the birth of Barke, and the city of Dablin was his birthplace. He was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and began his great work in 1765. It was at this time that, by his powerful eloquence and advanced ideas, he was so potent a factor in the building of the English fabric. England was passing through a critical period in her history. Four great dramas were about to be enacted. Americans were in revolt; Hastings was opposing India; Ireland was suffering from tyranny, and France was being cut asunder with internal troubles. Burke played an important part in the vicissitudes of each. Throughout his life he, on every occasion, advocated the rights of his native land. Strong were his appeals for justice, but they were passed over unbeeded. It was but last week that his endeavors in behalf of Ireland had assumed a tangible form in the bill that was entered in the English House of Commons for the relief of Ireland. again the strong utterances of Burke. He entreated the parliament of England to settle the differences that existed in an amicable manner and give the Amer-

ican colonies responsible government." "Had his advice been followed." continued Father Fallon, "the United States would have been saved to England. The poor, oppressed and downtrodden people of India, who were suffering from the galling yoke of Warren Hastings, met a gallant defender in Edmund Burke. He succeeded in having Hastings impeached. His speech against Hastings in the House of Commona was one of the finest in the English language. Again the French Revolution proved him a friend of good government. His reflections on that event would last as long as the English language."

The gifted speaker brought his lecture to a close with a masterly retrospect of Burke's life and the influence which his work had exerted towards the ultimate shaping of England's power and great-

ZOLA'S SYMPATHIZERS.

It is with surprise that we note that warm approval of the course recently a writer," he says, "who comes out of the church, by which all things are McCarthy, knows that it was not courage, nor devotion to a great public principle, that prompted this uncleanly | them, and when to refrain from particihas been punished. It was, as we have they profess to have in view. They all previously stated, his excessive vanity, notoriety.

God, in the remarkable conversions of a leading American daily newspaper

I am surprised to see how unreasonably strong is the sympathy manifested in America for Zola. I do not belong to those who claim that this talent was bought, and that he was acting merely as the spokesman of an Israelitish syndicate. On the contrary, I prefer to think that he has no monetary interest in the affair, but I also believe that the motives which pushed him were not purely patriotic. There was a large part of vanity in his 'passion for light;' and his past career justifies me in this con viction. Like Guy de Maupassant he has more than once in its course shown symptoms of suffering from that mental aberration known as la folie de la grandeur.' With de Maupassant, however, it took the form of servile reverence for rank and titles (the only book ever seen on his study table, it is said, was the Gotha Almanach), while with Zola it runs towards a love of power and notoriety. There is at bottom something of the demagogue in his composition. He likes to feel that he holds and sways the masses. If he had been gifted with a readier tongue, he would, so he himself declares, have plunged into political life; but rather than accept the insignificant role of silent deputy, incapable of shining in the tribune, he has preferred to remain a private citizen, a private citizen, however, who is constantly before the public. There is, in fact, no writer in France so ready to take the gallery into his cosidence as he Every detail of his literary profession is noised abroad—the number of documents collected, the journeys taken, the prodigious labor necessary to the preparation of each volume, his physical pains and his mental disillusions-all are re gistered, and he seems to walk encircled by a luminous cloud of publicity. As to his own opinion of his importance, we are no longer in doubt, for after Daudet's death—at his grave indeed—he ex-claimed. There were three literary giants in France, Goncourt, Daudet and myself Goncourt and Daudet have gone : I alone remain.'

Mr. Justin McCarthy himself takes from his praise of Zola's conduct what ever point it had by adding: 'I have no means of forming any opinion as to the guilt or innecence of Dreyfus.'

We would feel greatly indebted to any of our readers if they could favor us with copies of the TRUE WITNESS of each of the following dates: March 20 and 27. THE NATIONAL CELEBRATION,

TRUKE WIENESS AND COMPOLICE OF BONDORE

The San Francisco Monitor administers a well-merited rebuke to the Irish societies of its district who bring into their St. Patrick's Day entertainments "the stage Irishman with his infamous accent and slum-reeking wit." We are happy to be able to say that such a rebuke would be uncalled for in Montreal. The entertainments, dramatic and musical, on the 17th, were all of a very high order, as well also the orations delivered on the occasion. The annual procession was more imposing than ever, conspicuous in it being the local branches of the AO.H., whose handsomely uniformed Knights formed a spectacle at once unique and picturesque.

The secular press reports of the various events were meagre and, as usual, inaccurate. Full and reliable ac ounts of them were given only in the TRUE WIT-NESS-a fact which we hope our friends and well wishers will appreciate in a practical way.

THE CATHOLIC LAYMAN AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS.

A masterly address was that delivered at the Catholic Winter School, which holds its sessions this year in New Orleans, by Mr. Henry Austin Adams, the distinguished convert. His theme was the duty which the individual Catholic layman owes to himself and to the society, or, in other words, the social conditions, by which he is surrounded at the present day. It is an unquestionable fact that what we call society is now in a transition period, when nearly all cherished institutions are undergoing severe tests. Existing social conditions are of great importance to the Catholic layman, because of the perils which they possess for him on one hand, and the vast opportunities for doing good which they afford him, on the other.

The perils which confront the Catholic layman in the social conditions of to day do not come, as Mr. Adams well states, from Protestantism or its attacks; for Protestantism is a wornout, effete system of ethics, reduced to the last tenuous thread of speculation, and no longer to be feared. The peril comes from within, and lies in the layman's liability to overlook his opportunities and to neglect his duties. What is needed is the realization of the meaning of the great principle of Catholic teaching, constantly affirmed in every department judged by referring them to the end for which all life was called into existence. How, then, shall the Catholic see the end to which these social movements tend: How shall he know when to take part in assert to have for object the happiness whole. But is that the end for which Here is what the Paris correspondent the Catholic should look? Is the measure of civilization the degree of physical comfort that it has given us? classes. Are we more civilized because we use electric lights and have introduced sanitary plumbing? All these things are good in their way, but a civilization which rises no higher than them fails to dual is fitted to accomplish the end of place in the city of God.

What the Catholic layman should feel is that his faith is the only true philosophy of life, and that, in the words of Mr. Adams, "in all things, even the most minute affairs of daily life, he must be positively either a Catholic or an anti Catholic"-that is to say, he | was ever unbeeded; no good work ever must be a man of action as a Catholic. proud of his religion and mindful of the duties it places upon him, never afraid to let it be known that he is a Catholic, always ready to act as a staunch Catholic ought to act; or he must be a lukewarm, an indifferent, or a timid, cowardly and inactive Catholic, which in many cases is tantamount to being an anti-Catholic. No matter what may be his position in life, he will find duties at hand which he is fully competent to to the clergy and the religious orders. perform, just as he will find before him perils in the shape of temptations to overlook his opportunities, and to neglect his duties both as a Catholic and as a member of society.

The number of Catholic laymen who succumb to the social influences which tend to make them ashamed of their life long devotedness in this respect faith and recreant to the trust confided to them by their Church is, Mr. Adams believes, on the increase. What is to loved and on Saturday, day of consecrabe done in order to counteract these influences? Mr. Adams relies less upon Catholic organizations than upon Catholic individual effort. "Whatever is to be done it will in its last analysis reduce itself to individual effort. If but one man were to realize his duty and resolve to be a better Catholic, it would be a step in the right direction. What each Catholic layman should do is to try to shape society so that it will accord with the great end for which the world exlists. The types described by that young | S.J., rector of St. Mary's College, Rev. G | body on Sunday evening next.

Catholic Pole, Sienkiewicz, in Quo Vadis, were not yet extinos. Reading that book, one might justly say: 'Rome under the Cosars was the same as the world in 1898.' Petronius etill lounges at our club windows. But the finer characters, like the slave Ursus, who appear in the book, are happily also still with us; and the call which is made to every Catholic layman is large enough to comprehend them all."

for celebrating their National Festival with so much enthusiasm, but a greater authority than they has declared that no man can be truly loval to the country of his adoption who does not love the land of his birth. Moreover, public men of eminence both in England, the United States and Canada have repeatedly ex- For Our Special Twelve-Page St. pressed their warm sympathies with Patrick's Day Number. pressed their warm sympathies with nations? societies. Speaking at the St, Patrick's Day banquet last week in Toronto, Sir Oliver Mowat, Lieutenant. Governor of Ontario, said: 'The opinion has often been stated that national societies are prejudicial to the growth of a Canadian sentiment. My opinion, formed from long observation of members of these societies, is that they do not cease to be Canadians when they join them. In fact, I have not found that those people who keep aloof from the national societies make any better Canadians than those who do not. On the same occasion, the Rev. Dr. Dewart said: 'Love of country, especially love of native land, is a great principle that has been placed in our nature by the Creator himself. I heartily approve of the existence of these national societies. I think the man who does not entertain a kindly sympathy and sentiment for the country from which he came is a man of little worth.' Lord Aberdeen spoke, as he had frequently spoken before, in a similar strain. It is the men who cherish the memory of their native land who have built up the Canadian nation, and who are as ready today as they have shown themselves to be in the past to shed their blood in its defence.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Alfred McVev.

In this issue it is our painful duty to record the death of an estimable young Irish Canadian in the person of Mr. Alfred McVey, who for nearly two decades had been associated with the well known publishing establishment of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., of this city.

Deceased was universally estectaed for his genial and kindly disposition, and was widely known in the circles of our religious orders, as well as in the ranks of laymen.

Mr. McVey, for many years, was a prominent worker in national and literary societies, in a number of which he occupied important positions.

He was a kind son and devoted brother, a devout Catholic and a most enthusias tic advocate of every undertaking having for its object the welfare of the religion so staunch a supporter.

His death, which was the result of some week's of illness, was not wholly unexpected, and he passed away fortified by the rights of the Church, and all the consolation of religion.

The funeral, which took place to St. Patrick's Church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted, was attended by a large number of citizens of all

Mrs. D. O'Brien.

In the death of Mrs. D. O'Brien the Catholic community of Montreal has sustained an unusual loss. Though an invalid for years, confined to her bed answer the Catholic test of civilization, for long intervals of time, the deceased which is the degree in which the indivi- lady led a saintly, even, it may be said, an apostolic life, so lively was her zeal, so great her devotion to the interests of his existence and to take his proper charity and religion, practising all the time the solid virtues of an exemplary Christian. Her patience in suffering, her humility, her pity, so free from pretence or exaggeration, her scrupulous observance of charity in speech, all were sources of the deepest edification to

those who knew her. Her hand was forever outstretched in charity to the poor; no tale of misery found her indifferent. In her days of health, amongst other beautiful Christian customs, she made it a rule each year to dress, chiefly by the work of her own hands, five children for First Communion, and at Christmas an old man, woman and a child, in honor of the Holy Family. Her clear, calm judgment, her quick intelligence, remained unobscured to the last, and she heard with pleasure all that was going on in the outside world, regarding especially the Church and its interests. One of her special devotions through life was She educated young men for the priesthood, she aided missionaries and other priests in a variety of ways, for she had a rare ingenuity in finding out how best to help others. By a happy coincidence not only the parochial clargy of St. Anthony's, but the Jesuits, Franciscans and even Trappists were represented at her death bed. It thus seemed as if her

was rewarded even in this life. She passed away on the Feast of St. Joseph, whom she had ever tenderly tion to Mary, whose little office she had made it her custom to recite, she received the last Sacraments and all possible graces and indulgences.

Her obsequies, which were most impressive, the music being particularly solemn and admirably rendered, were at the handsome new church of St. Anthony, which was crowded to the doors. At the request of the deceased, Rev. E J. Devine, S.J., was the celebrant of the Mass, Rev. J. Donnelly, pastor of St. Anthony's, deacon, and Rev. Father Ambrose, O.S.F. sub deacon. In the Sanctuary were Very Rev. A. Turgeon,

O'Bryan, SJ, rentor of Loyols College, Rev. Fathers Devlin S.J., O'Donnell of St. Mary's, and O'Meara of St. Gabriel's. Mrs. O'Brien left one son, Mr. Edward Gethin of New York, and four daughters, Mrs. McMahon of Ottawa and the Misses Gethin. The latter have taken a prom. inent part in many charitable works in the city, the eldest, Miss Mary Gethin, having devoted herself to the Montreal Free Library, of which she is President, and to which she has rendered incalculable services. The family have not only the sympathy of a large number of friends in their bereavement, but the consolation of witnessing the beautiful Some people may sneer at the Irish end of a beautiful life. For truly Mrs.

> ideal of a valiant woman. A. T. S.

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

O'Brien most nearly approached in all

the details of her existence the Scriptural

It is thus our contemporary, the Canadian Freeman, and a number of our subscribers, speak of our special twelvepage St. Patrick's Day number;

(KINGSTON FREEMAN.)

A number of our exchanges issued very worthy St. Patrick's Day numbers. Among them the Montreal TRUE WIT-NESS deserves special mention. It was an excellent production of twelve pages, printed on fine green paper, and laden with portraits and matter very interest. ing to Irish Catholics. A beautiful por. trait of Archbishop Bruchesi adorns its front page. On the whole it was a creditable issue and reflects much credit on the enterprising management.

Please permit me to congratulate you upon the excellence of the St. Patrick's number of your paper. Besides giving splendid reports of all the entertain. ments of 17th March, it contains read. ing matter of great interest to Iriah Canadians.

E. B DEVIUS.

I was very much pleased with the St. Patrick's Day number of the Ture WITNESS. Its artistic appearance was creditable, and certainly the matter chosen, editorially, and otherwise, is something that the descendants of the men of '98 should feel proud of. Wair selections had the right ring about the m. 'The Men of '98,' by Anna T. Sadlier, was food for those Irishmen who are aparmitic in Irish affairs. 198 in a Nutshell. as an historical calendar, is something worth reading. The Banner d Harp. including some legendary tales of the famous instrument; 'Who Frage to Speak of '98' by Prof. John Kelle II grand, S. E., and 'Ireland's Patriot Prices in gether with the eloquent sermon of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi, is the said of literature the Hibernians reci, and will read during this memorable marks 98. It you continue in your good work I have no doubt but your efforts will be appreciated, as it is proverbial with our people to be grateful. The enthusiasm among our Irish Societies in organizing for the coming celebration, to pay tribute to the men of '98, is an evidence that their heroic efforts, after a lapse of 100 years, are as fresh and green in our memories as the happy days of our

W. RAWLEY, County President A.O II.

The St. Patrick's Day number of the TRUE WITNESS & a very creditable one. The literary part of the paper is excel-

> DR. BROSSEAU, L.D.S., 7 St. Lawrence street.

The True Witness is to be congratulated upon the excellence of its St. Patrick's Day number.

P. F. McCAFFREY.

The TRUE WITNESS illustrated St. Patrick's Day number is a souvenir worthy of the great celebration of '98. It reflects credit on its publishers.

E. Mansfield,

The Shoeist.

The copy of your illustrated St. Patrick's Day number was such an admirable one that I herewith encloses eventylive cents in stamps and list of my friends addresses, with a request that you will forward a copy to each at your earliest convenience.

T HENNESSY.

Newcastle.
A splendid number. Exceed dall expectations, the best I have seen. F. CASEY, Contractor.

The St. Patrick's Day number is the best ever issued by the TRUE WITNESS.
W. E. DORAN, Architect.

The management of the True WITNESS deserves great credit for the enterprise it has shown in publishing such a creditable St. Patrick's Day number.

J. G. KEYNEDY. Clothier, St. Lawrer ce Screet.

THEATRICAL MECHANICAL ASSOCIA-TION.

The Theatrical Mechanical Association, No. 44, of this city, is actively

engaged in arranging for their third annual benefit entertainment. Mr. W. J. Furlong, stage manager, Queen's Theatre, is chairman of the committee, and is ably assisted by C. Gunwood, L. D. Thibault, J. Gorman, J. Raymond and George Arless, jr. Through the generosity of Mr Sparrow, who fully recognizes the great amount of work done by this charitable association, he has kindly placed at their dispossi free the Academy of Music. The date set aside is one afternoon in the week of April 18th. Miss Beryl Hope and her entire company will appear, as will also several of the vaudeville acts from the Theatre Francais and Royal. In the past these entertainments have been rare treats, the patronage has been most liberal, and the lodge has benefited much thereby.

The Executive Committee of the '98 Centenary beld special session on Thursday evening, when considerable business of a routine kind was transacted. They will submit their report to he general

The state of the s

INSOLVENCY LEGISLATION.

A Private Member Introduces a Bill.

It is said to Have the Support of Business Men Generally-Premier Laurier's Views Upon the Subject.

There seems to exist a variety of opinion regarding the question of reviving in some form the old Insolvent Law. Mr. Fortin (Laval) introduced a bill respecting insolvency last week. In out-1875 the agitation for the passage of equitable Dominion legislation on this line had been urged. In a matter of this

mation and assistance possible. favor of it.

insolvent is required to render all infor-

The Premier Speaks.

would be difficult to prepare a better sets, but the measure than the one submitted to the House. Of course it may not be absoalso and prepared a measure.

MEASURE.

make this a government measure, for pression of opinion on both sides of the the reason that it is to be apprenented. House on the question.

measure, and above all things preparing a deeper soil for Celtic nationsuch a bill should be treated ality than has ever been found before, not as a political one, but simply from a | and appeal through it to the heart of commercial point of view and from no mankind. A host of scholars are now other. I would recall that the insolvency law which lasted from 1864 down to 1875, and was then reconstructed upon the same lines, was introduced and of Ireland are uniting for their common carried through, not by the government task."
of Sir John Ahbott, who at that time
was a prominent supporter of the administration, but was not in the cabinet. That measure was introduced by SirJohn Abbott, and was carried through as we know with the assistance of the government, but not as a ministerial

PREVIOUS LEGISLATION.

In 1875 the government of Mr. Maclining its main provisions he said that kenzie undertook to recast that law, and ever since the repeal of the old law in they proposed the new bill as a minis terial measure. From that moment, as we all remember, without looking into the motives which dictated what took place, the bill was treated as a political importance the law should be the same | question, and made one of the grounds for the entire Dominion. The present of attack against the administration in the elections of 1878. There is a division bill was the product of the Montreal of opinion as to whether or not there Board of Trade. In its main provisions should be an insolvency law applying to it followed the measure proposed by Sir Mackenzie Bowell in 1894. It is proposed that all assignments shall be compulsory. The measure will not be applicable to former the professional manufacture in the proposed that all assignments shall be compulsory. The measure will not be applicable to former the professional manufacture in cluded in this bill, but plicable to farmers or professional men, the provision is inserted that the aliquidator is to be appointed and she debts of non-traders—that is to say, farmers and machining and an one of the say, farmers and machining and an one of the say, farmers and machining and an one of the say, farmers and machining and an one of the say, farmers and machining and an one of the say, farmers and machining and an one of the say, farmers and machining and an one of the say, farmers and machining and an one of the say of the mers and mechanics and so on, are not to be affected by this law. If, as a result nobly proved that, when the time Mr. Boursess supported the bill, and Messrs. Augers and Monk also spoke in discharge from his liability, that discharge is not to apply under this bill to the debts he may owe to nontraders, such as farmers, mechanics and Sir Wilfrid Laurier said the govern- professional men. Perhaps this will rement, before announcing its policy, would learn the sense of the House. He added: In so far as I have been able to knowledge has been held to be an follow the outline of the provisions of almost insuperable difficulty in passing this bill, I think we may all agree that such a measure. It is always an invidif we are to have an insolvency law, it lous thing to deprive a man of his as-

LAWS OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC intely perfect in all its details. I cannot in this respect are, I believe, superior to for my part, reluctantly as I have to say it, accept the compliment which was paid us a moment ago by Mr. Monk when he said that the government would be better able to devise a law of this cature than a private member. As I have such a compliment coming from alue such a compliment coming from sets are not sufficient to meet his liabili-ne who is not overburdened with confi-ties, he cannot make any contract where ience in the government, still I cannot by he would deprive any of his creditors accept it altogether. The remark has of the right of sharing, share and share isen made that this is a measure which alike, in the estate with all other creditshould have been introduced by the ers, In some of the other provinces, a sovernment. The government have had man can make an assignment and give this subject under their consideration a preference to some of his creditors for some months. Indeed, it is not new, whom he chooses to favor, or he may by the late government considered it make contracts which will practically make him insolvent, which will deprive himself of all the assets which he has, and leave nothing to the other creditors. Before the Government undertakes to In so far as the present government facilitate the passage of the measure, I s concerned, we have been reluctant to think we have a right to have an ex-

Continued from First Page.

the old world for the unsurpassed illuminations and manuscripts, for the tinely wrought ornaments of chased metals and precious stones, go spell out the inscriptions on the ancient monuments; go live with her people, and trace the connection of modern folklore with the days when kings and chieftains were as demi gode, and who still haunt the land-by every path they gather, by every old thorn tree they may be found—these shee who still represent that race of great De Danaan magician kings, who, when conquered by the Milesians, retreated to palaces beneath each fairy hill. There they hold high court, and from there they sally forth, sometimes to do good, and to bake and spin and work for mortals while they sleep, like their kindred in the Highlands of Scotland, but oftener to do harm and to carry off the young and fair to their fairy abodes.

Do you doubt whether those beliefs still linger? Then you have not lived among the Celts in the Highlands of scotland or of Ireland; you have not seen them avoid a fairy ring, or speak low when passing the haunts of the brownies or kelpies lest 'they' or 'the others' shoul hear and be annoyed; you have not seen the care with which pertain stones are cherished as means whereby to preserve the children and the cattle from being bewitched; and you have not stood as I have stood, on a wild stony mountain overlooking the troubled waters of the Atlantic, amidst a score of rude, pathetic graves of young men and muidens who had been drowned while crossing over to the mainland, and there heard tell of the golden city which had appeared fr m out of the sea to those who were burying their dead, while strains of weird music filled the air with its pathetic strains:

They hear music in the night, Through the isle of all delight, Flash of beauty's diad-m With the white cloud over them.

I speak of these passing superstitions of the present only to remind ourselves how deeply the beliefs of the past have ingrained themselves in the hearts of the Celtic people and how colored their whole lives and environment are with the sense of the supernatural, which is the inheritance of the unknown past, standing up fully armed with his face Continuing, she said : And now we come set towards his enemies. to the god kings of Ireland-the magic working great De Danaan.' Again the legend assigns Greece as their birthplace, but they had to fly the land to escape the vengeance of those over whom they had worked their spells, and wandering by way of Scandinavia and Caledonia. Arriving there in a thick mist with Firbolgs to surrender the country where to this day the country is the Firbolgs were utterly routed and served it before it be altogether too late. The Lord Mayor of London has held a served it before it be altogether too late.

the A way of the strainer of the section of

made to retire to their fortresses in Connaught, whilst their conquerors worked the r incantations and reigned in their stead for fully one hundred and fifty

And this is how these are described: Fair haired, vengeful, large; every he knows, he is open and truthful as to plunderer, every musical person; the what he thinks, and for your life you professors of musical and entertaining performances, who are adepts in all Druidical and magical arts; these are the descendants of the Tuatha De Danaan in Erin.' To this race we are indebted for the name of Ecin, it being taken from Erithe daughter of the great King Dagda, whilst the bardic names Banba and Fola were also taken from her two sisters; and to Dagda herself is ascribed the creation of the wonderful burial mound of New Grange on the Boynetwo acres in extent, and its chambers and carved stones and memorials are stillintact.

One day the great De Danaans saw a fleet of thirty ships appear on the Atlantic, and although they raised a dense fog to protect themselves, yet the invaders effected a landing and they in their turn demanded the country. Much pur-leying was the result—much surprise a the possession of a common tongue -much examination of the differ ences on one another's arms, and finally an arbitrator was chosen -a Druid--from amongst the new comers. He decided against his own people. Would modern warriors acquiesce readily in such a decision? No sooner had they embarked than the magician De Danaans raised furious winds and tempests which wrecked many of the ships with several of their chieftains. But a remnant escaped, and coming to land, took possession of the country, about 1000 BC. and established the dynasty which was to reign over Ireland for two thousand years and which claims no less a representative on

its throne than Queen Victoria.

I fain would ret rn to the heroes and heroines of pre Christian times, and yet time forbids me even to allude to Machn, of the Golden Hair, and Mevo, the mighty Queen of Connaught, of Cucula inn, the Commander of the Red Branch Knights, Conn. of the Hundred Battles, or of Cormac MacArt, the model of majesty, magnificence and beauty, the scholar and the law maker as well as the warrior. Niall, of the Nine Hostages, Finn the Founder of the Fina and of Laegaire, the last pagan king of the time of St. Patrick, who was buried in other who is so truly fitted for the task pagan fashion, as he lived and died.

To St. Patrick we owe the preservation of early legendary lore. He loved the old stories which were so loved of the people and which were at that time only passed down orally through the schools of the bards. He directed that they for generations through Europe they at should be preserved for future genera last arrived on the north coast of Ireland | tions in writing, and when remonstrated with for preserving legends, he consulted which they had enveloped themselves, approval and bade him continue in his they sent forth a hereld to they sent forth a herald to summon the work. After reading one of the "Three The result was the four days with these words: Further, he would bloody conflict of Cong, near Sligo, have the folk lore, the fairy tales and the traditions of the present day gathered

that the moment the government did And by these means he calls on the so, it might be treated as a political Irish throughout the world to join in

> Her Excellency was most happy in her peroration.

The Stage from the Standpoint of a Catholic.

Mr. Henry Austin Adams, M. A., at the

Winter School.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21, 1898. The reports of the winter school in New Orleans are again encouraging and tell of success. When we look back on the eight years that have passed since the beginning of 1890 it seems that we have really accomplished a great deal for the every-day life of Catholics that are in the world of the day, but not of it, as the non-Catholic world prides itself on being in it and of it. Catholics have arrived for it, they were capable of showing themselves up-to-date quite as eagerly and earnestly, and far more sensibly, than the freest thinker among then. For Catholics know that there are and must ever be limits to thought and science, and they are not to be hurried blindly into the adoption of every new dream or theory or idle vision franctically forced upon their notice by the dreamer, the the rist or the visionary. But they can think, and they like to think, and they are ready to think deeply. The summer schools and the winter schools have gathered in so many, and found so many interested and able to study out the questions brought before them, that the weakest and most timid among us are feeling that, after all, we have a right to help to set the mistakes of the past and the errors of the future in all sorts of diverse ways, running easily in the grooves of right thinking and doing. Mr. Henry Austin Adams has done his usual good work at New Orleans. Men have gifts as varied as there are men, and Mr. Adams certainly has in a pre-eminent degree the gift of persuasive speech. Such a lecturer I have never heard, and I have tried many. It is not, persups, that he exceeds in his presence the charms of other orators, although he has a pleasant and earnest voice, a trank and tearless face, and a thoroughly unconstrained and delightfully unaffected manner; but he is so earnest, so contiding, so sure of your own good intentions. From the very first word he seems to be looking on you with the conviction that you want to know all you can learn of the matter before you, and that he must tell you what he has lear; ed so that you may go on to clearer knowledge, and help him and all the world in your turn. Then he tells what can't think any differently. What an through the actor's use of it. Ob, to immerse power such a lecturer wields The Creator fitted him for the work he

He i as been

is doing, and he does it well. I have not

heard him this year, for he has been at St. Ann's end of the city-miles and

miles away from the other end-and I

have had so much to do; but I have

heard him several times in former years, and I wish I might hear him

TREATING THE VENED QUESTIONS or theatres and theatre going before the Winter School, in one of his lectures, and what he said-from the report-was interesting and fearless. He does not hesitate to speak 'right out' when he feels that he has cause for plain speech, and when he knows that he is right, and with the Church. The theatre is certainly a wonderful power. Shall it be for good or for evil? There is one thing that leads me to believe that it shall yet -and before long—be a power for good. Did it ever occur to you that it is a singular fact all Catholio taste seems to kindle to its deepest interest and greatest ability in the direction of the theatre? Of whatever race, Catholic young people enjoy acting, and delight in seeing a play from the time they are tiny school children. In Catholic schools, in Catholic orphaniges, in Catholic 'Homes'. even in Catholic protectories, the young people enter fully into the spirit of a play, and tread with eager life the narrowest or the widest stage. Mr. Adams says in his lecture that Augustin Daly tells nim three-quarters of the theatre going public in the United States-and that means the most enthusiastic and generous theatre going public in the world-are Citholics. Think, then, of the responsi-bility laid in Catholic hands! The theatrical manager provides for the ple sure of the theatre-going public, and as they are pleased, so is the stage tricked out. Let but that Catholic threequarters of his patrons command it, and a better and a higher style of art must be the result. It is the Catholic who is to 'elevate the stage" and there is no as the educated Catholic-educated, that is, in every sense of the word, with heart and mind and soul trained and strengthened by the study of his Faith, of its definitions of right and wrong, its laws of beauty and fitness, and the deeper knowledge it gives him of life and its use and abuse. The rapid advance of the Catholic public in the manifestation of its education -- for it was, until recently, too shy and too humble in its showing of its powers-will embolden it to approve or disapprove of the matter presented to amuse it, and

THE STAGE AS A GOOD CATHOLIC WOULD HAVE IT

will lack no element of beauty, pathos, wit, or grandeur Tragedy and comedy /</u>}

An Ad. all A's.

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Antagonists acknowledging Allan's ascendancy and administrative ability are estonished and aghast at Always abjuring abortive admixtures and accepting articles attested authentic. All an alvertises accord-

ingly—array affirming assertions. Admiring armies assemble apace, all agog, approving and applauding Allan's associations, auxiously await-

Attentive and active attaches attend Allan's apartments (all adjoining) admitting excivals.

Amiable and affable assistants, adepts at apparel, accompany anybody around, advising and adminishing. alert and accommodating-advancing acceptable arguments. Above adjuncts are all accelerating Allan's advance.

Athletes and acrobats appreciating appropriate apparel allowing ample across scores at Alban's, Antepaschal atmosphere approaching.

Appropriate articles arriving. Adipose and angular-ascertain Allan's approximations.

one instance of a Cataolic actor. David

Garrick, in the past, was a Catholic and

day. The interesting memoirs and let i

ranked high, much as they do now, are

is her testimony to his worth and the

home-life of the two. Mary Anderson

has been our example as well as our de-

demand as the public will be supplied.

And if three quarters of the theatre going

public is Catholic, upon Catholics, then,

must rest the responsibility, the blame,

and the diegrace of the not only vile but

ridiculously foolish and silly matter that

the stage teems with, night after night,

for months. There is always a brighter

and a better future possible whilst there

is a future at all. Mr. Adams has spoken

his good word in New Orleans. If it is echoed from the east and from the west.

to north and to south, what a harvest

may be reaped from his sowing! And

those who take up the seed and cast it

forth shall reap with him of its fullness

when the harvest is brought to ripe fruit

ECHOES FROM ENGLAND.

Continued from First Page,

was Major Banes, M.P., and the vote

polled was Father Ring, 15 563; Major

Bunes, 12,157; while the Archdeacon of

Essex mustered only 7.180 votes. The Conservatives Unionists and Progress

sives all supported Father Ring, and he

goes on the new Board, having received

didate at any previous election.

not only over 2000 votes more than

The Distress in Ireland.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

and perfect completion.

times without reckoning yet to come, ters of a time when wit and learning

Additional anon. Adieu!

1885 and 1885 Potes, Dam. St. | | | | | Athless Palignoite & Go. |

The stories that we read and orget may be far better set forth ne stage, and to a wider circle, so range of int-flect and observation oncerned, for ten people will learn a what they see and near where one ald master the black and white magic the painted page, gather its leasure of imagination only. Therein lies the power of the stage as a teacher and a preacher. How wonderfully the tones of the voice linger with the listener's construction, we are that for the flate decrease and far may and that most every find the wirely returns, years after, the grace of movement, the changing every pression of the lace! The simplest and self-evident truth, one with which as elf-evident truth, one with which one of long familiar as to have reached to a nobil to a Notwert day him the Cret Cre copyring of the Cret State of district of districtions of the State of the State

a good one, and the greatest actor of his the severe distress, amounting to actual famine, which exists in counties Mayo, Galway, Clare, and Kerry. His Lordship makes an appeal, and hopes to be no more interesting in any particular able to send assistance, in company with than where they refer to Garrick's home the cities of Manchester, Sulford, and life, to Garrick, the man, as well as Gar Liverpool, which have already generrick, the actor. That good Protestant ously contributed. The distress in Ireand brilliant 'blue stocking' of the last | land represents absolute want of food. land represents absolute want of food. century, Hannah More, fived through | Seeds are wanted for the next crop, and every winter for twenty years (or spent | in the meantime food and clothing will the London 'season,' at least! with have to be provided for the poor who are Garrick and his wife and editying indeed in terrible want.

Death of an Eminent Priest.

light in the present, too. Let Catholic The death has just been announced of spectators but show themselves as up- one of the most famous of the Jesuit right, as stalwart, as faithful Catholics Fathers of Eigland, in the person of the as have Catholic actors and actresses, R.v. William Lyre, brother of Archand the stage will be 'elevated'-far | bishop Lyre of Glasgow. The deceased beyond the reach of Mrs. Langtry, or was 75 years of age at the time of his Mrs. James Potter, crany of their clique death. The funeral services were most We complain and listen to complaints imposing in their character. of the plays presented to us. It remains with us to change all that. What we

WELL KNOWN VIOLINIST

Traveled Extensively Throughout the Provinces - Interesting Statements Concerning His Experience.

STELLARTON, N.S .- James R. Murray, a well known violinist, of this place, who has traveled extensively throughout the Provinces, makes this statement:

"I was running down in health and my weight fell off from 175 to 150 pounds. Prescriptions did me but little good. My trouble was called nervous dyspepsia. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and after taking five bottles I was greatly benefited. I feel as well now as ever in my life, and have increased in fiesh so that I now weigh 177 pounds. I am well known in this part of the country, having followed my profession, that of a violin musician for the last 26 years. I gladly tell my friends what Hood's Sarsaparilla has done for me. Before I began taking the medicine I did not have any ambition, but now all is changed and my dyspeptic trouble perfectly cured." JAMES R. MURRAY.

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, do not be induced to buy any substitute. Be sure to get Hood's.

Hood's Pills with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

were given him at the previous election, but he has also received over 2,000 votes Full assortment of Carpets and Oilcloths, at MERRILL'S CARPET Store, No. 1661 Notre ore than were polled by any can-



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Best Yet Offered REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only-Fegular value \$8 76

We have 5 different putterns equally asgood which we will olose mit at \$1,95 each. Special values in all limes of Farniture for the balance of this we will store your purchases

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WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., London Ont .: Canada.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

Ta recent meeting of the Household Economic Association of New York, the question of domestic service was the subject under discussion. Mrs. Nathan, the principal speaker, in referring to the responsibility and obligation of the housekeeper, and the corresponding responsibility and abligation of the houseworker, said:

"In factory and shop the wages are ten, with the prospect of a further reduction to eight. The privileges are enumerated with circumspection and with due regard to customary rules, In the household the wages are high, an average cook receiving the same salary as a teacher, but the hours are long and irregular. For the one the externals of home are provided, but for the other there are no claims upon the employer outside of business hours. Some household economists contend that the provision of the home should be taken away to insure shorter hours for the houseworker, but the privileges of a home are often the incentives that bring young girls into its protection.

"It seems to me," she added, "that to undo present conditions the best thing is to shorten the hours and arrange household work so as not to average more than sixty hours a week."

Among the essentials with which every housekeeper should see the nouseworker provided, Mrs. Nathan enumerated a comfortable bedroom, all her own; the use of a bath, and a room where she may receive visitors. If there is no other room the kitchen should be provided with an evening dress.

Mrs. Nathan declared that it was putting a premium on clandestine meetings to forbid male visitors the house, but the employer should see to it that order was maintained and the house closed at a certain hour.

"Every woman is entitled to the love and devotion of a good man," said Mrs. Nathan, "and it is neither moral nor right to deny a girl this privilege." Other points insisted upon were that

children should be taught to treat domestics with deference and respect.

It is always a trial for a woman to tip a waiter, says a writer in the New York Tribune. She can't understand why she should then pay for what she gets and | carried to the closet, and the vinegar positively throw money away by giving it to a man who is only doing his duty. She is not altogether alone in the feel ing, but with the woman it is deep root ed. She has not settled it as one of the unpleasant must be's, and every tip causes a little tug at the heartstrings. which are connected with her purse. So to the woman just leaving Florida for home the mistake made was a sad

There had been one particular waiter recipient of her bounty during her stay. ing the different sizes, and good coffee and on the last day he was to have a dollar. The at the hotel, of course, who had been the dollar. She gave it to her mother to casseine in the cossee has an effect upon hand to John as they were leaving. But any metal in which it is made, and to take the train it was necessary to dine china, earthenware, or glass are better, a little early and another waiter was in attendance. John really had been at elaborate coffee machines, and people tentive, so she had not regretted the tips be had received an acceptance of the most think it is impossible to make coffee in he had received so very much, and this last collar was to be given to him almost ungrudgingly. But, also! What did mamma do, in the hurry and excite ment of that meal, but give the whole of that dollar to the strange waiter!

Evidences of the self-sacrifice of mothers and sisters are of daily occurrence in thousands of homes of the poor and destitute.

The following instance, related by one of the many charitably disposed and well to do American women, is but another striking illustration.

Speaking of her work among the poor she mentioned particularly the love of home and the desire to keep families together that the found in the poor woman in the tenements. Her object in emphysizing the point was to show the the table. need of nurses who could go out among teresting to the student of humanity or windows is best applied by having it spreads out wider at the sides is the the poor in their homes, but it was in

all her poor belongings around her. paper. If she would have gone to the establishment maintained by the comfortable, and could have been better own, and she wished to stay there and die. For a long time the writer could not understand why another woman reement, had spinal trouble and had to be with disease germs, or a ragged dishhusband would not support him. So the neglect. They also know that it is betwoman, in her own sackness and misery, refused to be aided at the expense of her brother Other women have children and perhaps drunken husbands-a miserable home, but it is a home, the children are there, and if they are once put into institutions it is doubtful it they can ever be brought together again. This lady thinks that cancer is more prevalent than the much dreaded con sumption, but it is an unpleasant dis ease and more often concealed.

YOUR WEAK SPOT.

Perhaps it is your throat or your bronchial tubes. If you take cold easily, take Scott's Emulsion. It checks any tendency in your system to serious lung trouble.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

THE mind cure for indigestion is not without its votaries, and is per haps valuable. A number of persons recectly encountered, who never they thought about it. One woman linery. says that the only time she has ever had any sort of indigestion was while visitlow for unskilled labor, but the hours ing at the home of a friend who have been shortened from fourteen to talked about everything she ate. She talked about everything she ate. She however, that this is to be a floral season found herself for the first time in her in the department of headgear. Some of life weighing the digestive pros and cons of the food before her, and in watching for after dinner discomfort, soon felt it. While this can hardly be said to be an invulnerable argument, it admits of some qualifying use.

There should be, says an expert in the matter of kitchen furnishing, a very high chair or stool and a very low chair in this domain sacred to the rites of cooking. The high seat is useful in many processes that are now carried on standing. Plain ironing and much other similar work could be done seated at a great saving of strength to the worker. The low chair is useful, it is further expl. ined, to watch some pro cess on the stove which needs close attention. If the maid will not take advantage of these conveniences, they might at least be provided for the use of the mistress, who finds herself obliged to be in the kitchen from time to time.

A physician gives the proper proportions for a mustard bath suited to a young child. There are two tablespoon fuls of mustard to four gallons of hot water heated to 100° F. The child must not, be immersed in this, but the feet bathed, and finally the little one stood in the tub, and as gently sponged as the tender skin will bear it. This is useful in a case of convulsions while waiting

City closets often become infested with moths to the extent that a garment that may not be worn for ten days or two weeks even will receive the attention of this industrious insect. If these [and the treatment applies to bureau drawers and trupks are subjected to an emptying of contents and thoroughly freshened out, and then are fumigated with burned vinegar, it will be found that the pests will soon be exterminated or at least kept at bay. A shovel is heated red hot and set in some old tin pan before it is poured upon it. The steam and fumes penetrate into every crack and crevice, with disastrous effect to the moths. The smell of burning vinegar, too, is not at all unpleasant, and in any event passes off quickly.

'What would you recommend as the best thing for making good coffee? a-ked the woman.

Brains,' answered the man with decision. 'There are 152 different kinds of coffeepots in this shop, that is, coun pipkin will turn out a good cup of coffee if the work is done properly.

'The only way to learn to make good coffee is to go to work and make it. ture hats more generously covered with Try a half a dezen times, and do it feathers than ever will be worn. yourself and you will know how. A genius for cooking is an infinite capa | color, the many shades of brown being city for taking pains if no other kind of especially noticeable and very light and genius is.'

Carned pineapples are quite as good to use for pineapple fritters as the fresh fruit. If the whole canned fruit is used, it must be cut into quarters and soaked for an hour in sherry and sugar. A thin ity, are too varied to admit of a detailed batter is then made of milk, flour, two description, but the hat, which turns up eggs, a bit of salt, and a little brandy. Dip the pieces of pineapple into this batter, fry in hot lard, drain, and dust the distinctive styles, while another with powdered sugar before sending to quite as decided turns back from the with powdered sugar before sending to

Whiting that is used to polish mirrors in muslin bags. The glass surface is One poor old woman had a miser first slightly moistened, the bag rubbed first slightly moistened, the bag rubbed first slightly moistened first slightly moistened. able little room, but she had worked over it thoroughly, and a final polish for years to get and keep it and have given with chamois or a crumpled news-

Absolute scientific cleanliness is one society she would have been more of those ideals to which none of us can ever attain, and it would be as serious a cared for, but this little place was her menace to the health as a diametrically opposite condition.

The modern standard of household

cleanliness is the sanitary one. Sani fused to leave her home. It was evident tary cleanliness now takes precedence of that she wanted to have the care which all other standards of neatness, though the society could give her, but she sanitation is not yet well understood. could not be persuaded to leave. The Intelligent women however, know that truth came out finally. A brother, who dust on the piano is of far Isss moment had been noticed around the little tend than an unclean garbage pail, recking supported. If the woman left home her cloth or a floorcloth mouldy with ter to have the brass trimmings of their front door hopelessly oxidized than to neglect to regularly flush out the waste pipes of the plumbing.

Disinfectants are more valuable in the household than polishing powders. Even dust is to be tolerated if the choice is between dust and unwholesome bac-

We pay more attention to the extermination to day of unseen but deadly foes of the household than we do to polishing metal and the sanding and whitening of our kitchen floors.

We also know that unseen germs of shoolute impurity may lurk in the side. atmosphere of the most luxuriously turnished parlor, though it be daily swept and garnished with the daintiest scription. In the heavy varieties white of prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$2,000. care.

HIS is the milliner's harvest time when the fair ones delve into the mysteries of the vagaries of fashionable headgear. This season it is appay the slightest attention to what they palling to the ordinary everyday quiet eat, beyond satisfying their appetites, person to gaze upon some of the topagree that they would have dyspepsis if heavy examples of the new spring mil-

Hats literally loaded with flowers stand out very conspicuously among the tew which are less pretentious, and con sequently in better taste. It is evident, the newest toques are made entirely of flowers and leaves. Fine flowers are used for the crown and brim and roses with leaves wired into aigretter for the high trimming at one side. The craze for violets and violet tulle for hat trimming seems to have taken a new lease of life and blossomed out in millions where we had thousands before. Bunches of white and purple violets are used together in ope hat.

ing the pattern with fine effect. This sort of lace is used for sleeves and guimpes, yokes, and entire waists.

A novelty in hairpine is a narrow band of gold two or three inches long, studded with imitation or real jewels, with a gold hairpin attached. When the pin is in place the band shuts down and confines the stray locks.

The approved petticost to wear with the new sheath skirts fits very closely over the hips, is plain down the front, with a narrow ruffle at the bottom, and is finished with deep full ruffles at the back, drawn together with a ribbon run in at the head to give the plain effect in

It is the ambition of the woman who would be fashionable this season to be slender, so all her garments are fashioned to further her efforts in this direction in case nature has been too generous in her proportions. Sleeves are small, and the tight fitting bodice is coming in again as a proper accompani ment for the sheathlike skirt.

The new piqué gowns in plain dark blue, red, ccru, and white are very siglishly made with the wide circular flounce skirt, which is especially attractive in this material. One pretty model in dark red has two bands or white pique, striped with narrow black braid at the head of the flounce and again at the bottom. The wide sailer collar, on the blouse waist, and the vest Scotch heather, forget-me note, helio | are of white, striped around all over with trope, myrtle blossoms, and all the fine braid. An ecra pique is trimmed with flowers are to be worn this season, but three narrow bands of the same who re roses, cornflowers, poppies, and even the the flounce is sewn on the upper past,

ATEST STYLE EVENING DRESS.

coarse dablias are quite as well repre | and the wide collar is trimmed with sented. Flat rotes are one of the novelties, and something quite new is the flat feathers. Feathers will continue in favor, and stiff wings combined with flowers adorn many of the new hats. Large pic-

The new straws are in every shade of lace like in effect. The braids are wide and intricately plaited, forming a striking contrast with the fine chip hats, which are to be quite as much the fashion.

The shapes, says an American author description, but the hat, which turns up at the back above a bed of blessoms and tips well down over the forehead, is one of tace enough to show the hair. Toques are in every possible shape, but the one which has a flat brim in front and latest variety. One of the fancies in trimming is the taffeta silk rosette, with a lewelled ornament in the centre, two of which, in pale blue, are the only trim-ming on one little toque of the new satin straw. Pretty little toques are made of chiffon with paste buckles for trimming.

Covering the brims of chip hats with tucks of chiffon is another fancy, and tulle and chiffon are very much in evidence in the military department as well as jewelled and spangled nets of all

All the fashionable flowers are reproduced in black for trie ming mourning hats, and they are quite as generously employed. Small flowers are massed around the brim in front and under it at the back, while black poppies and roses are used for the aigrette or loops of pou de soi ribbon.

Pinked ruches of taffeta silk are used for skirt trimmings.

Plaid and plain shot silks are combined in the new silk petticoats.

Appliques of black lace on white lines are one of the features of the new mil-

Bunches of white violets freshen up many a winter hat, giving it a very spring-like look.

. The new toques are larger than those of last season, but the difference is most noticeable in the width from side to

Yak lace is revived again, and the new laces generally are beautiful beyond de-

white embroidery and insertion. Plain white hands decorate another gown of dark blue very effectively. Three narrow ruflles of black satin,

with satin baby ribbon on the edge, freshen up a black satin skirt wonder-Black and white checked wool gowns

trimmed with black velvet ribbon are to be among the stylish costumes of the season. The redingote style of dress is to be very much worn for spring walking cos

tumes, and a full front in the waist,

caught down with a belt, is one of the The overskirt in the form of a tunic is here again. It falls to the edge of the skirt in front and rounds up a little at the back, apron fashion, falling on either

side of the fulness in the underskirt. Beige colored lawn gowns, trimmed with bias bands of the same stitched on and made with a guimpe of finely tucked white batiste, will be very much worn for morning dress when the warm days

The latest veil is a scarf two yards long. It is edged with lace finished on the ends with a flounce, ties in one knot at the back, and the ends are carried around in front and tied in a bow under

A business man is not the most patient creature in the world. He can not wait to hear any long drawn out story of the cause of his aitment. He dosen't care two straws about a fine spun theory of how he should treat himself. He may be predisposed to scrofula, or consumption. "That." he will tell you, "has nothing to do with the case." He wants to be well. If he can be cured, write out a prescription and send in your bill. So, here's the first part of the proposition.

/ Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a microbe hunter and killer. Many persons of acrofulous blood encourage the breaking out of unsightly scres, to prevent the disease going to the lungs. There is no need of this state of dread and discomfort. Purify the blood. It can be done. "Golden Medical Discovery" will cure 98 per cent. of all consumptive cases, also of all other lingering bronchial, throat and lung diseases.

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Distributions every Wednesday. Value

AS HIS MOTHER USED TO DO

He criticized her puddings, and he found fault with her case. He wished she'd make such biscuits as

his mother used to make; She didn't wash the dishes, and she didn't make a stew, Nor even mend his stockings as his mother used to do.

His mo her had ix children, but by night her work was done. His wife scemed drudging always, yet she only bad the one.

His mother always was well dressed; his wife would be so, too, If only she would manage as his mother used to do.

Ah, well, she was not perfect, though she tried to do her best. Until at length she thought her time had come to take a rest. So when one day he went the same old

rigmarole all through, She turned and boxed his ears-just as his mother used to do.

-Cork Heral I.

A CRIPPLED SHADOW.

THE REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF JAS. DAVIS, OF VITTORIA.

STRICKEN WITH RHEUMATISM HE WASTED RESTORE HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Proof upon proof accumulates that Dr Williams' Pink Pills is the greatest medical discovery of the 19th century, and the following story told in the grateful patient's own words again substantiates the claim that they cure when other medicines fail.

'Knowing that I am a living monument of the wonderful curing properties of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I deem it my duty as a grateful man to give my testimony for the aid of such as are sillicted as I was I am a resident of the village of Vittoria, Ont., and have lived in the town or neighborhood all my life and am therefore well known and what I sav can be easily proved. Three years ago I was stricken with and partially paralyz d by rheumatiam, and after being under the care of two physicians I was given up to die. I wasted to a human skeleton; nothing more than a crippled shadow. I lost the use of my limbs entirely and food was given me by a spoon. Life was not worth living and anch an existence was indeed miserable. Thus I awaited the end to come,—an end or human suff ring too awful to depict. As a last resort I was persuaded by my friends to try medical treatment in the General Hospital in Toronto, and after spending several weeks there came home disheartened and even worse than before. While writhing in the pangs of pain, discouraged and ready to die, I heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and of the marvel-lous cures they effected. While doubting that they would cure me I was prevailed upon to take them The effect was mar vellous. For two long years I had not enjoyed a single night's rest and I then slept a sweet sleep which seemed like heaven to me. I revived, could eat and gradually grew stronger and as I gained strength my hope of living it creased. I have taken forty-one boxes, which may seem a large quantity to some, but he it their value in other medicines, and had been d clared incurable by doctors. The result is I am now able to undergo hard physical exercise. All my large circle of friends and acquaintances welcomed me back in their midst, and life seems real again. The fact is beyond all ques-tion that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, as a last and only medicine, proved successful in reaching the germs of my disease and saved me from a life of misery and pain. Again I say, as a grateful man, that I cannot too strongly recommend this remarkable medicine to al! fellow beings who are afflicted with this terri ble malady.

JAMES DAVIS. The above testimony is signed in presence of ERNEST WEBSTER MAYBER.

The Paris Siecle says a French expedition sent against Bossiris, in the island

of Madagascar, has met with a serious reverse, six officers and 100 men being killed. The insurgents, it is added. also captured a number of rifles and 125,000 cartridges.

THE LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS.

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Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Associations

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.
Regular monthly meeting held in its hall, 18.
Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at 8.
o'clock, P.N. Committee o' Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. Provident, JAS. J. McLEAN; Secretary, M. J. POWEB; all cummunications to e addressed to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society Organized 1885.

Meets in its hell, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2:30 P.M. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE C.SS.R.: President, JOHN WHITTY: Secretary, D. J. O'NEILL. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

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DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p. M. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegates in ST. Patrick's League: A Dunn, M. Lynch and E. Counaughton.

A.O.H.-Division No. 3,

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernia Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers B. Wall. President: P. Carroll, Vice-President: B. Wall. President: P. Carroll, Vice-President: John Hughes, Fin. Secretary: Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary: Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary: Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary: Wm. Rawley Re

A.O.H .- Division No. 4. President, II. T. Kearns, No. 32 Delorin ier avetate Vice President, J. P. O'Hara: Recording Scoretary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street: Financial Scoretary, P. J. Tomilty: Treasurer, John Travner, Sergeant-at-arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel, D. White: Marshal, F. Geehan: Delegates to St. Parick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, F. Geehan: Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello, A.O. II. Division No. 4 meets eve y2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notro-Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 74

Organized March 14, 1888. Branch 74 meets in the haseiners of St Gabriel's new Church, carner of Centre and Laurairie streets, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

Applicants for membership, or any one designer of information regard ng the Branch, may communicate with the following officers:

Rev. Wh. O'Menna, P. P., Spiritual Advisor. Centre street.

Capt. Wh. Deegan, President, 15 Fire Station, Markice Muris, Financial Secretary, 77 Forfactives.

treet. Wis. Cullen, Treasurer, Bourgeois street James Taylon, Secretary, 101 Rosel street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1882.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the

month. at 8 P.u. Applicants for membership or any one desirence of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Cadieux St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 719 Sherbrooke St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Jawrence St. JAS. J. GOSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urban S.

C. M. B A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEEEC

Catholic Benevolent Legion.

Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L.

Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa-Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Sp.M. M SHEA, President; T. W LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan-

31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie

M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M. J. HEALEY, Rec.-Sec'y, 48 Laprairie St.

St. Lawrence Court, 263, C.O.F., Meots in the Engineers' Hall, 662} Craig street . 013

the second and fourth Tuesday of each mouth, at-8 p m M. M. J. Flanagan, Chief Ranger; Thos. W. Maguire, Recording Secretary, 116 St. Andre street, to whom all communications should be ad-

St. Patrick's Gourt, No. 95,C.O.F

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawn street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Ranger-JAMES F. FOSBER. Recording Secretary, ALEX-PATTERSON, 66 Eleat or street.

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[CHAPTER V. Continued.]

"I may speak to your father, then?" gays he.

riverie; and then, 'Yes, yes |- feverishly—do. The sooner I can feel that he and I were separated for ever-the better.' This outburst, incoherent as it is, has evidently something to do with the reverie into which she had fallen.

You mean Anketell?' says Eyre, watching her.

'Yes,' nodding her head with determination; 'I have been thinking, and it seems to me he wants me quite as little as I want him. Let him go,

By all means. 'You think'--anxiously--'as I do, don't you?-that he doesn't care for me

either? I have never thought about him. If you thought of him as little as I do it would be better for you.'

'Ah! yes. But I have told you how hard it is not to let the mind dwell on the people who torment one most.' She stops and looks searchingly at him. 'Do you know, asys she slowly, 'I have come to the conviction that he hates

me.'
'He is brute enough for anything in my opinion.'

And that he would be glad to know our engagement at an end.'

Why, if so,' says he joyously, our task is half accomplished. Why not let me speak to him, in a casual sort of way, you know, not mentioning anytning exactly, but--'

No, I forbid you to do that! says she, almost fiercely. 'Speak to father it you will, but not to him.'

I see. I am sorry, darling, I suggested it Of course you would not care to appeal to him in any way. Not that I meant anything like appealing; I thought only of giving him a loophole of eacape.

'Escape?' From this foolish engagement between you and him, where love has no part on either side.'

'On, I see,' says she, and bursts out laughing—such curious laughter!—laughter so extreme that it brings tears in her eyes. 'You think he would be glad of a chance to find himself free again?'

I guess so much from what you have told me, and the sourness of his expression, whenever I have seen you with

You have guessed rightly,' says she, standing up and looking down at him with parted lips and brilliant eyes. 'I myself have noticed how changed he has been of late. He is tired-tired of me.' Sne laughs again; it is the strangest little laugh. 'Fancy two people wanting to get rid of each other, and not knowing how to do it! But I shall help nim-I shall let him go free.'

'To-morrow, then, I shall speak to your father.'

'To morrow? Must you put it off till to morrow? She has grown as anxious now for him to interview her father as she had been frightened about it before. Well-and say everything. Everything you can about my-my dislike of Sir Ralph. You might even call it hatred You know I told you I hated him. Yes, say I hate him.

'I'll say all I know,' says Eyre fervently. 'You may be sure I sha'n't let a single point be lost'

'I must go now,' says she, rising. She is looking very pale and tired. 'There are some things I must attend to. I sha'n't see you again to night.'
"Not to night! Why, it is only six

o'clock now! 'Six o'clock! Why, is it really so late? Time for all invalids to be in ed," says she, smiling, though half-

heartedly. 'I expect you will be glad to get rid of me, says he, smiling in turn, and by

no means believing in his words. No,' returns she, shaking her head. That is well, because, as things stand, you are not likely ever to get rid of me. But---What a hurry you are in, Dulcie! I suppose if the doctor is to

be relied on, I shall be able to move by the end of the week?' You mustn't hurry yourself; you must be careful not to undo all the good work he has done, says she kindly, hospitably. 'And, to begin with you

ought to be in bed now surely. I shall She moves to the door. Patsy, the factotum, has been in the habit, up to this of helping Mr. Eyre from one room to another. At the door, however, site pauses, and looks back at him. Her

eyes are troubled. 'You needn't be uneasy,' says he lightly. 'I'm all right: better than brother.'

ever I was.' 'Yes, I think you do look better,' says she softly. 'But there was something' (confusedly) 'I wanted to say to you; and you have put it out of my head. She turns again to the door, hesitates again, and again looks back at him.

By the by, did I abuse him to you?' asks she. 'Him?-who? Oh that fellow! Ankctell?

'Yes. 'Well, you did rather. Why? He has crossed the room to her. Oh, nothing l' letting him take her hand and caress it; 'only-it sounds borrid, doesn't it ?'

What does ? 'Why, horrid to abuse anybody. It isn't a nice thing to do-eh? Your other friends-the girls you know, I mean-who are in society, they wouldn't

do it, would they? Do what, durling? Why speak unkindly of people, even

their enemies, openly ?' Oh, wouldn't they though! says Mr.



Eyre, giving way to mirth. 'My word, you don't know them! You should hear them sometimes, and' (with tender there?' 'Her,' as I tell you,' says she, with a fresh, delicious laugh, 'he makes him self abo ninable now and then. But when he is 'there'—oh, then Andy way they abuse their friends-that's a surprise, if you like!"

'I shouldn't like,' says Dulcinea disparagingly.

'I know it. That's why I so love you,' says he frankly. 'Well, to morrow, then, Dulcie,' detaining her; 'you give me to try my-our-luck to-morrow?'

Yes.' She pauses; and then. 'Yes!' again, with sudden vehemence. Oh, how I should like to show how independent I am of him.' ' After all, it is hard to be independent

of one's father.' says Eyre. Miss McDermott stares at him for a moment. Her father! Then she turns and runs away. It had seemed to her impossible to explain.

VI.

'I've a sweetheart blithe and gay, Fairer far than fabled fay Light and airy. She is bright and debonnaire, Softly falls her golden hair. I all other loves forswear, Little fairy?

Mr. Eyre, having brought himself to a thorough belief in Dulcinea's misery, dwells upon it. That she has been forced into an engagement with a most objectionable man by a mercenary father, seems to him the correct reading of her history so far. To alter that history seems to him also to be the work allotted to him. Her beauty has come home to him with a persistency that has dwarfed all other beauty remembered or imagin ed, and the plaintive sace of his pretty hostess has awakened in his breast a chivalrous desire to hazard all fortunes in her cause. As a fact, he has fallen in love with her; if not very sericusly, still seriously enough to make him ambitious of making her his wife. A considerable zest is added to his passion by the belief that he, and he alone, can save her from a 'loveless union '-this is how he puts it-with another,-and that a most despicable creature, according to her account. The certainty that she is wearing her heart away with grief—that joy is unknown to her—that she is fast growing into a state of mind that will produce consumption in the body-is somewhat rudely destroyed by her entrance into the cld schoolroom next

into that time-honored apartment. Oh! I've such news-such news! cries she, rushing in and banging the door behind her with an emphasis that makes his nerves (still rather beyond

morning, shortly after his own descent

control) jump again. It is evident she has run to him straight with her news whatever it is. Her pretty hair is flying all over her head, her eves are sparkling. Smiles wreathe her charming lips. She is waving a telegram over her head. The very incarnation of joy and fresh young life might be painted from her as she stands there laughing, triumphant. She is looking lovely.

'A telegram from that fell iw breaking off the engagement, decides Eyre within himself. 'It is settled, then?' says he

Oh, yes-a certainty this time 'Then I needn't speak to your father!' 'To father?' (as if puzzled). 'On, he knows of it! He will be giad too!'

'Why, yes—yes—yes!' (almost dancing up to him). 'Do you think that, because they have had a skirmish or two, father won't be pleased to see him? I tell you he is pleased! And so will you be when

you see my Andy!' Your what?' Mr. Eyre has retreated to his chair once more. 'Andy! He's coming! Haven't you understood? He's coming to day!'

And who is Andy?' demands Mr. Eyre, feeling a trifle aggrieved. Of course, he tells himself, he is glad of anything that has lightened the burden that so hardly presses upon her. But that it should be -Andy! And such a very beloved Andy, to judge by appearances! What a name! Perhaps, after all, Andy is a girl: Andromeda-Andromache. Some people called their children by queer names, and Andy might be an abbreviation of either of these.

Not know Andy? cries Dulcinea lifting her brows.

A friend of yours?'

'Yes' (smiling). 'Evidently a nice girl?' hazards Mr.

'A girl! Andy a girl!' Mies Mc-Dermot breaks into irrepressible laugh "Oh, wait till he hears that! Why, he has just been gazetted to the 18th Hussars!

'Ah!' [somewhat stifly]. 'Brother. perhaps?

'No. No, indeed. I' as if by no means sorry for the fact have no brother. But Andy is better than any 'Is he? As' [disagreeably] 'you

haven't had one, I don't quite see how you can know that.' 'I've seen other girls, and heard what they said of theirs, says Dulcinea sagely.

Then this Andy is-'My cousin And such a nice one! says Miss McDermot warmly. 'Fancy you not having heard of him! Well when you see him, you'll knew him all in a moment. He' (happily) 'is such fun!'

'Is he?' 'Oh, wait-wait! By the bye' [bringing out ber left hand from behind her back], 'I had nearly forgotten, but I found these, and I brought them to you. Violets! Emell them,' thrusting them under his nose. 'Delicious, aren't they? I found them under the ivy wall. Andy and I planted them there last year.'

'Andy and you seem to be great friends,' says he in a gentler tone, taking her hand, violets and all, and holding it. Somehow it has come to him that this charming child is not in love with Andy, however delightful that young gentle man may be.

'Oh, the best, the dearest! I don't disguise from you, says Miss McDermot, growing suddenly serious, that at times we quarrel. We' [thoughtfully] 'quarrel a good deal when together. But when Andy is away from me-ah! then I know what a perfect darling he is!'

A CONTRACTOR OF THE CONTRACTOR

Absence makes the heart grow fonder, murmurs Mr. Eyre, wisely re-

wass be 'there,' says her companion

gravely. Well, I dou't. I'm delighted he's coming. Bless me!' [glancing at the clock], 'I've only hair an hour to see shout his sheets and things! and I don't believe Bridget has thought about light ing a fire in his room. There! Goodbye for a while. I must run. He'll kill me if he finds himself without a fire in his room!"

She rushes out of the room as she had entered it-like a heavenl spring wind that brings only joy to the receiver of it. Eyre, staring after, teels a quick throb at his heart. What a delight she is How different from most girls! And this cousin of hers-this Andy No doubt he is a young Adonis; a 'curled darling'—a creature half boy, half man, and wholly charm-But she is not in love with him. So much can be read by those who run.

But his manners make up for a good deal. He is full of bonbomie, brimming over indeed with the milk of human kindness. In the course of the five minutes he is permitted to spend with Mr. Eyre, who is still considered an invalid, he fires off as many jokes as would have made a reasonable supply for a month with anybody else.

Having then said he felt he ought to go and present himself to The McDermot, who is his guardian, he beats a retreat, dragging Dulcie into the corridor the occasion of his third Sermon, in outside as he goes.

'I say, he isn't half a bad fellow; but he isn't nt to hold a candle to sir Raiph! says he in a whisper, still clutching Dulcie by the arm.
You know my opinion of Sir Ralph!

returns she, trying unavailingly to ex tricate herself from his grasp. 'Girls never have an opinion worth a ha' penny!' retorts he, letting her go hope for that they would profit by the with a disguised grimace. Aiready one

of the quarrels (To be continued.)

CHRISTIAN NAMES.

Father Bridgett, the Redemptorist and well known historian, contributes an in teresting paper to the first number of St Peter's on Coristian names. He has had a large experience in reading old documents such as wills, charters and deeds of sales, but can recall only one instance in which an Englist man before the Reformation bore two Christian names-this was Thomas Maria Wyngfeld, restor of Werrington, in Lancashire, in 1527, and also member of Parliament for Hunting

Father Bridgett also draws attention to the fact that we rarely come across in mediaval documents the names of the founders of religious orders or of the satms to whom the parish churches were dedicated. He can find only one pre Reformation person whose Christian name was Joseph. There were no Dominics or Francises or Pauls. John was the most common name. Tuen came Tnomas, Willi .m, Richard, Robert. Roger, Walter, Hugh, Peter, Bartholo mew. Henry, Christopher. Philip, Greg ory, Giles, Stephen, Andrew, Gilbert, Herbert, Reginald, Ralph. Gervase. Man ce, Martin, Humphrey, Eusta Osbert, Edward, Nicolas and Lawrence Among the women Mary was almost no known before the 16th century.

The most frequent name, judging from the long lists to be found in the analyzed archives of St. Paul's, is Alice (sometimes varied as Alson], and then Joan Isabella, Matilda, Margaret and Margery, Agnes [or Annes], Christina and Eliza heth. Both Thomase and Thomason are

the feminine forms of Thomas. Father Bridgett concludes his paper Blessed Thomas More: 'Ye be wiser than the gentlewoman was, which in talking once with my father, when she heard say that our Lady was a Jew, first could not believe it, but said: 'What! ye mock I wis. I pray you tell truth!' And when it was so fully affirmed that one at last believed it. 'And was she a Jew?' quoth she; 'so belp me God and halidom, I shall love her the worse while I live. -London Tablet.

PATNET REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week to Canadian Inventors by the United States Government. This report titute children, when we find her offeris specially prepared for this paper ing ten pounds for the restoration of a by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors stolen poodle? Or what shall we say of of Patents and Experts, head office: a gentleman whose "family claims 185 St. James street, Temple building, make it quite impossible for him to give Montreal.

600,672-William H. Harvey, Toronto, ice or snow locomotive. 600 534-Reinhard Hoffmeister, Vanconver, brake and foot rest for bicycle.

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board (design). Coughs and colds need not be endured; they can be

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THE PARSIMONIOUS CLASS.

Some Telling Remarks on Alms-Giving.

A Snap-Shot of a Circle Which Cling to the Dimes and Dollars.

The Right Rev. Mgr. John S. Vaughan, who has been delivering a course of Sermons at St. Mary's, Cadogan Street, upon the "Dangers of the Day," on dealing with the question of alms-giving. made the following remarks, which are applicable to all classes of Catholics. There are many of them in Montreal, who will appreciate the graphic picture which the distinguished preacher has drawn, and would it be too much to lesson it is intended to convey. He

"Thus one hears men say: 'Oh, I make it a rule never to give anything to a beggar in the street. They are always, or nearly always, impostors. Alms giving is a very good thing, but we must not en courage imposture,' and so forth. But neither do they like to give to beggars at their doors, their excuse being that one beggar tells another, and the constant visits of these tatterdemalions become a regular nuisance. Besides, one does not at all apprive of having tramps and doubtful characters about the house.' And, so for one reason or another, one excuses oneself from giving to anyone or to anything, or perhaps one's income is not equal to one's pretensions, and one wants to keep up appearances We have a certain position or rank to keep up, and every farthing is needed if we are to continue living in our present style, and having so many servants. We don't hesitate to say that were we as rich as So and So, it would be a real joy to us TO FOUND HOSPITALS AND TO BUILD

CHURCHES and schools and orphanages. In fact we quite envy the possessors of colossal tortunes, and think how much more generous we should be than they are were we in their position. But with our modern revenues it is as much as we can do to clothe and educate our children and take up our proper place in society. Besides we must "put something by for a rainy day," and "it won't do to be improvident." And so, for one reason or another, we rest satisfied, though we never make any real sacrifice for the sake o God's poor or for the sake of His Courch. I do not wish to imply that there is never any truth or justice in the aforesaid arguments. Quite the by quoting the following story told or contrary. The very danger of such arguments lies precisely in this, that there is just enough truth in them to maka them effective. It is a well recognized fact that there is no lie so difficult to deal with or to answer as a lie which is half

> PARSIMONY IS NIGGARDLINESS AND STINGI NESS;

it is not prudence. But if we call it prudence we cover up the deformity and | ince of Quebec-the TRUE WITNESS. represent it as a virtue, and under that guise we do not hesitate to cultivate it Instances of salf deception are constantly thrusting themselves under our notice. What are we to think, for instance, of a lady who "really can't afford" ten shill lings for some starving orphans or des a five pound note to a struggling mission" but who can yet afford to bet fifty pounds on a losing racehorse? But enough! Let me conclude by asking you to begirom God the grace to detect and to see 600,676-Robert E. Menzie, Toronto, through the wiles of Satan, and not to accept evil merely because it is pre-600 592-Joseph Moses, Toronto, scoop. sented to you under the appearance of 28 388-James Fax, Toronto, game good. On the contrary, listen to the warning of the Holy Spirit and beware of those who 'call evil good and good evil, and who put darkness for light and light for darkmes.'

CONVERSION OF WALES.

Catholic circles in England have been much interested recently in the redoubled efforts now being made towards the conversion of Wales to the true Faith. The recently appointed Vicar Apostolic and other high dignit ries have under consideration several methods to accomplish this laudable object. Great, however, as is the influence of these dignitaries, none can in fluence the new movement more than the Rev. J. H. Jones, Roman Catholic priest of Carnarvon, who possess a unique qualifications. The Rev. J. H. Jones is closely in touch with the Vicar Apostolic he is a born Welshman, and an old-fashioned Conservative. There are priests in Wales-English and Irish

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

-such as the Rev Fr. Hayde, of Cardiff who have acquired an excellent knowl edge of Welsh, but Fr. Jones, in his church at Carnarvon, is the only priest in Wales who regularly preaches in the vernacular. The rev. father is an eruditescholar and a voluminous translator of standard Catholic works. He arrived in Cardiff on Wednesday, and will stay there for some days as the guest of the Rev. Fr. Hayde, of the Order of Charity. The immediate object of his visit is to arrange with the committee of St. Telio's Society for the publication of a Roman Catholic Welsh version of the Collects, Epistles, and Gospels for the Sundays and greater feasts of the ecclesisatical year. The Biblical portion of this work will be translated by Fr. Jones direct from the Latin Vulgate, and the whole will be included in the new Welso Roman Catholic Prayer Book, which has already been compiled by Fr. Jones, and will shortly be published. This will be the only work of the kind extant; Fr. Metcalfe's, printed at Liverpool in 1837, being now out of print.

MEALTH IS BETTER.

"I had no appetite and could not sleep at night, and I was so tired that I could hardly walk. I saw Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised, and procured four bottles. My health is now better than it has ever been since I was a chi d, and I have not been sick for a long time." Miss Jessie Turnutti, Cranbrooke, Ont.

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TRADE RETURNS.

The trade returns for the month of February are: Imports, \$10,007,000, as compared with \$7,710 000 the year before; and the exports \$8060000, as compared with \$6.550 000, or a total of trade for the month of February, 1898, of \$18, 467 000, as against \$14,301,000 the previous year.

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To buy drinks for the boys-it den't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will pay to quit, but the trouble has been to do this. THE A. HUTTON DIXON cure will absolutely remove all desire for liquor in a couple of days, so you can quit without using any self-denial and nobody need know you are taking the medicine. You'll save money and gain in health and self-respect from the start. Medi cine is pleasant to taste, and produces good appetite, refreshing sleep, steady nerves and does not interfere with busi ness duties. Full particulars sealed. THE DIXON CURE Co., No 40 Park Avenue, near Milton street, Montreal. Tele phone 3085.

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228 Centre Street. Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter, ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, Etc.Telephone, 8552......

TELEPHONE 8393.

THOMAS O'CONNELL,

Dealer in general Household Hardware. Paints and Oils.

137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Offan a PRACTICAL PLUMBER.

GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. Rutland Lining fits any Stoom,

Cheap. Orders promptly attended to. : Moder-accharges. : A trial solicited.

GEORGE BAILEY,

278 Centre Street, Dealer in Wood and Coal Constantly on hand, every description of Upper Canada Firewood. Dry Slabs and Dry Kindling Wood a specialty.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS.

795 CRAIG STREET : near St. Asteins. Drainageand Ventilation aspecialty. Charges moderate.



AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. Near McGillStreet. MONTREAL

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchan-discrespectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpots always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Pictures a specialty.

ESTABLISHED 1864.

C. O'BRIEN

House, Sign and Decorative Painter PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly

Residence, 645 Durchester St. | East of Bleary, Office 647 Montree LORGE & CO., HATTER - AND - FURRIER

31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

MONTREAL.

Quickest, Most Direct and Popular Route to the

KLONDYKE

YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Choice of several routes, and impartial infor-Choice of several routes, and impartial information silven.

Full particulars as to sailing of all steamers from Pacific Const cities for Alaska, and accommodation reserved in advance therean.

Through passenger and freight rates quoted.

Alaska pamphlets and maps, containing full information as to the Yukon district, furnished on application to any Grand Trunk Agent.

CITY TICKET OFFICE

137 ST. JAMES STREET. And Bonaventure Station.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS CHIMES
CHURCH BELLS & PEALS
PUREST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN).
Send for Price and Cavilogue.
Meshane Bell Foundry, Baltimore, MB.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS

Allan, Dominion and Beaver Lines. Quebec Steamship Co.: ALI LINES FROM NEW YORK

Florida, etc. COOK'S TOURS. W. H. CLANCY, AGENT.

To Europe, - Bermuda, - West Indios

GRAND TRUNK TICKET OPPICE, 137 St. James street

KINDLIKE WOOD.

Temple Building, 125 St. James Street, Montreal The only firm of Graduute Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent businessexclusively. Mention this paper.

SOFT, \$1.50 per load. MIXED, \$1.75 per load. , HARD, \$2.00 per load. Guaranteed the best value in the city. Order early by 'Phone No. 396.

RICAUD MILLING CO., 653 ST. PAUL STREET.

DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONIREAL SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1633.

Dame Mary Ann Jackson, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to Property of Thomas II. Love, of the same place, Lau dryman, and duly authorized, has takenanaction in separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 15 March, 1898.

GEOFFRION, DURION & ALLAN, 35-5

Attorneys for Plantiff.

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal—Superior Couri—No. 1613—Dame Eva
Gertrude Mann. of the City and District of Montreal, wife of John Augustine Mann of the same
ilace, Plaintiff: vs. the said 10hn Augustine
Mann, Defendant.
An action in separation as to property has been
instituted in this cause.
CHARLES A. DUCLOS,
Attorney for Rightiff.
Montreal, 12th March, 1898,
36-6

meny of our native land, from weary Is writ in blood and ecalding team on meny a gloomy page;

But darkest, saddest page of all is that which tell the fate Of Erin's noblest martyr sons, the pricets of Ninety eight.

The love of father for his flock of helpless little ones-The love a mother wins from true and

tender sons A love that liveth to the end, defying time and fate;

With such a love they love their land, the priests of Ninety-eight. And bravest of the brave and true that struck for Ireland's right,

The wisest at the council board, the boldest in the fight; All pure from stain or breath of shame, through storms of strife and hate,

They bore the soggarth's honoured name, the priests of Ninety eight. O Irish priests, how proud and grand a heritage is yours!

A priceless love that will not die as long as time endures;

A precious flower of matchless bloom whose perfume day by day Will sweeten every toil and cross that meet you on your way.

And honour, then, the martyr dead—the fearless, good and wise-

Who for its sake in evil days made willing sacrifice Of earthly hope and earthly joy, and dared the felon's fate

To feed it with their own heart's blocdthe priests of Ninety eight.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE

The Heraldo thinks that, in view of the 'ostentatious preparations' of the United States, Spain has full liberty to make similar preparations.

The Globo insists that injury has been done to Spain by the United States squadron remaining close to the seat of war. It gladly notes, however, that the verbal auggestions of Senor Polo y Bernabe, the Spanish Minister at Wash ington, to Secretary Sherman, have led to the withdrawal of a portion of the equadron, thus demonstrating the cordiality existing between the two coun tries.'

Tue Imparcial (Independent) expresses the opinion that the action of the United States has completely checked the advantages which Spain might have derived from granting autonomy to Cuba, and alleges that the United States has 'practically strangled autonemy at its birth.' The paper also thinks Spain failed diplomatically in not having obtained the removal of Consul General Lee, 'nor the withdrawal of the ship from Cuba,' and expresses fear that 'although military action will be keener than ever, it would not suffice to pacify Cuba, 'owing to circumstances created by the United States.'

The Correo (Carlist) does not expect help from Europe, but hopes the Latins of America will support Spain.

Compensation for the Crew of the Maine.

The House a few days ago unanimously passed the bill for the relief of the survivors and victims of the Maine disaster. The bill reimburses | Infantry. the surviving officers and men for the losses they sustained to an amount not to exceed a year's sea pay and directs the payment of a sum equal to a year's pay to the legal heirs of those who per-

There was a spirited debate over an amendment suggested by Mr. Cannon. Mr. Boutelle (Rep., Maine), Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, called up the bill. Mr. Boutelle said he actuated throughout by his sense of shought debate unnecessary. Mr. Bailey right, and from that he has at no time said there was no disposition to debate nor in any instance departed or swerved bill was read by sections for amend-

Several minor committee amendments were agreed to,

THE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Cannon, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, in offering an amendment to allow the surviving officers and men twelve months' sea pay, is now serving his second term of chief without rations, in full compensation justice, for losses sustained by them, said a justice. provision for compensation for actual losses might lead some of the survivors into the temptation of magnifying their claims.

idea of the committee that Congress has appreciatively and cordially conshould be as liberal toward the victims of the Maine disaster as it had been to year of our Lord, 1898. ward those who suffered in the Samoan disaster, and the bill had been drawn along the lines of the bill passed for the relief of the Samoan victims The committee did not believe the survivo should be reimbursed beyond the actual

losses incurred Mr. Bailey acked what the sea proof the highest officer of the Maine as.

'Copt. Signee's pay is 2001 \$1,500, Then, under the proposed amendment, he culd receive that amount, no meter what losses he sustained!

"Exactly." "What was the largest amount paid under the bill for the relief of the Samean victime?"

'About \$2,000.' Mr. Boutelle said he did not imagine that Captain Sigabee or any other of the gallant officers of the Maine would dream of being reimbursed beyond the actual amount of the losses they sustained.

An Eloquent Tribute.

Mr. Cousins (Rep., Iowa), changed the whole tenor of the debate. 'The measure, now proposed,' he said 'is most appropriate and just, but hardly is it mentionable in contemplation of the great calamity to which it appertains. It will be merely an incidental legisla cive foot-note to a page of history that will be open to the eyes of the Republic

and of the world for all time to come. No human speech can add anything grateful nation to its dead defenders and | gives and maintains good HEALTH. | Store, 1661 Notre Dame street. | Street. to the silent gratitude, the speechless

to their living their need can make a restliction for their need can make a Human nature does, in human ways.

its best, and still feels in debt. Expressions of condolence have come from every country and from every clime, and every nerve of steel and ocean cable has carried an electric breath, the sweetest, tenderest words of sympathy for that gallant crew who manned the Maine.'

After paying a high tribute to the men of the Maine, Mr. Cousins added: Hovering about the dark waters of that mysterious harbor of Havana the black winged vulture watches for the belated dead, while over it and over all there is the eagle's pieroing eye, sternly watching for the truth. Whether the appropriation carried by this resolution shall be ultimately charged to fate or to some foe shall soon appear. Mean-while, a patient and a patriotic people, enlightened by the lessons of our his-tory, remembering the woes of war, both to the vanquished and victorious, are ready for the truth and for their

There was tremendous applause when Mr. Cousins concluded his tribute.

THE LÆTARE MEDAL.

Hop. Timothy Howard, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana, is the Recipient of the Much Coveted Henor.

NOTRE DAME ECHOLASTIC.

This year the Latare medal was bestowed on the Hon. Timothy E. Howard, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Indiana. It was conferred on him in recognition of his faithful services in behalf of religion and morality, education and law. It was conferred on him in recognition also of his personal worth as mar, citizen and public official.

Judge Howard is a native of Michigan. He was born on a farm near Ann Arbor, the 27th of January, 1837. In his 17th year he attended school at Ypsilanti for wo terms. The following year he became a student in the University of Michigan, where he remained until he had attained to sophomore standing in the collegiate course. Soon afteward, however, illness in the family rendered it necessary for him to return home and assume the management of the farm. Some months later he was offered the position of teacher in one of the local chools. He accepted the offer and officiated in that capacity for two years. On attaining to his majority he was elected school inspector, but this office he resigned after having served a single term. He was induced to do so mainly on account of his having perfected arrangements to enter the University of Notre Dame, with a view to finishing his col-legiate studies. Two years after his matriculation at Notre Dame, the alarming tocain of civil war was sounded, and the harsh summons to arms rang out through the land. Nowhere was the call more heeded, more promptly and enthusiastically than at Notre Dame. Many of the students, professors and members of the Community responded with alacrity and hastened to the front Among these was Timothy E. Howard He enlisted in the Twelfth Michigan

In 1892 he was placed in nomination for judge of the Supreme Court of In-diana. The election was held in November, and he carried this (Fifth) district by a substantial majority. He was triumphantly elected. His work on the bench has been careful and ana the bill. Without debate, therefore, the Jone jot, no matter what the pressure, whether of corporation or individual, friend or foe, He has achieved in this regard a distinction of which any jurist or official in public life might feel justly proud. In fact, he is regarded throughout Indiana as one of the most impartial and incorruptible judges that have been elected to the Supreme Court since the political organization of the State. He

In view of his honotable record for fidelity to religion, service to sountry, NEW TALOR-MADE GARMENTS ripe scholarship, educational work, trips workiness in official life, efficiency for Spring week, latent bulles in Committee of the control of the con Mr. Rutelle explained that it was the as a jurist, the University of Notre Dame

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

FROM THE OLD LAND

drowned in the Newry canal. Deceased was engaged in loading a Vessel in the Albert basin, and as she was to sail yesterday they were obliged to work all night. About 230 yesterday morning Wales was wheeling stones into the vessel, when suddenly he disappeared the barrow falling on the vessel. Grap-pling irons were at once secured, and after a search the body was found and removed to his residence in Boat fitreet.

The '98 Centenary Programme.

The United Irishmen's Centennial Association, at their meeting last week, adopted their programme for the celebration of the centenary of the Irish Rebellion of 1798. It includes a banquet in this city, on May 22rd, the date fixed by the United Irish Executive for the rising; a general illumination throughout the country on the same night, in cluding bonfires on the principal hills and fire displays near the scenes of '98 events, bands being arranged to be in attendance. On subsequent dates pil-grimages will be arranged to the various battlefields and places of historic interest, the first to take place to Santry, out-

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes

edda Dublin, where the sensel or the outbreak was given by the outbreak and burning of the northern mail: Memorials are suggested for Santry, Vinegar. Hill, and other notable places.

minimi NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

mmmm MR D. J. O'DONOGHUE has just presented to the public the "Life of James Clarence Mangan," weirdest of personalities, most original of poets. The life is eminently sad. It is illumined only by that light of faith which in the darkness of error and even degradation shone for ever brightly as "the lamp that burns in Kildare's ruined fane." Mangan's faith and religious fervor preserved his woeful career from many darker spisodes and brought it to a happy close at last. Few things in his life "so well became him as his manner of leaving it." Having received the last Sacraments, he died with a smile on his lips, murmuring, "O Mery, Queen of Mercy," which is the refrain of one of his best known translations. Mangan's work places the hapless poet amongst the greatest geniuses which this century has produced, if one regards his original poems with their depth, their power, t eir passion, their mirth, their pathos, now deeply religious, or martial as a trumpet call; again, a mere mocking gibe at himself and fortune; or if his translations from all the living languages of Western Europe, as well as the Oriental tongues, are considered, or his still more marvellous imitations of its Persian, Turkish, Arabic or Irish dialects, his imagery, his power of language, his rhythmic cadences and ever surging rhymes are at all times wonderful.

Mr. O'Donoghue gives many interest ing fragments of verse, autobiographical anatches of letters never before published, enhancing the value of the volume, which is handsomely bound and clearly printed on excellent paper. The biographical work has been done with care and judgment. Dark glimpses are given of the life and surrounding of this gifted son of Ireland, which it must have been painful for so genuine an admirer of his genius as Mr. O'Donoghue to pen; but the gloom of the picture is lessened whenever possible, but the poet's noble gifts are brought into high relief. Moreover there are interesting reminiscences of his friends, the good and gifted Fatner Meehan, the great leader of Young Ireland, Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, and many other literary or political celebrities of the time, with an account of the rise and progress of the 'Nation newspaper, as also peeps at the Dublin University Magazine, the mouthpiece of Trinity College, and its writers, with much else besides. Mr. O'Donoghue's readers are sure of much entertainment as well as instruction. The book should have an extensive sale.

A.TS.

The oldest and most reliable, MERRILL'S Carpet Store 1661 Notre Dame Street.

People Who Make the Most of their

 $oldsymbol{DEPARTMENT}.$

We beg to announce to the Ladies of Montreal, and the public generally, that next week we will open a new departfilent devoted to HIGH CLASS MIL-LINERY, under skilled and competent management, and from which time we will always be prepared to turn out artistic and perfectly finished work in this branch at moderate prices.

for Spring wear; latest styles in Cover-Cloth and Tweed Effects. Frices are \$9.75, \$10, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$15, \$18,

Ail the Latast Parisian Novelties in Suring Capes at less than Weolesale Prices.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET,

TELEPHONE No. 3833.

FATHER ANCE'S CELEBRATED HEALING SALVE

Is now for sale BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Agent, ROD. CARRIERE, 1406 St Outhorine 11. -----

Public and secret consistories were held on Thursday. Among the bishone preconized were the Right Rev. P. L. Chappelle Archbishon of New Orleans the Most Rev Paul Napoleon Bruchesi, Archbishop of Montreal, and the Right Rev. John F. Fitsmaurice, coadjutor bishop of Exic, Ps.

Contrary to custom the consistories followed one another. The Pope, in the sala rigit, presented the hats to the Archbishops of Lyons, Rennes and Rouen in the presence of the Sacred College, the dignitaries and the diplo-

The secret consistory followed in the sala consistorialle. Only members of the Sacred College were present. The Pope was in excellent health.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS'

ADVERTISEMENT.

Is almost at hand. Now, when Spring

Fashions are much talked about, we would draw special attention to the magnificent display of

SPRING and SUMMER

JACKETS, CAPES._

COSTUMES

not claiming to have the largest number, but a selection that is without a peer. Looking around this department, Ladies will notice the immense variety of styles; hardly two garments alike.

New Whitewear.

Just received, another large shipment of choice designs in DAINTY APRON WEAR and MUSLIN PINAFORES, for Children. Also, CHILDREN'S SHORT DRESSES, in 1st and 2nd

JAMES A. OGILVY &

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

St. Catherine & Mountain Sts.

Special Discount to the Clergy at MERRILL'S CARPET STORE. 1661 Notre Dame Street.

Latest Retail Market Prices

VEGETABLES.
Cauliflowers, per dozen 1 50 (a 3 00
Radishes per dozen 0 50 (a) 0 75
Mint, per dezen 0 60 (a 0 00
Paranipa, per basket 0 40 (a 0 60
Cabbages, per dozen 0 40 (a) 0 50
Celery, per dozen 0 60 (a. 1 00)
Onious, per basket 0 50 @ 0 00
Carrots, per basket 0 25 @ 0 30
Parsley, per dozen 0.40 iii. 0.51
Turnips, per bas 0 30 (@ 0 40)
Beets, per basket 0 25 (a, 0 30)
Potatoes, per basket 0 30 @ 0 35
Patatoes, per bagamana 080 (a 0 90]
Brussels aprouts, per dcz 0 90 @ 1 00
Lettuce, per dozen 0 50 (@ 1 25
Tomatoes, per basket 0 75 (a, 0 00)
Rhubarb, per dez-n 0 50 (c. 1 %)
FRUIT.

	0.00 (4) 0.081
Rhuberh, per dez-n 0 50 (cc. 1 %)	Pike. per lb 0 06 @ 0 08
(50)	Haddock, per lb 0 05 @ 0 06
FRUIT.	Haddock, per lu
_	Bullheads, per lb
Lamona perdoz: $0.18 \approx 0.90$	Diffinences, per issue
Demons, per des silanament o 10 th o 20	Whitefish per lb 000 (@ 005)
Oranges, per down	Whitefish, per lb
diameter in the contract of th	Cod per lb.
Banadaa, ner doren	Cod, per lb
per do con con con con con con con con con co	Hallbut, per ID
ADDICA ner br)	Smelta, per lb
0.75 (1.00)	Smetts, per ib
Apples, per basket 0 75 @ 1 00	Mackard each
Transfer of the second	Macketer, tach
CINE	Discourse Laddice month (1000000)

GAME.
Qualis, drawn, per d. z 2 40 @ 2 50
Chails, undrawn, per doz2 75 (a) 0 00
Pin tail ducks, per pair 0 60 (a) 0 65
Kallard ducks, per pair 0 95 @ 1 00
Golden Ployer, per dozen 3 75 (a) 4 00
Prairie hens, per pair 150 (a) 1 60
Prairie bens, dark, per pair 160 (a) 176
Snowbirds, per dozen 0 20 @ 0 25
Wild geers 070 (a) 0 90
From 1 legs ner 15 0 25 (4) 0 30
Sucking pigs, each 1 25 (2) 1 75
POULTRY.

POULTRY.
Spring chickens, per p ir 0 65 @ 0 75
Lawre chickens per pair US (0) 100
Madium chickens 0 50 (a) 0 60
Fowls, per pair 0 60 @ 0 70
Turkeys, hens 0 75 @ 0 90
Geese, each
Ducks, per pair 0 75 @ 1 00
Pigeons, per pair 0 25 @ 0 30 Squabs, per pair 0 00 @ 0 35
Squabs, per parr

DAIRY PRODUCE.					
Print butter, choice, per lb., Creamery	0	25	@	o	28
Creamery	0	22	@	0,	24
FLOOD GOLD DULLER	v	71	(us	v	~~
Mild cheese	v	12	(a)	U	12
Strong cheese	0	12	(a)	υ	13
Gora atrict v new 1810	v	ΤĐ	(00)	v	YO.
Fall coop	U	13	(a)	U	14
Honey ner b	U	ŢÜ	(cus	v	12
Manie angur ner ih	0	118	(a).	1)	ΙU
New Maplesyrup	0	70	<u>@</u>	0	75
MEATS.					
	•		$\overline{}$	^	4 -

A special discount to the clarged store, 1661 Notre Dame Street.

Special discounts to Keng-paid for two lots this morning. Undergrades are more plentiful and are rather grades are more plentiful and are rather grades. Store, 1661 Notre Dame Street.

SPRING SHOES

We are showing a fine line of Spring Footwear, all the latest styles and colors. We have a special Boot in Black, Tan or Chocolate which we are selling at \$8.00 a pair. Other stores think them bargains at \$4.00

E. MANSFIELD, The 124 St. Lawrence Street, cor. Laganchetiere Street.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal's Greatest Store.

March 26, 1898.

->Shopping by Mail

Out of town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantage of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience, and the best money's worth.

No matter where you live you should know this store. Most people are learning every day how simple and economical

of our mail order department to attend to such.

shopping by mail is. If you can't come in person, write for anything you want, or send a letter for samples and information. It's the business

One of the Largest General Klondike Outfitters in the World THE BIG STORE'S KLONDIKE OUTFITS!

Our Klondike Outfitting Department is probably the BEST EQUIPPED in the world, and are at present supplying complete outfits to, and despatching, several large parties daily.

Many of the best lines in Clothing are made for and controlled by the S. CARSLEY CO., among them the famous KLONDIKE STORMING SUIT, the best yet invented; one of these Suits should be in every outfit. There's absorbest yet invented; lutely no limit to the quantity of outfits this store is capable of supplying, one or fifty. Let the cutlay be \$500 or \$20 000, The Big Store has facilities at its command to supply, tack and deliver free to any Railway Station in the city an unlimited number of Klondike Outfits in six hours notice.

The Big Store carries an immense assortment of supplies for the Klondike, including-

Mackinaw Clothing, Miners' Underwear, Waterproof Suits. Minera' Boots. Miners' Stockings,

Provisions, Concentrated Foods, Tent Utensils, Minere Tents, Miners' Mitts,

Miners, Tools. Miners' Goggles, Sleeping Bags Miners' Caps. Dunnage Bags.

For information regarding Klondike Outfits, parties are requested to apply to Mr. Logan, Manager of the Klondike Outfitting Department, who will cheerfully give all necessary information. Mr. Logan can be seen at his office in the Base. ment from Sa.m. to 6 p.m. daily.

The Big Store's Immense Bicycle Purchase!

The Cycle World of Montreal is discussing with enthusiasm The Big Store; recent immense purchase of THE NEW BARNES BICYCLES. By this great transaction The Big Store steps to the front and at once takes the lead in the bicycle trade of Montreal, by offering one of the Highest Grade Machines in Carada at the exceptionally low price of

\$35.00!

Every cyclist knows full well that there are three grades of bicycles, namely the low grade, the medium grade and the high grade. . Take the high grade machines, they range in price from \$75 to \$125 each. Secondly, comes the medium grade at \$55 and lastly the low grade at \$40

THE NEW BARNES Wheels are thoroughly high grade machines and wel known throughout Canada for their superiority in material, workmanship, finish Hundreds of THE NEW BARNES Bicycles were sold last year at \$100 each.

and it is only on account of the immensity of this purchase that the management of THE BIG STORE are enabled to offer these handsome Wheels at the marve ously low price of THIRIY-FIVE DOLLARS!

GENERAL KLONDIKE OUTFITTERS.

The S. CARSLEY CO. Limited. :. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St

Fresh salmon, per lb...... 0 15 @ 0 20 Sturgeon, per lb..... 0 08 @ 0 10

The oldest and most reli-

able: MERRILL'S Carpet Store

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Owing to continued liberal receipts

the tone of the egg market was weak again to day, and prices scored another

decline of ic to lic per dezen, and the

indications are that they will go still

pected next week, which are bound to

The demand is good and sales to day

were made freely at 10c to 101c per

Business in beans continues quiet and

prices are unchanged at 75c to 80c for

primes, and 85c to 90c for choice hand-

The demand for honey is limited and

the market is quiet and easy. We quote as follows:—White clover comb, 11c to

12c; dark, 8s to 10c; white strained, 6c

There was an easier feeling in the

market for maple syrup in tins, and sales of such were made to day at 47 to 52 to,

as to size. In wood prices were un changed at 44c to 5c per lb. New sugar

met with a fair sale at 61c to 7c per ib.

dozen.

picked per bushel.

to 7c, and dark: 4c to 5c.

1661 Notre Dame Street.

A book of 40 pages, which teaches punctuating rapidly by example. Many people who have studied English. Latin, and Greek Grammar are very careless and slovenly nunctuators. This book is indispensable to all writers. By mail. 20 Cents.

LACONIC PUBLISHING CO., 123 Liberty St., N.Y.

Lard, per lb...... 0 8 @ 0 10 Haddock, per lb...... 0 05 @ 0 06

ucking pigs, each
pring chickens, per p ir 0 65 @ 0 75 arge chickens, per pair 0 8 @ 1 00 ledium chickens 0 50 @ 0 60
owls, per pair
ligese, each 075 @ 100 class, per pair 075 @ 100 class, per pair 025 @ 030 quabs, per pair 000 @ 035

dans, her harrennen	•		9	•	۲
DAIRY PRODUCE.					
int butter, choice, per lb.,	0	25	(a)	o	28
eamerv	U	zz	α_{i}	U	24
and dairy butter	υ	7.1	(a)	υ	20
ild cheese	v	12	(a)	U	18
rong cheese	0	12	(a)	υ	13
on strictly new 1810	υ	19	(0)	v	19
II poor	U	13	(a)	U	14
oney ner lb	v	ŢΟ	(03	v	14
anle engar per lb	U	Uδ	(a)	U	ΤÛ
Maplesyrup	0	70	@	0	75
MEATS.					
ef choice, per lb	0	12	(a)	0	15

Special discounts to Relig-

PROVISION MARKET.

The local provision market is without rule about steady except for pork, which holders would shade for round lots We quote as follows: Canadian pork, \$1600 to \$16.50 per barrel; pure Canadian land, in pails, at 81c to 81c, and compound refined at 51c to 51c per lb.; hams, 111c

to 12c; bacon 12c per lb. In the Chicago provision market the feature was the liquidation on the part of long holders, but as there was suffi-cient demand from local shorts to absorb all offerings prices were fairly well sustained. Pork closed 7½c lower at \$9.57½ March, \$9.62½ May, \$9.67½ July. Lard declined 5c, closing \$4.95 March. \$5 May, \$5.07½ July. Short ribs closed \$5 March, \$5 May, &5.05 July.

Our assortment of Carpets, Rugs and Oilcloths is not excelled in the city. MERRILL'8 I wer se much heavier arrivals are ex- Carpet Store, 1661 Notre Dame have a depressing effect on the market. Street.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

The cheese market was without chauge and with buyers and sellers apart the turnover of the balance of last year's cheese yet carried here is likely to be a lengthy operation.

There are several good orders on the market on the basis of 74c, but the buyers cannot procure any finest at that price either colored or white, the latter especially being at a premium. In fact, what holders would accept is hard to say, but they decline to consider business at 71c, that price being bid in one case for Ontario white goods.

The butter market was firm and active in a jobbing way, and high prices were again paid for choice selections of fresh made creamery in small tubs, 21th heing Special discounts to Religpaid for two lots this morning.