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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MR. C. R. DEVLIN IN IRELAND.

He Writes a Second Letter to the "Dublin Nation."

A Spirited Defence of Mr. Laurier—The Reply to the Statement of Canada's Agent—The System of Administration in Manitoba Declared to be Intolerant.

The controversy between Mr. C. R. Devlin, the representative of Canada in Ireland in connection with the emigration projects of the Ottawa Government, and the Dublin Nation, is evidently going to be a warm one, judging by the vigorous style in which Mr. Devlin writes his second letter.

We now give both the statement of Mr. Devlin and the reply of the Dublin Nation.

MR. DEVLIN'S LETTER.

Sir,—Your second article dealing with the duties of my office has just come under my notice, and although very severe, is, nevertheless, more temperate in tone than the first. A small favor for which I am at once return thanks. You are an Irishman; so am I. According to your views you are fighting for the cause of Ireland. In my own humble way, and in the sphere in which I worked before coming to Ireland, I strove to do my duty as an Irish Canadian. There should, therefore, be no quarrel between us, and as for harsh language, it must remain entirely on your side. You are aware that you have denounced me to the clergy and to the people of Ireland; you have represented me as a sort of professed Catholic; you have treated me with the greatest contempt possible, without provocation on my part.

I am a Roman Catholic—of course not as good a one as you are. Were I to speak otherwise, in your own witty way you might remind me of that distinguished departed Pharisee, of whom it is said that he stood in the foremost place of the Temple proudly thanking God that he was not like other men; thanking Him that he was always a good, first in prayer, first in good works, and invariably first to say so. He was not a mere professed Catholic.

Having condemned, and, to your satisfaction, damned me, you now undertake to destroy the reputation and the character of Wilfrid Laurier, the Premier of Canada. You speak of a man you know not, and of matters with which you are not familiar. As an Irishman as well as a Canadian, I protest against your unjust criticism of Mr. Laurier. He does not deserve at your hands such brutal treatment.

IRELAND REQUIRES GOOD AND STOUT DEFENDERS AT HOME.

Ireland is happy to have friends abroad, and one of these Mr. Laurier always has been. Some of his most eloquent utterances are those delivered upon the subject of Ireland, and whenever propositions of Irishmen came up for discussion in the Canadian House of Commons his sympathy never failed, his language was pronounced, his loyalty to freedom round, his doctrine such as to arouse the enthusiasm of Irishmen of every party. Why, then, do you consider him a foe? Because of the manner in which he has settled the Manitoba School difficulty you call into doubt his sincerity as a Catholic. What are the facts? The Dominion of Canada comprises many provinces: Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, Manitoba, and the North-West Territories. Kindly and carefully note this as well as the following figures:

The population of the Dominion is about five millions; that of Manitoba one hundred and fifty thousand. The area of Canada is 3,458,383 square miles; that of Manitoba about 74,000 square miles. The Roman Catholic population of Manitoba is in the vicinity of twenty thousand.

Manitoba entered the Dominion of Canada in the year 1870. At that time there was about an equal number of Roman Catholics and Protestants, and one of the first acts of the Local Legislature was to establish a system of education granting separate schools. The Protestants had their schools, the Catholics theirs, and both were State aided. Twenty years afterwards an Act was passed establishing what is known as the National Schools of Manitoba.

THE CATHOLIC MINORITY OF MANITOBA appealed to the Federal Government to disallow the Act, and afterwards, acting upon the advice of the Government of Canada, carried their case into Court. Then began a long struggle which closed with the decision of the Privy Council affirming that the Catholics of Manitoba had a grievance which could be corrected by supplementary legislation to the Act establishing the system of National Schools. During this time many changes took place. Sir John Macdonald, who was Premier, when the difficulty arose, had disappeared; so had Sir John Abbott, so had Sir John Thompson—all distinguished and able men who had to

deal with the question in one form or another. At the time of the decision of the Privy Council, Sir Mackenzie Bowell was Premier. He issued a Remedial Order which was disobeyed by Manitoba. A Session of the Dominion Parliament ensued. Nothing was done beyond the giving out of a solemn promise that if, by the second day of January, 1896, the grievance of which the Manitoba minority complained was not settled, the Government would introduce a Remedial Bill removing the grievance. Owing to political difficulties and dissensions, the introduction of the Bill was postponed until March. Then a lengthy discussion upon the merits of the measure followed, and some three weeks afterwards, as the term of Parliament was about to expire, the Bill was withdrawn. Mr. Laurier opposed the Bill, claiming that it was (1st) coercive, and would not be accepted by Manitoba; (2nd) defective and remedied nothing; (3rd) that conciliatory methods would obtain for the minority more practical results. You must bear in mind that the leading feature of the Bill was to exempt Roman Catholic supporters of separate schools from being subject to taxation for the support of the National school; but it also imposed, as a consequence, many most undesirable restrictions. The Remedial Bill did not offer one dollar of aid to Catholic Schools. At the General Elections

MR. LAURIER'S POLICY prevailed, and in no section of Canada was his triumph more signal than in the Roman Catholic Province of Quebec. Last July he was sworn in as Premier of Canada, and as early as November he announced the terms of his settlement of the Manitoba School question. Here they are, and since the Nation has spoken so strongly, your readers may be interested in them.

I. Legislation will be introduced and passed at the next regular session of the Legislature of Manitoba, embodying the provisions hereinafter set forth in amendment to the "Public School Act," for the purpose of settling the educational questions that have been in dispute in that Province.

II. Religious teaching to be conducted as hereinafter provided:—

1. If authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of the school trustees; or,

2. If a petition be presented to the Board of School Trustees asking for religious teaching, and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attending the school in the case of a rural district, or by the parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children attending the school in a city, town, or village.

3. Such religious teaching to take place between the hours of 3.30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by a teacher when so authorized.

4. Where so specified in such resolution of the trustees, or where so required by the petition of the parents or guardians, religious teaching during the prescribed period may take place on certain specified days of the week instead of on every teaching day.

5. In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such children is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such number of Roman Catholics, engage a Roman Catholic teacher in such school. In any school in towns and cities where the average attendance of non-Roman Catholic children is forty or upwards, and in villages and rural districts where the average attendance of such schools is twenty-five or upwards, the trustees shall, if required by the petition of the parents or guardians of such children, employ at least one duly certified non-Roman Catholic teacher.

6. Where religious teaching is required to be carried on in any school in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, and there are Roman Catholic children and non-Roman Catholic children attending school, and the school-room accommodation does not permit of the pupils being placed in separate rooms for the purpose of religious teaching, provision shall be made by regulations of the Department of Education, which regulations the Board of School Trustees shall observe, whereby the time allotted for religious teaching shall be divided in such a way that religious teaching of the Roman Catholic children shall be carried on during the prescribed period on one half of the teaching days in each month, and the religious teaching of the non-Roman Catholic children may be

carried on during the prescribed period on one half of the teaching days in each month.

7. The Department of Education shall have the power to make regulations not inconsistent with the principles of this Act, or for carrying into effect the provisions of this Act.

8. No separation of the pupils by religious denominations shall take place during the secular school work.

9. Where the school-room accommodation at the disposal of the trustees permits, instead of allotting different days of the week to different denominations for the purpose of religious teaching, the pupils may be separated when the hour for religious teaching arrives, and placed in separate rooms.

10. When ten of the pupils in any school speak the French language (or any language other than English) as their native language, the teaching of such pupils shall be conducted in French (or such other language), and English upon the bi-lingual system.

11. No pupils to be permitted to be present at any religious teaching unless the parents or guardians of such pupils desire it. In case the parents or guardians do not desire the attendance of the pupils at such religious teaching, then the pupils shall be dismissed before the exercises, or shall remain in another room.

The concessions above-mentioned affect the

STATE FOR NATIONAL SCHOOLS OF MANITOBA, to which province the school question has been confined. Hence my reason for giving you early in this letter the extent of territory and population affected. You have millions of your countrymen in the United States of America. Yet the constitution governing the public schools of that country is not as favorable to Catholics as the terms of settlement which you describe as worse than the old Penal Laws in Ireland. But do the Catholics of Canada condemn the settlement? My resignation as member for the County of Wright necessitated an election, and the result proved a victory for Mr. Laurier; and in the County of Bonaventure a similar verdict was rendered. Bear in mind that both constituencies are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic. You will admit with me that in no part of the world have Roman Catholics greater privileges in respect to education than they enjoy in the older Provinces of the Dominion. In Ontario, in Quebec, the two great provinces of Canada, they have their own system, which they direct according to their own views. Politicians have from time to time charged that in Ontario the privileges extended to Catholics in the matter of education should be curtailed, but Sir Oliver Mowat maintained intact their rights and privileges.

Although you were pleased to assert that laws worse than the Penal Laws prevail in Manitoba, the Catholics of that province have a perfect right to have schools exclusively their own—and as a matter of fact they have such institutions. In the City of Winnipeg, which is the capital of Manitoba, you will find a number of Roman

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS WHICH EQUAL THOSE OF ANY COUNTRY.

A convent of magnificent proportions, and where the training is of the highest order, is in that city, and on the opposite side of the Red River the Jesuit Fathers have a college worthy of their Society—and that is not saying a little. Catholic churches and Catholic schools exist and flourish wherever there is a Catholic population.

The terms of the school settlement may not please you, and I confess that I would prefer separate schools pure and simple. But long agitation had provoked strong national and religious prejudices, and when the Premier agreed to the terms of settlement, he had in view the pacification of the public mind, the happiness and prosperity of the country.

At the present moment in as far as Catholics are concerned the question is "sub judice." His Holiness the Pope has delegated Mr. Merry Del Val to inquire into that as well as other matters; and it is premature to condemn where perhaps a judgment of a different nature may be rendered by the Holy See. Let contradict the fabrication that Mr. Laurier is fighting the Bishops. Read his speeches, and you will observe the great respect he has for the Bishops and the authorities of the Church. He is a Catholic, the first French Canadian who has attained the high position of Premier of the Dominion of Canada. A man of exceptional attainments, firm character, broad and generous views, kindly disposition, keen discernment, possessing a knowledge of men so essential to a statesman, and worthily styled the silver-tongued orator of Canada, he holds the affection and enjoys the esteem of Canadians, no matter what their origin, nationality or religious belief may be. You sneer at him, and call him a "Britisher."

HE IS A SUBJECT OF THE QUEEN, one of her advisers, and, as I have already stated, Premier of Canada. It is amusing as well as instructive to hear you reproach him because he is a "Britisher." His opponents in Canada claim that he is not sufficiently British—and I am sure the next time the charge is made against him he will read from the Nation in self-defence. You charge him with having dealt a blow at the protective tariff which has been in force in Canada for the last nineteen years, and you do not stop to consider that one of the planks of his platform was to reduce the high tariff. He is simply carrying out the will of the electorate as expressed last June when

he lowers the tariff. In Canada the Conservative Party champion a high tariff the Liberals a tariff that will give sufficient revenue to meet the requirements of the country.

In my next letter I will state fully what my mission is, since you are so anxious to know all about it, and at the same time defend Canada, which you have insulted in so serious a manner. Meantime accept my best wishes, and believe me always, yours faithfully,
C. R. DEVLIN.

THE 'NATION'S' REPLY

Under the heading of "Mr. Devlin's Mission," the Nation replies to the foregoing letter as follows:—

"It will be seen by the further letter which we publish elsewhere that Mr. Devlin, the principal of the two Canadian Commissioners recently sent to this country, is under the impression that we have 'insulted' Canada. We can only ascribe Mr. Devlin's erroneous impression that he has read our article of last week somewhat carelessly. The probability of this supposition being correct is strengthened by the fact that our correspondent asserts that we described Mr. Laurier, the present Premier of the Dominion, whose representative and political follower Mr. Devlin is, as 'a Britisher.' We did nothing of the kind! We quoted Mr. Laurier's own words uttered in the Canadian Parliament when he expressed belief that, were he a younger man, he would have hopes of sitting at Westminster as a Canadian representative and declared himself 'a Britisher.' If Mr. Devlin wants to read the words referred to in full, he will find them in the London Saturday Review of May 1st. It seems clear that the Canadian Commissioner, brief as has been his absence from the Dominion, has lost touch with the existing stage of political developments in his own country. We are far from denying that our correspondent is an adroit controversialist, but he really presumes too much on the ignorance of Irish journalists if he fancies that his vague assertions are likely to be accepted in this kingdom without analysis or exposure of their want of accuracy. Our readers will notice that Mr. Devlin takes us to task for having denounced the proposals formulated by the Liberal Ministry for the

SO CALLED "SETTLEMENT" OF THE MANITOBA SCHOOL QUESTION, and that he provides us with the actual text of the proposals referred to. We are grateful for the courtesy, because it fully and completely justifies our words. The enactment referred to reads as follows:—

"If a petition be presented to the Board of School Trustees asking for religious teaching, and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attending the school in the case of a rural district, or by the parents or guardians of at least twenty-five children attending the school in a city, town or village.

"Such religious teaching to take place between the hours of 3.30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by a teacher when so authorized."

Everyone, of course, who knows anything of children will appreciate the kindness and the desire of the Government to promote religious teaching of an efficacious kind when it proposes to keep the little ones in the school-room—at the close of their long lessons—for an additional half hour, from half-past three to four o'clock, for religious instruction! Bearing in mind the shortness of the summer and the length of the winter in Manitoba, as well as the distances which many of the children have to travel to and from school, the suggested arrangement was and is insulting, and the

ACTION OF THE BISHOPS OF CANADA IN REJECTING IT

will be approved in Ireland. It is really difficult to deal with a controversialist of the type of Mr. Devlin. In his letter he tells us that the Catholics of Manitoba "have a perfect right to have schools exclusively their own—and as a matter of fact they have such institutions. In the city of Winnipeg, which is the capital of Manitoba, you will find a number of Roman Catholic schools which equal those of any country. A convent of magnificent proportions, and where the training is of the highest order, is in that city, and on the opposite side of the Red River the Jesuit Fathers have a college worthy of their Society—and that is not saying a little. Catholic churches and Catholic schools exist and flourish wherever there is a Catholic population." We were aware of the facts here set out before Mr. Devlin called our attention to them, but what do they prove or how do they help our correspondent? His assertions simply convey the information that the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba have not as yet, at all events, ventured upon the perilous step of refusing to allow Catholics to maintain, at their own expense, schools which are

COMPELLED TO STRUGGLE FOR EXISTENCE

in opposition to the Godless and well equipped and endowed schools maintained by the Government out of the public taxes!

The truth is that Mr. Devlin's letter bears out in the most ample manner the position which we have taken up, as

well as that adopted by the spiritual rulers of the Catholics of Manitoba. We read as follows:—

"Manitoba entered the Dominion of Canada in the year 1870. At that time there was about an equal number of Roman Catholics and Protestants, and one of the first acts of the Local Legislature was to establish a system of education granting separate schools. The Protestants had their schools, the Catholic theirs, and both were State aided. Twenty years afterwards an Act was passed establishing what is known as the National Schools of Manitoba."

What would happen in Ireland should the Westminster Parliament decide to-morrow to amalgamate the Protestant and Catholic National Schools, and to decree that distinctive religious teaching should only be given therein between the hours of half-past three and four o'clock? Yet this is almost precisely what has taken place in Manitoba, and for our denunciation of it Mr. Devlin takes us to task.

IN THE MAINTENANCE OF THE MIXED SCHOOLS.

which the Catholics of the province annually expend nearly \$300,000 dollars of public money, a proportion of which is wrung from the persecuted Catholics. We are informed, indeed, by Mr. Devlin that 'at the present moment in as far as Catholics are concerned the question is sub judice. His Holiness the Pope has delegated Mr. Merry Del Val to inquire into that as well as other matters; and it is premature to condemn where perhaps a judgment of a different nature may be rendered by the Holy See.' The plea is an ingenious one, but it does not hold water. We are far from attempting to prejudice a matter awaiting decision by the Holy See, but we know our rights and liberties as Catholics sufficiently well to be aware that it is no part of our duty to remain silent while effort is being made to inveigle the Catholic peasantry of Ireland to submit themselves to the tender mercies of such an unscrupulous and intolerant system of administration as that which prevails in Manitoba. We await the further communication which Mr. Devlin promises us with some interest.

EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

A Reorganization Scheme Probable Under the New Government.

The Catholic Committee of Public Instruction Hold a Council Meeting—The Question of the Inspection of Schools Postponed.

QUEBEC, May 24.—It is stated here that shortly after the new Quebec Government assumes the administration of affairs the Department of Education will be placed under a political head, as is the case in Ontario. There is also a rumor that Mr. Marchand has a desire to eventually preside over this department, but as a session will first have to be held, the Premier will take one of the present portfolios in the meantime until the reorganization can be brought about.

At the meeting of the Catholic Committee of the Council of Public Instruction, held in this city on Wednesday and Thursday, the organization of a central board of examiners was completed, and the regulations were ordered to be printed. The election of members to compose this board was left over for further consideration.

Hon. Mr. Masson's motion that school inspectors should hold conferences with the teachers in their respective districts was carried, and teachers will be paid an indemnity for the two days on which said conference will be held, provided that they have to travel out of their locality. The amendments to the Pension Fund by Hon. Mr. Oulmet were carried.

The motion that all academies, model and elementary schools receiving government grants shall be inspected, whether under lay or clerical control, was withdrawn by Hon. Mr. Masson, at the request of the administrator of the diocese of Montreal, until such time as the new archbishop has been appointed.

The books given as prizes to the pupils came under some very adverse criticisms, as not being at all adapted to the purpose, and a motion was passed asking the Government to pay more attention to this matter.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Masson, seconded by Mr. Gray, the age at which teachers, either male or female, would be granted their diplomas and be allowed to teach, even in elementary schools, was raised from 16 to 18 years. As to the raising of teachers' salaries, it was decided that the time was not opportune. Copies of a number of letters from Inspector Lippens were ordered to be distributed to the members of Council prior to next meeting.

A discussion took place on the question of the adoption of the Hydeseries of books, printed in Toronto, and it was finally decided to leave the matter over until the September meeting. The lay members of Council were decidedly in favor of their adoption, especially as the lay teachers in the English schools were very desirous of having them.

Notice of motion was given with regard to having reports on the sanitary condition of schools in country districts in future sent by the inspectors to the Provincial Board of Health.

FROM THE OLD LAND.

An Appeal For Aid in Behalf of the Parnell Family.

Mr. Harrington Writes to the Priests of Ireland—Again the Emigration Question—A Warning Note from the United States—Other Items of News.

A circular has been issued by the Lord Mayor of Dublin, in which an appeal for aid is made to the Irish people in behalf of the Parnell family. We take the following extracts from the circular:—
"Mrs. Delia Stewart Parnell, mother of the Irish leader, and some members of her family are in deep distress. A considerable debt incurred for political purposes; big sums expended in the development of the country, particularly in their native County of Wicklow, largely with the object of giving employment to the people; the reduction of rents consequent on the operation of the Land Acts, by which the tenant farmers of Ireland derived so much relief and benefit, have combined to bring about the unfortunate state of poverty in which the Parnell family are plunged. Today sees in Ireland hundreds of thousands of tenant farmers delivered from the fear of impending eviction and secured in their holdings by the agrarian agitation which shall ever be associated with the name of Charles Stewart Parnell. We are convinced that Irish men and women, and, indeed, lovers of liberty all the world over, will not allow absolute want to overtake the aged mother of the great leader who ameliorated the condition of his fellow creatures by many humane efforts, and raised the name and status of his countrymen in every land."

MR. HARRINGTON, M. P., INTERVIEWED.

Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., has resumed his Parliamentary duties for the first time since his withdrawal from the Parnellite party, and during a recent interview in the House of Commons by the Libby representative of the Press Association, Mr. Harrington stated that he had written a letter to the whip of Mr. Fieldmond's party severing his connection with them, but it is not true that he has made any approach towards joining either the Irish Nationalists who follow Mr. Dillon's leadership, or the section more especially associated with Mr. Healy. He prefers for the present to remain in a more independent position, although the chief reason for his recent attitude is a strong desire to bring about a reunion of all Irish Nationalists.

Mr. Harrington states that he intends shortly to address the Irish people on the necessity of reuniting the Nationalist forces, and having only one Irish Parliamentary Party. The hon. member expresses his regret that Mr. John Redmond, did not fall in with a recent suggestion that he (Mr. Redmond) should accept the leadership of a united Irish party.

Mr. Harrington declared that a short time ago he privately interviewed Mr. Dillon, who conditionally consented, if his followers were willing—as some of them are said to have been—to surrender the chairmanship of the Party to Mr. Redmond, and Mr. Healy is stated to have been at that time favorable to the same proposal.

He has also issued the following circular to the priests of Ireland:

REV. DEAR SIR,—By this post I forward you a copy of the present issue of United Ireland, from which you will observe that the paper will be henceforth devoted to the policy of reunion amongst all sections of Irish Nationalists upon the lines of Independent Opposition in Parliament. From my knowledge of the feeling of all sections throughout the country, I believe the nation is overwhelmingly in favor of such a reunion amongst Irishmen as would blot out the present dissensions and the shameful recriminations which are being daily heaped upon one another by different sections of Irish Nationalists.

Certain feelings of jealousy and distrust among political leaders make it clear that reunion cannot come from that quarter. It is my intention to appeal to the people themselves on the subject, to get them to reorganize their ranks, irrespective of present party differences, and at a National and representative gathering to devise a plan which will form the basis for solid union in the Nationalist ranks.

As I have separated myself from my own colleagues on this subject, I have no fund behind me to defray the necessary expenses of distributing United Ireland through the country, but my views before the people, or of attending meetings in support of this policy of unity. As the work to which I am devoting myself is of the most supreme national importance and, in my belief, is calculated to put an end to all unworthy strife in Ireland, I appeal with confidence for your assistance.

By a subscription towards the expenses of such a work as I undertake, or by the payment even of one year's subscription (6s. 6d.) in advance for United Ireland, you will be materially helping towards the success of a cause which should be dear to the heart of every Irishman—the restoration of peace and unity in the National life of Ireland.

Continued on fifth page.

St. Gabriel's T. A. & B. Society will hold their annual excursion and picnic to Burlington, Vt., on Dominion Day. Next week we will give further particulars regarding train service.

THE EDUCATIONAL FRUITS
Of Religious and Secular Methods.

The Position Occupied by Catholics in Ireland in regard to Higher Education—Some Notable Catholic Universities and Their Work Compared with Similar Institutions Governed by Secularists.

Mr. M. O'Riordan contributes an article to the New Ireland Review on the subject of the methods of Universities under the administration of religious and secular bodies. He writes:—

It is not my purpose to make a rejoinder to Mr. Synnott. I cannot imagine anyone thinking that his "reply" contained an answer to any one of my arguments. Moreover, he discusses this Catholic question from a non-Catholic standpoint—unconsciously. I have no doubt. Let him read with care and docility the Introductory Lecture in Cardinal Newman's "Idea of University"; he will find there the true principles, taken from the right source, on which a Catholic must, at the risk of inconsistency, take his stand. From these principles Newman never swerved in the least: and obediently to these principles the Catholic College has been permitted at Oxford. I have already explained this, and I must not return to it now. Mr. Synnott complains that I have "imported a personal element into my criticism." There must be a personal element in every criticism, for both the critic and the criticized are identified with what they write. I merely drew conclusions from what we wrote, and if his feelings got pinched in the process he has only himself to blame. What he should have done was to face my arguments, and show that my conclusions were not logically drawn. He also accuses me of what he calls "a perversion of my words and meaning, which I cannot but characterize as unfair." I should regret it more keenly than I can tell if I thought I was even unconsciously unfair to him. His complaint is that I represented him as referring to "Protestants," whereas he did not use the word, but only "competitors, associates, and fellow-workers." Quite true, he did not say "Protestants," but "half-a-dozen." Whom, then, did he mean by the "competitors," etc., of Catholics? Other Catholics, is it? Having made this personal explanation, I have no more to say to Mr. Synnott's "reply." I pass on to considerations of importance which were suggested by the following statement which Mr. Synnott has made:—"At any rate, I make bold to say—better as to have difficulties such as these, if there be any, faced and answered during the University career, than neglected or concealed, to be, perhaps, sprung upon the unassisted mind in after years with the seductive charm of novelty." The plain meaning which those words bear in the context is that a Catholic University would, as a matter of course, be

AT BIRTH AN ABORTION, IN INFANCY A WEAKLING, AND A CRIPPLE THROUGH LIFE;

that difficulties arising from questions touching faith and science would be "neglected and concealed" from the students, instead of being fully set forth and fairly dealt with.

Mr. Synnott's words should not, I think, be let go uncorrected, especially as the anomalous circumstances under which we have been forced to live in this country with regard to Higher Education dispose us to the notion they imply. The two great English Universities were born and reared in the bosom of the Catholic Church, but for three centuries they have been Protestant. For three centuries their "silent sister" in Dublin has been living in luxurious ease on the Catholic money that built and endowed it. As a Catholic nation, it is our strangely anomalous fate to be acquainted with non-Catholic Universities only; non-Catholic ideas penetrate our literature and science; we are reared in an atmosphere of non-Catholic thought. As in our fathers' time, to speak of the gentry was to speak of the Protestants; so the delusion of identifying Protestantism and University life came upon us also, and is living still—a lingering relic of our slavery. We have thus been brought by the force of circumstances to look upon the University life and the Catholic idea as incompatible. Little blame to us; we have been denied the opportunity, and the right of witnessing in our midst the work of a Catholic University untrammelled by difficulties. But let us turn to the Catholic University of Louvain, unendowed as it is. Out of its poverty it has produced results which have so convinced the general public, that endowed Brussels, Liege and Ghent have recently begun to tone down their irreligious character, because the students were flocking to Louvain. And who does not know of the glories of Louvain before it was destroyed by the "advanced thinkers" of the French Revolution? There are some pioneers of enlightenment who work with firebrands and pickaxes. Let us recall the famous Sorbonne as it was once; it is now under the control of the Secularists, but *magna nominis umbra*. What the Sorbonne and old Louvain were, the Universities of Rome, Bologna, Pisa, Padua, etc., were also. All these arose and flourished under Ecclesiastical patronage—I believe the Sorbonne is called after the name of a parish priest who founded it. But the State has secularized them and many others—for the advancement of learning, it is said; nevertheless M. Brunetiere was able to write his famous article on the "Bankruptcy of Science" a few years ago; and his arguments have not been answered since. Anyone who wishes to know the fruits of secularized colleges in France would do well to read another article by M. Brunetiere, which appeared recently in the *Revue des deux Mondes*. What such persons call "progress," is really progress down a precipice.

In spite of all the MACHINERY WHICH LEGALIZED TYRANNY, we turned against the Catholic colleges, and students are increasing in the number of those who attend the secular

colleges, though richly endowed and privileged by the State. Many thousands of free burses have been founded in the State Colleges. These burses are irrevocable bribes to the poor, and, of course, they are filled up. Yet M. Bouge, in the official report on the Budget of Public Instruction in November last, discloses, as an evil calling for a remedy, the fact I have just mentioned. Those who can pay or themselves turn to the Catholic Colleges; the attractive power of the State Institutions is measured by the money spent on burses. Let us hear what a Secularist has to say on this. M. Sarcey wrote in the *Echo de Paris* of 6th December last: "Nous sommes en train de perdre la clientèle de la haute bourgeoisie et même de la bourgeoisie moyenne." M. Bernes, Member of the Superior Council of Public Instruction, made an appeal in November last to gather the *Bourgeoisie Riche* and the professional classes into the *Université*. Now, why is it that those who can afford to pay for the education of their children are turning their backs on the State Institutions? I merely put the question; the answer is evident. The public are beginning to feel that too much public money is spent on these State bourses, and the question of lessening them has been brought before the Chamber of Deputies.

THE SECULARISTS OPPOSE THE PROPOSAL, and this was the burden of their plea.—Clerical teaching is progressing, and National (sic) teaching is on the wane; and yet you want to lessen the students of the State Institutions still more by lessening the number of burses. The plea carries its own commentary. However they gained their point; instead of lessening the number of burses they founded new ones. I have before me an extract from the *Journal Officiel*, and it appears on the face of it that the purpose of increasing the number of burses is not to stimulate study but to fill the colleges which are not already full. Well, 'tis an ill wind that blows nobody good; tourists have the honor of being waited on by University graduates in the cafes of Paris. I now turn from institutions to men. I put aside theology, philosophy, and literature, and confining myself to the pet subject of the day—natural science—I run over the following names, all Catholics, and several of them priests—Copernicus, Galilei, Torricelli, Pascal, Buffon, Coulomb, Ampere, Volta, Spallanzani, Galvani, Hany, Biot, Foucault, Lavoisier, Saint-Hilaire, Cauchy, Le Verrier, Picard, Regnault, M'Jugno, Quatrefages, Denix, Secchi, Callan, Pasteur, etc., etc. I now propose this problem: If we take away from natural science the work of those men, how much of it remains? Erase their names from the text books in the hands of our Royal University students, and what becomes of the Curriculum? But we were never told in the text books that they are Catholics. I have been told that the translators of one of these text books has been reminded that Dr. Callan, of Maynooth, was the inventor of one of the electric batteries, yet the fact is persistently ignored. Our boys, if they ever think of the inventor at all, probably take for granted that the inventor was some Protestant or unbeliever. It has been the

PERSISTENT POLICY OF PROTESTANTISM AND LIBERALISM

to represent the Catholic Church as the nurse of obscurantism. They rob and they revile it; and some Catholics help to keep the illusion alive, forgetting that they are defaming their own mother and cutting their own throats. An anonymous Catholic in a series of articles sought to improve the Constitution of the Church of Christ a few years ago through the *Contemporary Review*. Catholic professors were ignorant and regardless of truth, the spirit of Ecclesiastical authority was to crush and punish Catholics of thought and scholarship; he dealt destruction in every direction, always securing a way of escape with the cunning of this kind. At last he committed himself to a simple statement of fact, and was caught in the trap of untruthfulness. Canon Moyes pursued him, and never gave up the chase till even the newspapers that patronized him discarded and refused him refuge. It is very suspicious to find Catholics needlessly posing as Galileos in miniature, and seeking sympathy for manufactured martyrdom.

As to "concealing and neglecting difficulties," and leaving them to be sprung upon "unassisted minds in after years," that would be a great mistake if it were true. But it is not true. I have heard Catholic professors set forth scientific difficulties with such thoroughness that I often thought a solution impossible till it came. I have seen students set to defend propositions on burning questions, social and scientific, with others from other colleges and countries appointed to oppose them, which they did with a liberty that would satisfy even the anonymous Catholic I have mentioned—except that they had to argue within the laws of logic. Catholics who are thoroughly trained have no reason to fear objections brought against faith by certain scientists. About the time of his conversion Péro Lacroix wrote "I am beginning to believe, and yet I was never more a philosopher. A little philosophy draws us from religion, but a good deal of it brings us back again—a profound truth." There are Catholics who do fear agnostic difficulties, and naturally suspect that all Catholics should have a like fear; but they are those who have no solution for them. They are those for the most part who have been trained where the objections have been flourished in their faces, but the Catholic answers are "neglected and concealed."

IN IRELAND THE APPRECIATION OF A CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.—On the one hand, and the estimate of Trinity College on the other hand, run in inverse ratio. Therefore, to point a contrast, I finish with a few words on Trinity. It has been in existence for three centuries. During that time it has spent millions—the confiscation of

monastic lands, the confiscation of private property of Catholics, the appropriation, at various times, of vast sums which should have gone for the benefit of Catholics. I find, for instance, from a letter by Father Humphreys on the Erasmus Smith Endowment, that after 150 years of existence, Hebrew and Mathematics were so badly taught in Trinity that more money had to be provided to spur the professors into competency. The difficulty was easily got over; Trinity laid unlawful hands on the Erasmus Smith Endowment. It is the richest college in the world. Yet, where, in Ireland, shall we look for the intellectual fruits of all its wealth? I do not want to be reminded of Edmund Burke and the few others on whose names the changes are rung on solemn occasions. Genius would develop of itself though it were trained in a hedge-school. Universities were never meant to produce prodigies; it is their business to send forth many men of light and leading to leaven the nation by setting before the people high ideas in harmony with the people's aspirations and thoughts.

Where there is smoke there is fire. Do Oxford and Cambridge libel Trinity by calling it their "silent sister"? Why do Irish students pass their doors to study at Oxford and Cambridge? The College of Surgeons does not recognize a Matriculation Examination passed in Trinity. It used to be an unheard of thing for a candidate to fail in Matriculating there, but I have heard that the Royal University has shamed it into a higher standard. I have no doubt that its academic so emitties are very imposing. Catholic visitors are attracted by the display; they are filled with admiration at what they witness; are reminded of the glory of historic Trinity; they remember that it is Protestant, and having seen nothing like it are tempted to set aside as a Utopian dream the hope of a Catholic University ever rivaling this nursery of orators and poets. Thus the delusion grows. Of course an inferior thing is the best thing I know, if I know nothing better. Mediocrity is magnificent in the presence of lesser things. The Anglo-Saxon commonly wondered at the wisdom of the Witenagemot; Goldsmith's "Village Schoolmaster" amazed the village folk around him; and so on ad *infinitum*. Such excellences are relative. I find has produced some patriots, and I admire them all the more because they had to rise above their surroundings; but they have been like angels' visits. The list of Trinity patriots usually given needs much revision. To give one instance, many will question Swift's patriotism, whilst they admire Draper's Letters. They say that we owe these celebrated letters not to his love for Ireland so much as to the bitterness of his disappointed hope. I offer no opinion on it.

OXFORD AND TRINITY COLLEGES.

A few days ago I asked one who was educated at Oxford what was thought there of Trinity College. He replied: "Well, they hardly think about it; they don't consider it." Not long since I asked a Catholic who had been a student of Trinity and a very distinguished one, what he thought of the prestige of Trinity? Said he, shaking his head: "Ah, the prestige of Trinity!" I may say that it was some observations which he made in a letter to me, pointing out the need of a Catholic University, that first moved me to write the first article I sent to the *New Ireland Review*. Three months ago I had little thought of ever writing a word on the University question. The impulse thus came from a Catholic ex-student of Trinity, a man of name and acknowledged ability. I have recently had letters on this subject from two men, one in the front rank in English literature, the other the author of a monumental work, both Oxford men and University professors, at one time. They would hardly listen with patience to the suggestion of linking the fortunes of Catholic Higher Education with Trinity College. Mr. O'Connor Morris knows Trinity, and he also knows what he is talking about. His opinion of it is not favourable.

When the Royal University was created the Catholic Colleges, in their poverty, had to meet the Queen's Colleges with their wealth. It was thought to be a hopeless contest with the State-endowed nurseries of knowledge. The result was a revelation; men opened their eyes and stared in wonder. Those who are still blind to the real intellectual status of Trinity would have their eyes opened also, if it were confronted with a Catholic University. I do not, of course, presume to propose a settlement of the question; but I repeat that if there is to be a union of any kind between Trinity College and a University for Catholics, such as, according to my idea, a Catholic University should be, the intellectual standard of Trinity will have to be levelled up.

FALSE CREDIT.

It is always a matter of regret, not of complacency, that we should have Catholics endowed with excellent talents or favored with the advantages of fortune, who devote these natural gifts to anything but the service of religion. Of what credit is it to our Church that this poet or that musician, some distinguished scientist, or clever politician, be a Catholic, unless we can answer for the influence of our holy religion in his moral conduct, or, at least, in the principles on which he writes and acts. One would think the Church depended for its respectability on a roster of distinguished names, and Catholics often reckon up their fellow-religionists who have achieved some degree of notoriety, as though that should put us all under an obligation to them. Genius is God's greatest natural gift to man, and from it He should derive His greatest glory. He deigns to reward it when well employed; but the possessor of it should be as grateful for being permitted to use it in His service, as for receiving it from His bounty.

If the system is fortified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, which makes rich, red blood, there is little danger of sickness.

Mr. Fussey: "I don't see why you wear those ridiculous big sleeves, when you have nothing to fill them with." Mrs. Fussey: "Do you fill your silk hat."

WOMEN IN BUSINESS.

Some Original Enterprises in Which They Are Now Striving.

Their Prospects of Success in the Great World of Trade and Commerce

A writer in the *New York Sun* deals with the question of employment for women at great length in a recent issue. In part he writes:—

The pressure of modern necessities has brought women to the front as wage earners, and it is said nowadays that a woman may enter any calling in the United States and nearly every one in the more conservative countries of Europe. Of the wage-earning trades, so-called, it is not the purpose to speak now. Women have long been bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, typewriters, and ticket agents. But there are many original ways of earning a livelihood open to women of refinement and good business ability. Some of them require knowledge of a special branch of work, but very often it is a branch that has been learned in the ordinary domestic training necessary to make a successful housekeeper.

In considering the following lines of bread-winning, some of which have been suggested by women successful in them and some of which suggest themselves through a special need which exists, it must be borne in mind that success will depend to a great extent on the individual. It is a well-known fact that among men those who succeed are in the minority, and for every case of success achieved by a woman along the paths set forth a failure could also be cited. Most women who start out independently have very little capital, and it is believed that investigation will prove that those who fail often do so because they are not willing to start in a modest way.

"GREAT OAKS FROM LITTLE ACORNS GROW," should especially be borne in mind in starting in a new calling in which one has had little experience, or which is comparatively new to the business world. Of millinery as a means of support for women from whom fickle fortune has suddenly withdrawn her smiles a great deal has been heard of late. One requires an artistic eye and a natural aptitude for the calling if one wishes to become more than an apprentice working in a shop, though even if one never sets up for oneself millinery is apt to be more lucrative than many of the wage-earning trades. Skilled trimmers are usually well paid. There have been one or two notable failures of late among women who have taken up the trade of millinery. In all probability they may be traced to an attempt to cater exclusively to those who buy costly and high-priced articles. There are in this city alone thousands of women who have no time or talent for trimming hats and would gladly go to a moderate-priced milliner that made a specialty of stylish headgear at moderate prices. Two women of good family who have made successes as milliners simply started to trim the hats of their friends. They did not leave home or set up a shop, but merely let it be known among their acquaintances that they would make and trim hats. The growth of their business has been gratifying and their trade a steady one.

VIOLETS AND ROSES AND CHICKENS AND EGGS are old stories. Women who wish to try any of these fields should have some preliminary instructions, unless they have been raising either flowers or chickens on a small scale all their lives. In an article published some years ago in a magazine devoted to the interests of women, they were earnestly advised not to erect cold frames for violets, nor hot-houses for roses, without a preliminary training of at least a year under a good gardener in some large greenhouse. This would not always be practicable; but violet culture would always be possible on a small scale for the first year, as one need have only a few cold frames put in. Hot-houses are affairs requiring the outlay of capital, and one really should have experience in their management or employ an excellent gardener.

In winter city dwellers pay 5 cents for a newly laid egg, with the date stamped on it. Still, when seeking for information as to the desirability of henneries as a means of self-support one is told that the risks are very great. Pathetic incidents of the loss of a hundred or more little chicks in a single night are related. No cause is assigned, only a mysterious dispensation of Providence, which makes chickens hatched out of incubators liable to die at a moment's notice. Other tragic tales reach one's ears of incubators which took fire and burned just as the chicks were about to come forth, though carefully watched. But the obstinate fact remains that fresh eggs come high and spring broilers in price are beyond the reach of poor people. One is still obliged to conclude, in spite of the risks involved, that chickens properly managed and carefully tended will bring profit to a woman with business ability and the proper technical knowledge, which is not hard to acquire. A paragraph appeared in the *Sun* a short time ago about two Southern girls who had begun making summer gowns for their Northern friends. They had observed that Southern women looked better in

THEIR Dainty summer gowns, while Northern women looked better in winter gowns. And their experience had been gathered from observations at Bar Harbor, White Sulphur Springs, and elsewhere, so they were fair judges. At first they made the gowns themselves, but soon had to employ help as the orders grew in number. It is a fact that many women who make the most artistic summer gowns cannot produce a boned and fitted cloth gown that is not a monstrosity. If some enterprising woman would begin making summer gowns for moderate price many of her busy sisters would go to her gladly. They can be made in much less time and for a much lower price than cloth or woollen gowns, but few dressmakers seem to take this into consideration. One who would do

so should be successful. This would be quite apart from dressmaking, which is a very serious trade, and in these days of experts in every line, requires an apprenticeship if one ever expects to be more than a sewing woman.

Lunch rooms for women in the business parts of town are a crying need—not the regular, crowded, hot restaurant, but quiet places where a whole luncheon is served at a moderate cost. There are no more than two or three such places down town in New York, and probably no other large city boasts more. One of these was launched in a very modest way, and is really all it purports to be. Two women are at the head of it, and are about to move into larger quarters, though their enterprise was started only eight months ago.

SENDING BUREAUS ARE WELL ESTABLISHED, yet it was only the other day that one woman complained that they were few and far between, and another said she thought they would be more profitable if their rates were lower. A third suggested that they establish a special rate, instead of charging a special rate. These suggestions are given, as complaints are usually a blessing in disguise, and heeded is more helpful on the road to success than unstinted praise.

The chaperon bureau has also passed the experimental stage. From observation one would be led to believe that the growing independence of women will restrict the demand for followers of this occupation. Shopping for others is not a new way of earning one's bread, but it has been found a successful one, when well managed, in spite of keen and growing competition, among the women who follow it. Asking a commission from those for whom one shops has quite gone out, and one must depend upon a percentage from the shops alone. There is a large and growing class of women, however, who realize that they have neither taste or time to attend to their own wants in this matter, and it would be well for all would-be followers of the shopping trade to solicit the custom of city women who have not time to shop, as well as of women who live out of town.

MAKING PICKLES AND SAUCES, canning fruit and putting up jelly are likewise well-tried and familiar means of earning a living. There are many complaints nowadays that the competition of the great canning factories is driving all private producers out of the market. Yet only the other day two recent instances of success were brought to light. Neither of the women lived in New York, though one had customers here, whom she had gained through solicitation and through friends. The other, who lives in a thriving town in the beautiful Susquehanna Valley, put up some jelly for a friend three summers ago. The next summer she was asked to put up jelly by a dozen or so of her friends who would not be home to do it for themselves during the heated season. Last summer she was overwhelmed with orders for jellies and pickles and has many orders ahead now. It would seem wiser to try for private customers than to send to the exchanges, which are already overstocked, and, as a rule, demand too high prices to be remarkably successful.

A most delightful employment, but one which should be tried only by one who lives near, yet not in a city, is supplying wild flowers, in pots or in bouquets, to those denizens of the town who have no longer the time to go forth and seek the shy beauties, yet remember days spent in woods and meadows, hunting wild flowers, dog-tooth violets, columbines, and a host of other inhabitants of hill and dale. Although wild flowers are so hardy that they grow alone and unattended, in most cases they bear transplanting and other soils and climates with difficulty. The successful follower of this work must be very near to nature's heart. She must also make her own markets to a great extent, as at present the demand for wild flowers has not been sufficiently cultivated to make it wise to engage in the occupation on a large scale at first. So little outlay is required, however, that it is worth a trial if one has the necessary qualifications and the requisite surroundings.

THE CALLINGS FOR WHICH WOMEN must have genius or must pursue a course of study have not been mentioned. Painting, writing, music—in these there is no sex. But the many women who can do graceful little trifles should take serious stock of their small share of accomplishments if the time comes to go out into the world. Scarcely a day passes that one does not hear of some friend who has evolved a field for herself, such as taking entire charge of a house when a dinner is to be given, arranging the table artistically and looking after every detail, leaving the hostess fresh and ready to meet her guests without a care; furnishing the houses of the wealthy who do not feel themselves equal to it or do not care to take the responsibility; planning the gowns of women more fortunate financially but less fortunate artistically. There are many occupations created simply by the ability of the one who fills them that may be evolved under the pressure of necessity by any woman with quick wits or clever fingers.

One important factor in success is to meet the market price. Often it is the case that a high-priced, select article can be put on the market and kept there, but the true business woman should aim to make a small profit and have large orders for her products, whatever they may be. This should be borne in mind in listening to stories of failures. Only a few can cater to the rich, and, as a rule, it is better to try for the trade of the many people of moderate incomes.

NO SUCCESS WITHOUT HARD WORK. There is no success in any direction without hard work. Women who must work, and wish to work, or who without pressing needs in the way of money making still desire to become independent, will wonder why this point need be emphasized. Does it not follow that she who earns her living works for that living? But the work is underestimated. Salaried places are wearing, and often the drudgery is severe; but there is an absence of responsibility and a freedom from care for the morrow which make them very tempting to those who have not been trained to bear financial loads, such as men have always carried. It is generally admitted as a fact; however,

that drudgery and routine are not so well suited to the scope of women's talents. To start out on any one of the few lines mentioned here needs a willingness and ability to plan, execute, and take care of the future, great patience, and a willingness to leave no stone unturned, no effort untried, and no business principle neglected.

THE REWARD OF HISTORIANS.

New York Times. From an advertisement that appears in one of the London papers, it would seem that literary laborers, at least in the historical line, were none too well rewarded in England. In this particular case the person "wanted" is one "who will write a history of California from material in the British Museum, &c., for the remuneration of £10." The further information is vouchsafed that the history must contain 400,000 words, which is a good many, and that the advertiser, who is apparently apprehensive of an army of applicants, will listen to no personal appeals, but must be informed by letter of the qualifications of such a writer be immortals of California as finds his terms agreeable. Is it possible that there is in the world no anybody who will write 400,000 words for £10, or anybody who thinks such a person exists? Penny-a-liner used to be a term of reproach that fitted more literary fellows than a few, but to think that penny-a-liners should be even conceivable is truly amazing.

Stone: "I'll bet that young fellow yonder is wearing his first silk hat." Job Lott: "How can you tell?" Stone: "Didn't you see how he ducked his head on entering the passage?"

Beneath this stone, a lump of clay, Lies Uncle Peter Dan'els, Who, early in the month of May, Took off his winter flannels. —(Chicago Tribune.)

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THE IRISH CATHOLIC REPRESENTATIVE

For the District of Montreal in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec.

Dr. James J. Guerin Tendered a Complimentary Dinner at the Windsor.

The Keynote of the Principal Speeches was a Plea for an Irish Voice in the New Administration.

EVER SINCE the recent re-election of Dr. James J. Guerin as the Irish Catholic representative of Montreal, from the St. Ann's division, and a supporter of the Liberal party which carried the Province with such a sweep, the friends of Dr. Guerin have been very enthusiastically urging his claim to a portfolio in the new administration. This enthusiasm took a practical shape on Thursday last, when nearly one hundred and twenty-five friends, supporters and a number of political opponents gathered at the Windsor Hotel and tendered him a complimentary banquet.

Mr. Bernard J. Coghlin occupied the chair. To his right sat Dr. Guerin, and to his left Mr. Alexander Mitchell, President of the Liberal Club. Others seated at the guests' table included Messrs. P. J. Cooke, Fred Perry; E. B. Devlin, B.C.L., secretary of the Banquet Committee; Dr. Lacombe, M. L. A.; Dr. Picotte; J. A. C. Madore, M.P.; J. P. B. Casgrain, J. Decarie, jr., M. Fitzgibbon and D. McIntyre.

The subscribers to the banquet included:—J. M. Fortier, J. H. Lefebvre, J. L. Perron, Jos. S. Mercier, Sam. Morris, M. Phelan, George Clarke, M. Loughman, H. J. Cloran, John Killoran, Thos. Hanly, W. Herbert Borroughs, Ed. Coote, John H. White, Clarence F. Smith, E. P. Ronayne, John A. Rafferty, P. J. Coyle, Q. C., Wm. Farrell, Maurice Perault, Dr. Picotte, Dr. George Lagrish, M. Guerin, George Bury, James Baxter, H. Foster Chaffee, R. Lucy Dillon, J. M. Guerin, S. G. Brown, M. Kelly, W. J. E. Wall, W. E. Durack, E. Mansfield, George McNally, C. S. Hollis, D. M. Sexton, George F. O'Halloran, R. A. E. Greenfields, F. E. Devlin, James F. Foshie, Edward Halley, Michael P. McGoldrick, Hector Prevost, R. J. Cooke, Wm. Kiasock, J. B. Caverhill, Henry Ward, T. J. Cooke, M. F. Sheridan, J. T. Scanlan, W. J. Prendergast, M. D., John Kane, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon, John B. Fyke, S. J. Dempsey, Wm. Samill, W. E. Perce, J. St. George Dillon, of New York, Frank Caverhill, Robert Daleish, Frank Brown, Frank E. Seed, Richard Graham, F. Langan, Dan. McIntyre, J. W. Stewart, S. Cross, P. F. McCaffrey, P. E. Paquette, C. P. Chagnon, Pierre Dufour, C. F. Moore, Edward Cavanagh, C. W. Robillard, Eugene Tarte, T. F. Moore, Thomas Cole, E. J. C. Kennedy, M. D.; G. H. Merritt, M.D.; Henry Hamilton, Dr. de D. Harwood, O. Soulierey, Henry S. Sempie, F. Langan, Wm. M. Briggs, T. P. Crowe, Henry Viau, Ed. H. Hewitt, Frank J. Greene, M. H. Connor, Jas. O'Rourke, J. P. Cavanagh, W. H. Cox, Richard Gahan, Frank E. Seed, Walter Irwin, J. C. Walsh, H. J. Stewart, B. Tansey, Thomas Collins, ex-Ad. Cunningham, W. Tracy, W. Stafford, D. McLyman, Jas. S. Brierley, T. A. Lynch and Ed. Guerin.

The general committee was composed of the following gentlemen: B. J. Coghlin, chairman; M. Fitzgibbon, J. H. Sempie, J. Birmingham, J. P. Cavanagh, Dr. F. E. Devlin, Dr. E. J. Kennedy, Ed. Ward, Dr. Kavanagh, William Stafford, T. F. Moore, John Kane, D. Gallery, Wm. Farrell, W. H. Moore, M. J. Walsh, William Murphy, Benjamin Oldwood, John Killoran, P. Sheridan, Edward Coote, D. McIntyre, J. F. Foshie, R. McGoldrick, Denis McGlynn, F. Langan, E. Mansfield, R. Prestontaine, M. P.; J. A. C. Madore, M.P.; Alex. Mitchell, J. H. Lefebvre, E. Goff Penny, M.P.; presidents of the Liberal Club, Club National and Club Geoffrin.

The first toast was that of Her Majesty, in proposing which Mr. Coghlin said: Gentlemen, in about twelve hours from now Her Gracious Majesty the Queen will be performing the act of opening a new City Hall in Sheffield, one of the most important cities in England, with a population of 400,000 inhabitants, after which she proposes witnessing the rolling of an armor plate 21 or 24 inches thick for the covering of one of her warships, destined for the protection of the British Empire. Just think of her, at the age of seventy-eight, so active in every interest for the welfare of our glorious empire upon which the sun never sets. Gentlemen, we are citizens of Canada, and an integral portion of this great Empire, the envy of the whole world, which Irishmen have contributed largely to build up. I ask you, as fellow-citizens and as Irishmen, to drink in a bumper the health of our Queen. Long may she reign over us.

The toast of the "Governor-General" was then enthusiastically honored.

The secretary, Mr. E. B. Devlin, here read letters of regret from Hon. F. G. Marchand, Hon. J. L. Tarte, Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Hon. W. Paterson, Hon. W. Mitchell, Hon. L. H. Davies, Hon. E. R. Dobell, Hon. C. A. Geoffrin, Hon. R. W.

Scott, Hon. A. G. Blair, Hon. Sydney Fisher, Dr. Reddick, M.P., Mr. F. X. Lefebvre, M.L.A., Mr. Hugh Graham, Mr. Robert Mackay, Mr. E. Goff Penny, M.P., and others.

Our Guest.

In submitting the next toast, the chairman said:—I now give you the toast of "Our Guest." He is the elect of the Irish division of this great City of Montreal, the commercial metropolis of Canada. I don't know if you all think that a great honor, but I would consider it one of the greatest honors if I had the good fortune to be in his position. I would also say that to be the representative of St. Ann's Division is to be the representative of the Irishmen of the Province of Quebec (applause)—and I would also remind you that Irishmen have done a great deal for Canada in their time, even in our time. We have furnished soldiers, and we have furnished orators to Canada, all of whom, if I remind you of them, you will know better, perhaps, than I do. We had one of the most popular and one of the most eminent men governing Canada for some years in the person of the

GREAT AND DISTINGUISHED LORD DUFFERIN, who has immortalized himself in the Government in every position in which he has been placed. There was also sent out here, at a critical time, another distinguished Irishman in the person of Lord Wolsley, who went out to the North West when it was difficult to get there, and united Canada as she should be, a united people. Then there was a great orator and poet, another distinguished countryman of Dr. Guerin's, in the person of Thomas D'Arcy McGee (cheers), and, later on, we had a citizen of our own, Mr. Bernard Devlin, administering the affairs of our government. His demise we all sincerely regret. I have great hopes for the elect of St. Ann's Division, and trust that he will emulate those who have preceded him. To do so will be a great honor to himself and to us. I really hope that he is only beginning a career of usefulness as representative of the Irish element, regardless of politics. I think really, knowing the Canadian people as I do, and knowing the people of this province as I do, and esteeming them so

that the least we Irishmen can ask for is that we should be recognized. It would pay us that need of respect and credit we would expect to be paid us in recognizing us as an element in this great Province of Quebec. There is scarcely a city in the Province in which you will not find a certain proportion of the Irish element; and they are doing their duty faithfully, honestly and creditably. I hope, as adopted citizens of this Province, I would much prefer that there should be neither French, Scotch, Irish nor English in any part of Canada. Although I am Irish born, I want to be a Canadian, and nothing more nor less. That is my ambition; and although I am getting to be an old man, I hope that I will not depart this life until the time when we shall all be Canadians and there will be no race distinction. (Loud applause.) Our esteemed guest, whose health I want you to drink in a bumper, with all the cordiality and honesty that you are capable of expressing, is only of Irish parents.

I AM A FULL FLEDGED IRISHMAN.

He has the great advantage of being one of yourselves, for he was born here. He has another and greater advantage over me; I only know one language, and am poorly able to express myself in it—the English language. He has the great advantage of being able to speak French fluently; and he speaks much better English than I can. We hope for him prosperity and success, for he has all the advantages that a successful man should have. We also know perfectly well that he distinguished himself in his collegiate career. He has distinguished himself in his professional career. I do believe it is a great loss to a large portion of the community of Montreal—those people whom he has attended in the hour of sickness—that he should be taken away from them; but it will be our advantage if we see him representing us, as we hope we shall, in the cabinet which is to be formed. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

The cheering which greeted Dr. Guerin's appearance lasted some time. When he was at last able to obtain a hearing he spoke, frequently interrupted by applause, as follows:

DR. GUERIN'S SPEECH

"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I should be indeed very calous did I not feel deeply the great marks of sympathy which you show towards me here this evening. I feel that it is not on account of any personal merit of my own that I am honoured so highly, but more particularly on account of the fact that I have been elected by my fellow-citizens

of Irish extraction, as Mr. Coghlin has put it, to represent those of my nationality in the Parliament of the Province of Quebec. If you will, my election may have been due to an accident; but, by your manifestations of sympathy here to-night, you show me that you are in perfect accord with my endeavours to act in the best interests of those whom I have been elected to represent. It is demonstrations of this kind that punctuate the fact that the sympathy of one's friends is more than anything that one can do to advance his own interests. I am treated as I am here to-night, it is, thanks to the fact, that I have so many friends, both Liberal and Conservative, in the city of Montreal (cheers). And if it has been our

GOOD LUCK TO BE VICTORIOUS

to-day, we feel happy to think that we live in a land where, once the struggle is over, all the bitterness of the fight is forgotten (cheers). It is this that should endear every true Canadian here to his country, because every man who is stimulated by a proper desire to see his country advance, must be, and must act, in favour of the majority rule, and, when he sees his side lose, he should join with those who are in power, and help them to do all they can for the advancement of their country.

Now, gentlemen, victory—I am speaking as a Liberal—victory has perched upon our banner, and I say that, as Liberals, we have reason to feel proud. We have had a very keen and a very bitter struggle for many years; but at last our ideas have prevailed, and, for the present at least, it is the duty of our party to look after the business of the country. We have had occasion to experience, within the last eleven months,

WHAT LIBERAL RULE MEANS

in the federal arena of politics, and I ask you, gentlemen, is there any man here who has reason to be disappointed with the manner in which the country has been governed by our illustrious leader, the Hon. Wilfrid Laurier? No, gentlemen, I think that every Canadian, whether Liberal or Conservative, should, and does, feel proud of that illustrious man, and gentlemen, we have our other leader. We have him who has not yet been called upon to form his Cabinet, but who shortly will be; him who undertook to fight the good fight when his party was practically in a disintegrated condition, when his party was smothered under the most terrible avalanche of public opinion, which practically almost obliterated it. The Hon. Mr. Marchand was chosen then as our leader, and, although the fates appeared to be very much against him, nevertheless he entered the good fight, and what do we see to-day? Instead of leading a disintegrated and small following we see the conditions of affairs entirely reversed. We see him at the

HEAD OF A LARGE AND INFLUENTIAL PARTY, leading the Government of the Province, and those who defeated his party in the past in exactly the position occupied at the commencement of the late Parliament. Now, gentlemen, a man to have achieved what the Hon. Mr. Marchand has achieved must be a man of great determination, integrity and fearlessness.

I might at this moment quote the words which were so often quoted by the late honored leader of the Liberal party in the Province, the Hon. Mr. Meier (loud cheers). On every hustling he always cried: "*Caeson nos bellus fratricides.*" Let us remember that we are brothers. Let us remember that we are fighting in the best interests of our Province, and let us stand shoulder to shoulder and do our best for the advancement of the interests of this Province.

Here in Canada we are a mixed community, but the Province of Quebec, I should say, is the Province *par excellence* of the Dominion (cheers). The other Provinces are Provinces of recent date—whereas the Province of Quebec has a history in which all her children can feel a just pride. I might go further, and say that the Province of Quebec is practically the Dominion of Canada in miniature. In this Province we have citizens representing

EVERY SHADE OF THOUGHT, every shade of belief, and of different languages. It is a Province which is composed of upwards of a million and a half of people; but, at the same time, as I understand it, you have joined together here to tender me this banquet more particularly as Irish citizens in this city of Montreal, although you are joined by our good fellow-countrymen of French origin and of English origin (cheers), and I must say that to them, in great measure, is due the victory I achieved on the 11th of May. I see my old friend there—Pierre Dufour—(cheers) which Mr. Dufour acknowledged by rising and bowing. Were it not for him and for several others who worked for me, I would not be here to-night to address you, and I thank Mr. Dufour, as I thank my other French Canadian friends, and English friends, for the manner in which they have stood by me. But, at the same time, the

IRISH PEOPLE ARE PEOPLE WHO ARE VERY JEALOUS OF THEIR RIGHTS,

and, when I tell you that the most compact force of this province of Quebec, after the French Canadian vote, is the Irish vote, I say that it behoves the powers that be to recognize that force, and I don't say this with any sentiment of daring, because I know too well what has been, and always will be, the policy of the Liberal Party. The policy of the Liberal Party has invariably been one of conciliation. It has been one which was calculated to give to every man his just dues, and the Liberal Party would not be loyal to those fundamental principles of its policy were it not to act in the formation of the Cabinet—I am not speaking from any personal motives—in sympathy with the feeling of the Irish people as well as with the feelings of the English and French Canadians. (Cheers.)

In conclusion, all I have to say is that I represent not only the principal constituency in the Province of Quebec, but I might go further and say that it is the principal constituency in the Dominion of Canada. (Cheers.) It is a constituency that is composed of Irish Catholics, it is true, in large numbers—

but, at the same time, it includes the wealth of the English-speaking Protestants and it includes also a large proportion of citizens of French Canadian origin. It will, therefore, be my duty, gentlemen, when I go to the Legislature of Quebec, to do my utmost to reflect your sentiments and your ideas; but, above all things, gentlemen, I hope I never will forget that, before everything, I am a Canadian." (Cheers.)

"The Parliament of Canada."

Mr. J. A. C. Madore, M.P. for Hochelaga, spoke to the toast of "The Parliament of Canada." It had been with the greatest pleasure that he had left, in a few hours, his parliamentary duties, to come to honour his old schoolmate and devoted friend and one of the best representatives of the Irish Catholics. He was glad to be able to join with Dr. Guerin's many friends to congratulate him upon the great success which he had just achieved. Dr. Guerin had been elected a member of the local House under very trying circumstances. Now that the elections were over, they, the Liberals, were waiting impatiently for the formation of a Liberal Government in this Province. The task of forming a Government was always a heavy one; but he trusted that Mr. Marchand would have an easy task with the material in his hands, and especially with the example of Mr. Laurier before his eyes.

Our Provincial Assembly.

Dr. Devlin spoke to the toast of the Provincial Parliament. The doctor's speech was an able effort and proved that he possesses in a marked degree the family gift of eloquence. He desired to express the pride and pleasure he felt in rising to propose the toast, for he felt assured that he voiced, not alone the sentiments of the gentlemen here present, but of the people of that section of the Dominion, when he said that the Provincial Parliament was to them a token of the position that Quebec occupied in the Dominion of Canada. It bore a threefold relation: to the individual, to the province in general and to the Dominion at large. It would be beyond the scope of the few remarks he intended making, to do justice to the subject; but the chairman would permit him to make a passing allusion to our governing system, as associated with the people of this province. The fathers of Confederation, after due deliberation, in considering the wants of the various colonies that united to form the Dominion, of which they were all so proud, had had one object in chief, one principle that had underlain all deliberation, and that principle had been

THE REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

(Cheers.) They knew how well the Dominion Parliament upheld that principle, and he was proud to say that the people of the Province of Quebec, the large majority of whom were of French Canadian origin, were not one whit behind their English-speaking compatriots in formulating and advocating that principle, for, although the larger part of the Quebec cabinet was justly composed of French Canadians, still there was no claim to be urged; there was no further prayer to be made in the matter. It was a well recognized precedent that the English Protestants and the Irish Catholics would have their representative in the Quebec administration.

Our system of government could compare favourably with any other, and the inhabitants of the great country across the border were not endowed with either individual or collective rights greater than those possessed and enjoyed by Canadians. With the mutations that parliaments in a free country underwent, the

COMPLEXION OF THE HOUSE AT QUEBEC HAD CHANGED.

Canada had changed the colour in her cheeks. She had but assumed the bloom that was after all the most natural and invigorating (laughter and cheers). The Liberals were proud of their leader at Ottawa, and they were also proud of Mr. Marchand. Canada was now Liberal. The people of this country had recognized the principles which many had gone to their graves struggling to maintain and perpetuate, and he could only tell their Conservative friends that it was their interest to foster, by all the means in their power, the advancement which Canada was now about to receive. Dr. Devlin held that

CANADA WAS GRADUALLY RISING ABOVE ITS COLONIAL STATUS,

a fact which Mr. Chamberlain, among others, had recognized. Dr. Devlin felt that the coming administration was going to advance the interests of this province to such a degree as to place the dear old Province of Quebec in that high place which history, which association, which age, merited for her, the banner province of the Dominion of Canada (loud cheers).

Other Addresses That Were Made.

A graceful address from Dr. Lacombe, M. L. A. for St. Mary's, followed. The doctor expressed his appreciation of the services rendered him by the Irish and English electors in his division.

Mr. P. J. Cooke, ex-M. L. A., paid a cordial tribute to Dr. Guerin's merit, and announced that he himself, though not now a member of the Legislative Assembly, intended to soon again become a member of that body.

Mr. Jeremiah Decarie, jr., son of the new member for Hochelaga, delivered a few remarks in a style which recalled a figure once prominent in Quebec public life. He was deservedly applauded.

Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. R. A. E. Greenfields, Alex. Mitchell, Thos. Côté, J. P. B. Casgrain

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and J. S. Brierley. "Mr. Ned" Guerin sang the "Widow Malone" in orthodox style, and the proceedings terminated with the singing of "God Save the Queen."

THE MONTH OF MAY.

BY THOS. S. WILKIN.

Windy April's chills and showers to the vernal sun give way;
Slumbering Nature now awakens at the smiles of blooming May.
May, so full of joy and sweetness, comes to us bedewed in green—
Early dawns and golden sunsets—skies of deepest blue are seen.

Youthful Spring's career is closing—
Flowers bud o'er hill and dell,
Fields and woods don emerald mantles—
Summer's beauties reign forest-dell.
Feather'd songsters sweet, melodious,
Joyous that they're once more free.
Charm the ear with warbling music as they go from tree to tree.

Babbling brooks and brimming rivers
Sauter on their wat'ry course,
Flowing ever—always onward—drawing
On their boundless source.
Tranquil lakes, those "superb mirrors,"
Beauty the scene around;
Calm and silent are their waters' heath
The shadows that abound.

But why does Nature so awaken, brooks
and lakes and rivers flow?
Why is ev'ry creature happy—so contented—all aglow!
Why? Because they image Heaven, as
its beauty they reflect;
Sending forth an endless radiance, which,
in future, we'll expect.

Montreal, May, 1897.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF YOUNG MEN.

People do well from their earliest youth to consider what they can do best, and his life will be most happy whose life is devoted to that work which he can perform best, that is most useful to his fellow men and to himself. To discover what that task is must be left in a great measure to himself, guided by the wisdom and experience of his friends. The choice is momentous and probably in a high state of civilization the anxiety and responsibility of life's more serious youth than its advanced age, for in youth the questions affecting the whole of a man's life have to be determined. It is a matter of the greatest importance to him what shall be his training, his education, and whom he shall marry. These questions are perhaps of greater importance to him and his life than any which will subsequently arise.

LORD ROSEBERY'S WITTICISM.

During Lord Rosebery's term as Foreign Secretary in Mr. Gladstone's last administration, he was often annoyed by an elderly female who paid him daily visits to get his opinion on matters of no importance to him whatever. Finally, becoming exasperated at the woman, he gave the doorkeepers orders not to admit her under any circumstances. However, not a day passed that she did not make an effort to gain a hearing, and on an unusually late visit happened to meet the Secretary just as he was about to enter his carriage.

"Lord Rosebery," said she breathlessly, "I must see you on a most important subject and at once."

"Very well, madam," said the urbane Secretary of State, holding open the door of the vehicle for her, "I beg of you to get in."

Delighted to be invited to drive with so important a personage, the talkative lady jumped into the carriage. Rosebery gently closing the door on her, and before she could expostulate, she heard him saying to the coachman: "Take the lady wherever she wishes to go, James, and then go home."

Looking out of the window, the now irate occupant saw her late victim stepping into a cab—[Harper's Round Table.

A PUNY AND FRETFUL BABY.

This is now quite unnecessary. Like many others, you may have your baby fat, laughing and happy, if you give it Scott's Emulsion. Babies take it like cream.

Let us take time to get acquainted with our families. The wealth you are accumulating, burdened father, may be a doubtful blessing to the son who is a stranger to you. Your beautifully kept house, busy mother, can never be a home to your daughter whom you have no time to caress.

The ancient Hebrews were famous for their beautiful black hair. To this day the Jews delight in cultivating that most ornamental of all ornaments. It may have been that Lady's Parisian Hair Renewer was then in vogue, but it is almost certain something of that nature existed. It can now be had at all chemists for 50 cts. the bottle.

The nearer we get to the lives of other people, the better we understand the kinship that links all human hearts to gether. It is one of the lessons the years

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WEDNESDAY.....MAY 26, 1897.

THE JUBILEE BAZAAR.

No words of ours can be expected to impress upon our readers a stronger conviction of the importance of making the St. Patrick's Jubilee Bazaar an unprecedented success than that which the name and aim of the enterprise must create in the mind of every genuine Irish Catholic. The list of gifts already contributed to the object, as published in successive issues of this paper, is pleasing evidence of the interest that the project has aroused in the generous hearts of Irish ladies, Irishmen and Irish firms, and not of these alone. The circumstances under which it was undertaken and the purpose that it is to serve have recommended the Bazaar to all who have the interests of the community at heart. For it is impossible to shut one's eyes to the fact that what advances the best interests of one section of the community is for the benefit of all, and merits the support of all. Too often, indeed, this truth is forgotten by the narrow minded and bigoted, and the worst of it is that, when the influence of this retrograde section of a community is permitted to have away, the penalty falls not on them alone, but on society at large. This is especially observable in connection with educational reforms. The lack of provision for the intellectual and moral training of one division of a population, while it is doubtless more profoundly felt by those who are exposed to its first effects, must ultimately have consequences injurious to the whole body politic. It would be easy to produce illustrations of this truth from the criminal statistics of the province. To withhold help from any wise educational movement—much more to interpose obstacles to its success—on the ground that it concerns only a portion of the population is, in its results, morally suicidal. Happily, we have not to complain of wilful obstruction. There is enough of the common sense of enlightened patriotism among us to prevent such unhappy discord. It is not actual opposition, so much as indifference on the part of some, and half-hearted co-operation on the part of others of our own people, that we have to dread. There is always a number of good, true, wholesome Catholics who give liberally and work heartily for any good cause. The danger lies in too much dependence being laid on these choice spirits. What we need is the stirring up of the largely apathetic multitude that is only too glad to leave its duties for others to perform. To each the consciousness of these is an aim that should never be lost sight of. It is a task that requires the utmost delicacy and tact, but the reward would be great, and there is one phase of that task that lies within the power even of the humblest Catholic, and that is example. If every right-minded Catholic were to do his very best—whether much or little—for the great cause of St. Patrick's Jubilee Bazaar, its success would not only be assured, but it would surpass the expectations of the most sanguine.

OUR SAILOR FOLK.

The reception accorded by the Holy Father within a comparatively recent period to the Catholic sailors of two great national fleets evinces in a striking manner not merely the well known goodness of heart that marks all the relations of Pope Leo XIII. with his worldwide flock, but also reveals a special interest on the part of His Holiness in a class of men to which we are all indebted. Let it not be forgotten that the Prince of the Apostles, whose seal His Holiness inherits as a sign of his authority, was not only a fisherman, but a seafarer, whose life was spent on the waters. One of Our Saviour's miracles is indeed associated with the Lake or Sea of Galilee, on which the little band

passed so much time—in the fishing season, and it was on this very occasion that St. Peter uttered the prayer—Domine saluum me fac—the immediate answer to which elicited the prompt and heartfelt confession, Vere filius Dei es. Both prayer and response are full of comfort for every time of trial. How often in the course of the centuries has the head of the Church—St. Peter's successor for the time being—seemed to be laboring with storms and billows of trouble and perplexity from which, to the worldly or the faithless, there seemed to be no possibility of escape. Yet, even in the hour of utmost peril, the ready prayer ever found its unfeigned reply, and the Bark of Peter, righting itself, went on its course with joy. We need not wonder that Leo the Thirteenth, having in his mind those words of solace and assurance, and aware that whatever affected the career of St. Peter, and especially the grand promises that sustained him even to the last death agony for his Master's cause, were of ever precious meaning to the Fisherman's successor, should bear in his heart a warm affection to all. Those Catholics in this city, therefore, who have interested themselves in the welfare and comfort and spiritual refreshing of their brethren who are engaged in seafaring pursuits, have a sanction for their benevolent action than which there is nothing higher attainable. To this sanction we may add the dictates of Catholic hearts and the experience of a commercial community. There are few cities or towns in the new world that have been so long in friendly relations with the sailor people as the City of St. Mary. It is more than three centuries and a third since, under the guidance of Stella Maris, the pick of France's seamen made their way across the Atlantic and up the St. Lawrence to this their destined haven. By and by, ships came yearly, then twice, thrice, five, ten times a year, and at last their arrival was so frequent that, during the summer, we had the sailors with us all the time. How much has been done to meet the wants of those brave sons of Catholic mothers to whom, of the seafaring class, our kindly recognition is especially due, most of our readers are aware. They are now provided with pleasant, well-furnished rooms, where there is an ample store of good reading—a library, and the best periodicals and newspapers, means for communicating with their friends at home, and from time to time excellent entertainments which help to vary the monotony of their stay in harbor. The series of concerts for the present season began on Thursday last and was highly appreciated. The room near the corner of St. Peter and Commissioner streets presented an aspect of gaiety and beauty in harmony with the festive occasion, and both sailors and citizens enjoyed themselves to the fullest. In congratulating our sailor friends and ourselves, and especially the reverend clergy and the laity—zealous ladies included—who have contributed to the results indicated, it would be wrong to give the impression that there is nothing more to do. Rather let us look at what has been accomplished as a pledge for much greater triumphs in the days to come.

APPEALS TO PREJUDICE.

An article appeared in the Arena for April on "The Catholic Question in Canada," to which it is well to call attention. It consists of two parts, of which Mr. F. Clement Brown, M. A., is the writer of the first, while the latter is from the pen of Dr. Stewart, of Quebec. The first deals with the mandement against l'Electeur, the Canada Revue case, the Guibord case, the case of Mr. Armand Tessier, publisher of the Protecteur de Saguenay, and Mr. David's pamphlet. The second is concerned chiefly in Mr. David's brochure and its condemnation. With the exception of the Guibord and Canada Revue cases, the subject throughout is the Manitoba school controversy, and the mistake that these writers make is that of confounding the clear duty of the teachers and rulers of the Church with altogether external matters. If, through circumstances over which the bishops of the Province had no control, a subject undoubtedly within their jurisdiction, and on which they were bound by the very nature of their commission to make an unambiguous pronouncement, happened to be mixed up with political controversies, is it to be supposed that for that reason the chief pastors of the Church should be silent and give no warning? Surely, if there is any question on which the Catholic bishops have a right to speak with authority it is the education of the Church's baptized children, and what would be thought of them if they neglected to give direction and admonition where it was at stake? Catholic bishops have nothing to do with the use that may be made of their judgments: their sole thought is to judge justly and truthfully in accordance with the doctrines handed down and the authority with which they are entrusted. It matters nothing to them that their course is misunderstood by those who do not recognize their jurisdiction. But those who continue to call themselves Catholics and claim the privileges of that

communion can hardly be surprised if their chief pastors insist on them speaking, and acting, as Catholics so long as they wish to be so considered. It is the false premises on which they start that disqualify Protestants like Messrs. Brown and Stewart for dealing with the religious side of such controversies. Mr. Tessier and Mr. David knew from the first that they were going against the doctrines and rules of their Church. Mr. Tessier admits this by his submission and Mr. David concedes the justice of the tribunal that condemned him. "Dura lex," he says, "sed lex." Where Catholics (so called) have gone wrong, it is not to be wondered at that Protestant writers should be mistaken. But for appeals to ignorance and prejudice and bigotry there is no excuse.

DONOHUE'S NEW EDITOR.

It was our pleasure last week to pay a slight tribute of praise to Donohue's Magazine, whose reputation is not to make. Many readers will be glad to learn that Mr. Henry Austin Adams, who has so acceptably lectured to cultured audiences in this city, has been fixed upon as the new editor of the magazine. The story of Mr. Adams' life is well known from one of his lectures which has appeared in condensed form in several Catholic papers. A native of Cuba, he spent his early years in Baltimore, studied at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., became a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and he filled some important charges. Among these, he served as assistant to Rev. Dr. Dix in Old Trinity Church, New York; was pastor of St. Paul's, Buffalo, with a large salary, and rector of the Church of the Redeemer, New York. The processes of reasoning and sentiment by which he was led to a restful home in the Catholic Church, Mr. Adams has described in an interesting and attractive way. He is a man of scholarship and taste, and we are happy to believe that Donohue's Magazine will not lose any of its well-won repute and influence under his management. He will have for assistant editor Miss Mary B. O'Sullivan. This lady is no novice in literary work. She had charge of the Magazine after Mr. Dwyer's retirement and therefore had control of it when we paid it the compliment to which we have already referred. With two such co-workers Donohue's ought to prosper more than ever, as we hope it will.

MRS. SADIÉR.

We would once more remind the readers of THE TRUE WITNESS of the obligation weighing upon all Irish Catholics to take part in the Testimonial to Mrs. Sadlier, the authoress. We are well aware that for a good many Irish people, either by birth or by descent, it is a privilege and an honor to be permitted to participate in such a recognition of the rare literary, moral, religious and patriotic worth of such a lady as Mrs. James Sadlier. In our wholly inadequate outline of her services to the cause of Ireland in the New World—the cause of Ireland, not in a political so much as in a social and religious sense—we tried to explain on what grounds Mrs. Sadlier has claims on our generous remembrance. It would really require the voice or pen of some of the great ones gone or still with us—singers, historians, orators, novelists—some of those who, having been inspired from the same high source, could not only prize the motive, the note and the performance of one so richly gifted, but give due expression to their appreciation. We can only appeal to the loftiest sentiments in modest words. From what we know of the esteemed and admired lady whose praise is in all our hearts, she would prefer that this Testimonial had been carried out with as little noise as possible. She has reached an age when rest, after an active and fruitful life, is welcome, and the consciousness of having given pleasure, encouragement and help to thousands of others is a great solace. So far as the assurances of living voices can give this consciousness the guarantee of all-embracing sympathy, they are full of refreshment. And where the meritorious author or authoress happens to be one of the gilded class, nothing more substantial is required. But all are not alike blessed in this world's goods, nor need true Catholics be reminded that poverty and worth are no strangers in the history of the Church's saints and champions and benefactors. The condition of Mrs. Sadlier's treasury did not call for any special elucidation. The advisability of making the Testimonial a substantial expression of admiration and gratitude was taken for granted. A few wealthy Irishmen of generous Irish hearts and traditional Irish appreciation of genius could have made it at once all that was desired. But that would have spoiled the essential purpose and sentiment of the Testimonial, which was and is meant to be a tribute, not from the rich or even the well-to-do, but from the countless Irish readers in Canada and the United States who have been charmed and blessed and sustained in their trials and temptations by Mrs. Sadlier's

writings. As will be seen by the lists already published in our columns, it is not the wealthy business and professional classes alone that have contributed liberally to the Testimonial. Many of moderate means have given generously. It is to be expected that many more of all degrees of income will do themselves the honor of adding their names to the list. Let it not be forgotten that the Testimonial will go forth to the world as a measure of the Irish people's gratitude to their best benefactors. For this, if for no other reason, it ought to be a creditable showing.

BREAD AND BOARD.

The authorities of the City Surveyor's office have become exceedingly strict in enforcing the law regarding sign boards. We judge so, at least from the fact that a peremptory order has been served on the TRUE WITNESS Printing and Publishing Company, notifying and requiring us to cause a signboard to be removed from the sidewalk opposite our office. If we failed to comply we were threatened with legal proceedings. Under such circumstances discretion is the best part of valor and so the offending timber was put out of sight. We took it for granted that a comprehensive and summary clearance had been decided on and that we were among the first to receive notice. We could hardly take blame to ourselves for being a worse offender than others who had used for the same kind of notification. We seldom (we regret to say) caused obstructions on the thoroughfare by the aborting interest of our board's contents. Nevertheless it did, we hope, interest a certain number of people by indicating where information not to be found so fully, if at all, in the city papers, might be looked for. A glance was generally enough to satisfy the inquirer. We have seen side-paths blocked impassably, so that ladies were thrust into the open street by mere window invitations. But that is another matter. The point on which we would insist is that justice be done all round. If we obey the law and put away the board that helps us to earn our bread, the time has come, it seems to us, for a general retirement of boards from active duty. It looks as if in some cases the old boards had been only superannuated to allow of new appointees to take their places, and some of the new comers look very like their predecessors.

GOOD JUVENILE BOOKS.

Among the titles in a new series of Catholic juvenile books, published by Messrs. Benziger Brothers, there is one of peculiar interest to our readers—"A Summer at Woodville,"—by Miss Anna T. Sadlier. This volume has elicited praise which Miss Sadlier's many friends in Canada will heartily second, if they have not anticipated it. Miss Sadlier has inherited a large share of the gift that made her mother so popular. This little volume discloses the possession of invention, tact, sympathy and a knowledge of the likes, dislikes, fears and aspirations of the young people for whom it was written. "An Heir of Dreams," by Sallie Margaret O'Malley, is a simple story of a boy, the cause and means of whose transformation is indicated in the title. The hero, nevertheless, became much more than what a strict interpretation of it would imply. Marion A. Taggart is the author of two volumes in this 50 cents series—"The Pennsylvania Post Office" and "Three Girls and Especially One." If none of us have ever played Orpheus C. Keer (office-seeker) in the manner so cleverly and so sympathetically described by Miss Taggart in the former of these volumes, there are few of us who have not had some experience of the drama implied by the title of the latter. It is an excellent story, touching in its pathos, and, though seemingly sad, essentially cheerful and, to the right mind and true-hearted, cheering. Another series by the same publishers is sold at 30 cents each. These include "The Boys in the Block," by Maurice F. Egan; "The Fatal Diamonds," by Eleanor C. Donnelly; "The Flower of the Flock" and "How They Worked Their Way," by M. F. Egan; and "My Strange Friend," by Rev. Francis J. Finn, S. J. Some of these need no introduction to our readers, and what surprises us is how Messrs. Benziger Brothers can bring out such volumes at such a price.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

The Freeman's Journal, N. Y., in referring to the recent struggle in connection with the running of street cars on Sunday in Toronto, indulges in a brief reference to some phases of the condition of affairs in this country in the following terms: "Toronto, Canada, is a city that has been since its foundation under the domination of Protestantism, the preachers generally having things their own

way. One of the amenities of the peculiar civilization enforced there has been that street cars were not allowed to run on Sunday. But at an election held last week this ordinance was condemned, and now the clang of the motorman's bell will be heard on the Sabbath, to the great horror of the once-weak Christians. Toronto is a remarkable town in many ways. It is ruled by the Orange faction, and the popular musical taste of the locality is content with such lofty themes as "Croquet Lie Down." It bears about the same relative proportion of Catholic to Protestant as is to be universally found in Montreal. In the latter city, so thoroughly tolerant is the Catholic spirit, alternate Mayors are selected from the two religious bodies; but in Toronto, so intolerant is the Orangism that rules, a Catholic is never selected for that office. Another curious feature of the situation is that the Protestant clergy of Toronto are always in the thick of political campaigns, no matter what the question at issue. Their meddling is never severely criticised. But, when the Catholic clergy of Montreal give wholesome advice in reference to their schools, it is denounced as clerical intimidation. The inconsistencies of public life are quite instructive.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MONITOR IN A RECENT ISSUE SAYS:—

"The Liberal Government of Canada has sent two Emigration Commissioners to Ireland to promote emigration to Manitoba. The Irish papers have exposed and denounced the scheme; have warned the people of the bigotry which holds sway in the province and which has robbed the Catholic population of their schools. Perhaps when the Liberals again attempt to get desirable immigrants they will refrain from robbing Catholics of their constitutional rights.

DOINGS AT OTTAWA.

Sir Richard Cartwright Announces the Arrangements Entered Into For the Fast Atlantic Service—The Mackenzie Memorial—Jubilee stamps—Kingston Penitentiary, Etc.

Last week Sir Richard Cartwright, in answer to a question of the Opposition regarding the fast Atlantic steamship service, made the following statement: "The arrangements are those substantially which were previously communicated to the House. An offer was made by the Messrs. Petersen, Tate & Co., to perform the fast Atlantic service at stipulated speed rather exceeding twenty knots per hour, say 500 knots per day from port to port. This is to be done in consideration of \$500,000 a year to be paid by us, and \$250,000 or thereabouts to be paid by Her Majesty's Government. Of course I will, at the earliest moment, lay on the table the contract and details."

JUBILEE ISSUE OF STAMPS.

Mr. Mulock answered Mr. Gibson, who asked respecting the issue of Jubilee postage stamps, as follows: "It is the intention of the Government to issue a set of Jubilee postage stamps. Such stamps will be put into public use by being delivered to postmasters throughout Canada for sale in the same manner as ordinary postage stamps are sold. There will be a limit to the quantity to be issued. The denominations of Jubilee stamps and the total number of such stamps to be issued are as follows: 150,000 1/2-cent stamps, 8,000,000 1-cent stamps, 2,500,000 2-cent stamps, 200,000 3-cent stamps, 750,000 5-cent stamps, 75,000 6-cent stamps, 200,000 8-cent stamps, 150,000 10-cent stamps, 100,000 15-cent stamps, 100,000 20-cent stamps, 100,000 50-cent stamps, 25,000 \$1 stamps, 25,000 \$2 stamps, 25,000 \$3 stamps, 7,000,000 1-cent P. O. cards. The total value of one stamp of each kind, \$16 21 1/2. As soon as the whole number of stamps mentioned in the foregoing schedule is issued the plates from which they have been engraved will be destroyed in the presence of two of the head officers of the department. On June 10 the Post Office Department will proceed to supply Jubilee stamps to the principal post offices in Canada, and through them the minor post offices will obtain their supply until the issue is exhausted. The use of ordinary postage stamps will proceed concurrently with that of Jubilee stamps. Inasmuch as the department is already receiving applications for the purchase of Jubilee stamps, it may be stated that the department will adhere to the established practice of supplying them only to postmasters, and through them to whoever may purchase them, on and after June 19, 1897.

THE MACKENZIE MONUMENT.

Upon the vote of \$5,000 towards a monument to the late Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, Sir Charles Tupper said:—I should not like this resolution to pass without taking the opportunity of expressing the gratification that I feel at seeing the provision for a statue of the late lamented Hon. Alexander Mackenzie. I believe there is no appropriation which appears in these estimates under consideration that will give more genuine satisfaction to the people of Canada, without respect to party, than the appropriation for a statue to the memory of a man whose memory will never die, although it should not be preserved in marble or in bronze. The services that great man, for he was a great man, rendered to his country by his devotion to British institutions, by his readiness on every occasion to maintain that which he believed would best promote the interests of Canada, will, I am satisfied, never be forgotten by the people of Canada, without regard to party. It is a source of great pleasure to me to have the opportunity to support this vote, which, I think, should have appeared in the estimates long ago. Sir Richard Cartwright replied in these words:—It gives me great pleasure, and it will give great pleasure to both sides of the House, to hear the terms in which the leader of the Opposition has spoken of my lamented friend Mr. Mackenzie. In this I feel certain that the leader of the Opposition has expressed the feelings of all men, now that the

echo of party strife in which Mr. Mackenzie took part has disappeared. I believe from one end of Canada to the other there will be a general feeling of satisfaction that the memory of Alexander Mackenzie is fittingly honored. Long before his death I think the opinion was entertained all over the Dominion that whatever his little failings may have been Mr. Mackenzie was at heart a sincere lover of his country as any man could be; and more than that, that in many ways both parties acknowledged that Mr. Mackenzie saw clearly and distinctly a great many matters in respect to which his judgment has been vindicated by events which have come to pass since he ceased to hold the position my hon. friend now fills. But I rose more particularly to say that I feel the hon. gentleman has done himself and has done his party credit by the manner in which he has expressed his appreciation of the services of that lamented statesman.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY.

Messrs. Meredith, Nixon and Fraser, the Commissioners appointed to investigate Kingston penitentiary affairs, have reported the results of their work. The report is written in a vigorous style. The commissioners say the regulations are a dead letter, and that laxity and disorder prevail everywhere in the institution. Discipline is nil, due to the inefficiency of the Warden and Deputy Warden. There is said to be a lack of harmony, constant quarrelling, caballing and jealousy and general neglect or disregard of the interests of the prison. These quarrels and division among the staff lead to the existence of cliques and family compacts.

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR ENGLAND.

The speaker of the house and a number of members attended the Senate chamber on Friday when the Governor-General gave the Royal assent to a number of bills, amongst them being the one granting \$20,000 to pay the expenses of the militia contingent to be sent to England in connection with the Jubilee celebration.

CONFIRMATION AT ST. PATRICK'S.

On Sunday evening a most imposing scene was witnessed in St. Patrick's Church. Bishop Lorrain confirmed before an immense congregation, 221 persons, among whom were 44 converts from Protestantism, including the son of an Episcopalian minister and the married daughter of a Quaker preacher. During the benediction, a choir composed of 150 voices supplied the music, which was uncommonly fine. The singing of two hymns by the children went to the heart of everybody. One hundred and seventy-six boys and girls took the pledge till their twenty-first year from Rev. M. Callahan, Mr. Aaron Martin, florist, and Mrs. Martin, were sponsors for the Confirmation. Among the clergy present we noticed Rev. Father Burke, F.E.L., Alberton.

FIRST COMMUNION AT ST. ANN'S.

At St. Ann's Church, on Monday, there was a grand religious ceremony. The occasion was the First Communion of nearly 300 young parishioners. The sacred edifice was thronged to the doors with the parents of the young communicants and their friends. At the morning and evening services the Ladies' Choir of the parish rendered excellent programmes, and in a manner which entitled them to a foremost place in the ranks of the choristers of this city. The soloists were Misses Leperance and McKeown and they did full justice to their respective parts. In the evening at 7.30, the imposing ceremony of administering Confirmation was performed by His Lordship, Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield. In the afternoon a special religious exercise was given after which the young communicants who had passed the most successful preparatory examinations during the days of the holy retreat, were awarded handsome prizes. The Rev. Fathers of St. Ann's have reason to be proud of the magnificent results of this year's First Communion, because the demasour of the boys and girls was really edifying.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.—

The members of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society assembled in a body in St. Ann's Church on Sunday, and received Holy Communion at the 8 o'clock Mass. This was in accordance with the Association's annual custom of publicly declaring its devotion to the Blessed Virgin. The service was a most impressive one, a special sermon being preached by Rev. E. Strubbe, O.S.B., the society's spiritual director. The music was also especially fine. Prof. Wm. Sullivan, the violinist, played a Berceuse, by Vieuxtemps, in an artistic manner. Mr. P. J. Shea, organist and musical director, presided at the organ, and the ladies' choir of the parish rendered a fine selection of music, the solo by Miss McKeown being exceptionally well executed. At the evening service, at 7 o'clock, the young men again assembled in the church when a very interesting discourse was delivered on the duties and life of young men. A fine programme of music was also rendered at this service under the direction of Mr. Shea.

The friends of Mr. W. H. Leach,

late manager for C. W. Lindsay, will be glad to hear that he has accepted the agency for Montreal and district for the Morris Piano Company of Listowell, Ont. Mr. Leach has just returned from the west after visiting the leading piano factories. His warehouses will be situated at 49 Metcalfe street.

A little neglect may breed great mischief.

For want of a nail the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe the horse was lost; and for want of a horse the rider was lost, being overtaken and slain by the enemy.

The Sisters of St. Ann's Convent at

Lachine have just purchased 2 new Heintzman & Co. Upright Pianos for their Convent at Lachine. This is another proof of the general reputation of the Heintzman & Co. Pianos for their durability and general satisfaction. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine Street, Wholesale and Retail Agency for the Heintzman & Co. Pianos.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Cathedrals of England.

Rural Life and Its Attractions— Ruskin and His Critics, Etc.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1897.—Walking swiftly through an art gallery recently, I was arrested by a glance at a small water color I was passing. It was an English meadow in the early twilight, under a flushed and cloudless sky—a simple, peaceful, lovely scene. In the foreground, there was a broad, shallow stream of clear water through which a country road led westward towards low-lying clumps and scattered groups of small trees. That was all there was of "scenery," but there was that in the picture which redeemed it from all insignificance and gave a last-dignity and interest to its very simplicity. Gloucester Cathedral rose in the centre, majestic, solid, stately, immovable as the ages, warmed by the glow from Heaven, venerable with the honors of past generations and instantly the little scene had life and spoke to the heart. How much of the earth's beauty, when one thinks of it, is due to the buildings raised for the worship of God. In spite of the changes of fashion, the "progress" of the times, the very name "cathedral" stirs a feeling of reverence, and in spirit even the irreverent tread softly through the dim aisles of their imagination. There are no lovelier paintings, no more charming water colors, no more artistic photographs than those which have for their subject the

INTERIOR AND THE EXTERIOR OF CHURCHES.

old and new, and the works of man show nowhere to more advantage than when he bends his powers to do homage to One higher than earth's highest. That sight of Gloucester Cathedral alone with nature will linger long in my thoughts. We would not think of thus placing such a building, yet it is in such a spot a cathedral should stand, and such surroundings, breathing of peace and purity, of meditation and prayer, suggesting homage to the Creator in the midst of His works as they came from His quickening touch, would certainly have an influence for good here as they have in England. What secrets of the past lie hidden in the very stones! What in sense of prayer, unseen, unthought of, forgotten with the names of those who breathed them, may not cling to rugged carving and moss-grown buttresses! Even the ruins of her churches and the hoary walls of her stolen cathedrals plead for England night and day, and she shall return to them with the true worship. In the ages yet to come, such walls shall rise in every beautiful spot, and men shall gather before the altars that are not crowded in narrow city streets.

THE OPEN SKY AND RUNNING STREAM.

Gradually, the longing of the people is growing towards the open sky and the running stream and the privacy of the country. The new sense of beauty and independence which belongs to the life of those who are, perforce, thrown upon their own resources for at least a portion of their waking hours, is everywhere perceptible, and it may easily be traced to the return of many citizens to their forefathers' life of the open country. Never was a better move than this! Rapid transit should be classed among the greatest of temporal blessings, and the facilities now afforded the dwellers on the outskirts of our cities in reaching their homes and their business stands so far towards reconciling the pessimist to the evils, imaginary and otherwise, of "too much and too many inventions." "I hate to think of them!" exclaimed an intelligent woman the other day. "The inventions of the last fifty years have beggared and starved as many as they have helped." "Well, no," said a bright girl, who is a worker among new things, "I don't see it that way. Every invention shifts the work and changes the manner of doing it. There used to be more copying by hand before typewriting was possible, but it takes as many people to make typewriters, to sell them, to repair to run them as could have found copying to do in the whole world, so I think the invention did no one harm in the long run." It was a very easy and simple statement of the matter in a nutshell, but long thought and careful investigation can do no better in setting the grievance fairly forth and routing it. "All things come round and to him who will but wait," and the lost beauty Ruskin so deprecates will "come round" in the wake of the inventions and the new fashions of labor and living.

THE WISEACRES AND RUSKIN.

By the way, I have often wished to say that I think neither the new nor the old wiseacres who lay down the law for all the rest of us are quite fair to Ruskin—as they are very often most unfair to every person and every thing outside of their own hat-crown. It has been the fashion for some years to take on an air of superior wisdom towards Ruskin, and speak and write of him as a failure. That can never be. Ruskin will be read for ages yet by those who love reading, and once read and thus made a part of any sound mind, he can not but teach as he wished to teach—the love of truth and the knowledge of beauty. What he says of trees and clouds and water and mountains is true—everlastingly true. No one else has said it as he has, no one else has called attention to it as he has, and the thousands and thousands who have first seen nature through his eyes, have also seen that no mist veiled his vision and no enthusiasm warped his judgment. For the things to which he points are there for everyone who cares to verify. Beginning with his statements that are unmistakably true, one goes on and on, taught by Ruskin himself to know the meaning of words, to think, and to criticize. It is, then, a task of respectful reverence to study Ruskin and to understand even his mistakes to one's satisfaction and improvement. That he began with a "sitter ignorance" of Catholicity was not his fault, but that of England and

the result of the teaching and example of those among whom he had been placed by the All-Wise God. That he expressed his opinions, as they honestly were his opinions, was no more than every true man expects of every other true man. That he has changed and softened in his views, that he has lived a sad and lonely life in a brave and unselfish manner, and that no man can say what may yet be the end of it, is all that should concern us. In no sense that is a high and noble sense has he been a failure, and long after his critics and would-be reformers are forgotten, and have ceased to complain of what they can never improve, Ruskin will live in pure hearts and earnest minds as one who helped them to find the best there is, and to go on from the good he taught them to better and holier than he knew. May all good find him, and follow him, and lead him gently "into that haven where he fain would be!"

TWO NEW BOOKS.

Just as I finished and sent off my letter last week, I had a surprise that seemed an answer to it. There came in to me two books of Maurice Francis Egan, and the Rev. Giles Carton, you may say, shook hands with me from the smooth pages of "The Vocation of Edward Conway," while a new friend peeped at me from the leaves of "Jasper Thorne." I was right in the opinion I expressed of the Rev. Giles Carton. I renewed his acquaintance at once, wishing I had had the chance before I sent that letter. He is admirably drawn, and the whole book is finished and dainty, bright, clear-witted and sensible. As for "Jasper Thorne," it is a very great improvement on the prize-books, and the "libraries," as children so often call their Sunday School books. It is the story of a good boy with whom one could live very comfortably—could even enjoy him, and be neither ashamed nor afraid of him. The opening page was so fresh and so delightful that it was read aloud at the breakfast table as soon as the cover was taken off, and aroused a hearty laugh and a desire to hear more of it on the spot. The continuation of the story fulfilled the promise of the conversation between Jasper and his father on the first page.

A WORD ABOUT THE FASHIONS.

It is not very often that I care to say a word on the subject that, I am told, always interest and most interests women—the subject of clothes and their fashions. But I sometimes hear such good things that I cannot bear to keep them to myself. Last week I was present at a conversation between two fashionable and elegant women—friends of each other, and both friends of mine in all that interests them, sure of finding it worthy of note. They were discussing the best method of counteracting the influence upon their daughters of school intercourse with underbred and over-dressed girls. "At present," said one, "it is the silk petticoat and the silk-lined gown that I am struggling against. Peggy cannot help envying the girls who rustle, and Polly is so wasteful in her remarks upon that topic that I am almost moved to pity. Poor little foolish dears! Real elegance and good taste do not come by nature. It all has to be taught." "Yes," assented the other, whose daughter is rather older than Peggy and Polly, "and I am thankful that I am through with some few of the lessons. Betty sees for herself now that the wants—the personal wants—of a lady are very few. No matter what her income, no matter what the demands of society—to which she pays just so much attention as pleases her and no more—to be perfectly clean is the first thing, and to be as noiseless and inconspicuous as possible is the next. Why, they have shown Betty more than I could ever tell her of the silly and false ideas some persons have that clothes must be fashionable to be elegant and suitable. They are often quoted as the "richest women in America," but no silk linings for them! No rustle, no shimmer of petticoats! You and I and the rest of us know the kind of people who dress 'in the height of fashion,' don't we?" And yet, the fashion article of half a dozen publications will tell its readers that a woman of "any standing," and that "no woman can retain her self-respect unless the rustle of elegance accompanies her movements!" The pity of it is, there are women ignorant enough to believe such utter nonsense.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Church Improvements—Public and Private Social Reunions.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SUMMERSIDE, May 21st, 1897.—On Wednesday evening last the League of the Cross, Charlottetown, gave a musical entertainment in St. Patrick's Hall. The show was much above the average of amateur affairs, and was well deserving of the crowded house it drew. The singing was good, the selections being bright and catchy, and much better than is often heard from travelling professional troupes. The jokes of the end men were new and principally localisms, and they kept the audience in the best of good humor. The singing of Mrs. Melvin (Detroit), and Master Hogg, the impersonations of Miss McMahon, the character songs of Sambo, the Grand March of the "Colored Knights of Pythias," and the plantation scene with which the affair wound up, were features worthy of special mention in an entertainment that did credit to the boys of the League.

EXTENSIVE IMPROVEMENTS ARE BEING MADE to the interior of St. Patrick's Church, Grand River, lot 14. It is being finished with wood, in a very handsome and attractive manner. The exterior was remodelled and improved two or three years ago. When the work now in hand is completed St. Patrick's will be among the finest country churches on the island. Rev. L. J. Macdonald, the pastor, is a quiet and unassuming but most effective worker, and very popular with his parishioners and all who know him. THE REASON OF THE PARADE. Particularly interesting is the opening and several already announced

to take place early in July. If any of your Montreal readers intend summering on Prince Edward Island they should not miss attending one or two of the principal tea parties. The experience will be an enjoyable one.

BARNEY O'REGAN.

MRS. SADLER TESTIMONIAL.

Subscriptions received by the Treasurer

Table listing names and amounts for Mrs. Sadler Testimonial. Includes: His Grace Archbishop Williams, \$50.00; Rev. George Brown, St. Hugues, P.Q., 5.00; A few friends per Sir Wm. Hingston, 50.00; Rev. Father McKinnon, Cryslar, Ont., 1.00; Rt. Rev. R. A. O'Connor, Bishop of Peterborough, 5.00; Ven. Archdeacon Casey, Peterborough, 2.00; Rev. T. F. Scanlan, Peterborough, 1.00; Rev. E. O'Sullivan, 1.00; Rev. M. T. Fitzpatrick, 1.00; Mrs. M. P. Ryan, Montreal, 10.00; Rev. E. J. McKee, P.P., Brechin, Ont., 1.00; Rev. John J. Chisholm, "Stella Maris," Pictou, N.S., 5.00; Rt. Rev. James Augustus Healy, Bishop of Portland, Me., 10.00; Rev. Father McGarry, pres. St. Laurent College, St. Laurent, 10.00; Rev. Hugh F. Lilly, New Haven, Conn., 10.00; Rev. J. Quinlivan, S.S., St. Patrick's, Montreal, 5.00; Rev. Charles H. Colton, St. Stephen's Church, N.Y., 5.00; Messrs. Benziger Bros., N.Y., 100.00; Joseph A. Kernan, 51 Chambers street, N.Y., per J. I. C., 5.00; Rev. Jas. T. Dougherty, Danville, N.Y., 1.00; Rev. Thomas Cooney, Grosvenor Dale, Conn., 5.00; Rev. P. P. Denis, S.S., St. Charles College, Elliot City, Md., 3.00; His Grace Archbishop Elder, Cincinnati, 25.00; W. E. Doran, Montreal, 10.00; Mrs. Edward Murphy, Montreal, 10.00; Chas. F. Smith, Montreal, 50.00; Hon. Jas. O'Brien, Senator, Montreal, 50.00; Thomas Addis Emmet, M.D., N.Y., 25.00; Sir William Hingston, Senator, Montreal, 25.00; Rev. J. Wynne, S.J., New York, 25.00; Dugald Macdonald, Montreal, 5.00; P. McCrory, " 10.00; Joseph Quinn, " 2.00; Mrs. Le Meunier, " 5.00; Very Rev. M. McAuley, V.G., Coaticook, " 5.00; Miss Mansfield, Montreal, " 5.00; Rev. E. McSweeney, D.D., Mount St. Mary's College, Emmettsburg, Md., per Antigonish Casket, 20.00; Rev. David Hennessey, C.R., St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, Ky., 5.00; Richard O'Gaibhtheachain, Montreal, 10.00; Mrs. M. Eitzgibbon, Montreal, 10.00; Judge Purcell, Montreal, 10.00; John P. Howard, Ottawa, 4.00; Right Rev. M. Tierney, D.D., Hartford, Conn., 25.00; Mrs. William Selby, Montreal, 1.00; Hon. C. J. Doherty, J.S.C., Montreal, 10.00; Hon. J. J. Curran, J.S.C., Montreal, 10.00; Rev. Francis Laslow, Flintville, Wis., 25.00; Mrs. Chas. Cusack, Montreal, 30.00; James Riley, Weekly Bouquet, Boston, 5.00; Mrs. P. Ryan, Montreal, 5.00; Wm. Booth, " 5.00; Mrs. McCarthy, " 15.00; Miss Macdonald, " 5.00; J. M. McCarthy, C.E., Montreal, 5.00; Rev. J. P. Hackett, South Hadley, Mass., 10.00; Owen McGarvey, Montreal, 5.00; Michael Feron, " 5.00; Cash, " 1.00; Mrs. Thos. C. Collins, " 10.00; Thos. C. Collins, " 10.00; John Meagher, " 5.00; B. E. McCabe, " 5.00; F. McCabe, " 5.00; Hon. Chas. Fitzpatrick, Solicitor-General, " 10.00; A TRUE WITNESS Subscriber, Cambridgeport, Mass., 2.00; Henry J. Kavanagh, Q.C., Montreal, 10.00; A Friend, Montreal, 2.00; B. J. Coghlin, Montreal, 2.00; Miss Byrne, Montreal, 1.00; J. A. Macdonald, M.D., Montreal, 5.00; St. Frank Smith, Toronto, 25.00; Mary Caulfield, Canard River, 1.00; Mrs. Thos. E. Burtzell, Montreal, 25.00; E. J. C. Kennedy, M.D., Montreal, 5.00; Professor Fowler, Montreal, 2.00; Rev. D. L. Murray, Blooming Prairie, Minn., 5.00; M. P. Laverty, Montreal, 2.00; Rev. J. E. Donnelly, P.P. St. Anthony's, Montreal, 5.00; Mr. Meehan, P.O., Montreal, 50.00; Robert Archer, do 20.00; Miss Helen F. Murtagh, Charity Building, Chardon street, Boston, Mass., 1.00; F. A., Montreal, 10.00; F. B. McNamee, Montreal, 5.00; J. G. McCarthy, M.D., Montreal, 5.00; P. Wright, Montreal, 2.00; Rev. William O'Meara, P.P. St. Gabriel's, Montreal, 5.00; Rev. F. J. Maguire, LL.D., Albany, N.Y., 5.00; Miss Harkins, Montreal, 5.00; Very Rev. Dean Harris, St. Catharines, Ont., 5.00; M. Mullin, 37 Papineau Square, 25.00

Subscriptions may be addressed to the chairman, Sir William Hingston, M.D., Montreal, P.Q.; the secretary, Mr. Justice Curran, Montreal, P.Q.; or to the treasurer, Mr. Michael Burke, 275 Mountain street, Montreal, P.Q.

CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART, REV. F. J. MAGUIRE, LL.D., PASTOR.

ALBANY, N.Y., May 22nd, 1897.

MR. M. BURKE.

Dear Sir,—I enclose a mite to the Sadler Testimonial Fund and regret my inability to send more. In days when need for them was great and Catholic books but few, how greedily I read the stories by Mrs. Sadler. In turn, we

laughed, wept, or grew indignant over their interesting contents, and even now remember with pleasure these books and their narrations.

I hope your testimony may be a great one, and convey to Mrs. Sadler the assurance, which all her old readers must entertain, of the lasting value and efficiency of her life work.

Respectfully your servant, REV. F. J. MAGUIRE.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG STALWARTS

Give a Splendid Performance in the Acadmie Hall.

The "Double Triumph" a drama in five acts, played by pupils of St. Ann's School, on the 18th inst., was a grand success. The scenery in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall seemed particularly adapted to the play. The miraculous conversion of Placidus in the forest, Pope Felix in the catacombs, and the martyrdom of the Saint, were beautifully illustrated. The role was well chosen. W. J. Liston, as Placidus, played a star part and deserved the applause he received. He was well supported by Rufus (F. J. Hogan), his faithful companion in arms. P. McGuire's personation of the pagan priest was excellent. G. Gummerell, J. O'Dowd and T. Gleason played double roles and did themselves honor. George appeared first as the amiable and loving wife of the Roman General, and again as Epicurus, the rollicking manager of the baths; he seemed at home in both characters. Masters O'Leary and O'Neill, sons of Placidus, were worthy of their father, and J. Slattery made a very courteous deacon. It was R. Brown's first appearance on the stage, and though he was killed by Rufus he promises to live again. The play was a literary treat and decidedly moral; no one can see it without wishing to be more virtuous. The Junior members of St. Ann's Young Men's Society promise to sustain the enviable reputation of the senior society. Mr. P. Shea, organist of St. Ann's church, presided at the piano, and Prof. R. McGuire, with his happy musical selection, lent a charm to the evening's performance.

THE DRAMATIS PERSONE.

Placidus, Roman General, W. Liston; Imogen and Farfax, Sons of Placidus, A. D. O'Leary and O. R. O'Neill; Rufus, Captain of Banner Guard, F. J. Hogan; Felix, Pope, Jos. O'Dowd; Adrias, Deacon, Jas. Slattery; Trajan, Emperor, Thos. Gleason; Calphurnius, High Priest, P. McGuire; Proculus, Governor of Gaul, Jno. E. Murray; Epicurus, Manager of Baths, A. Gummerell; Sinitulus, Military Tribune, Robt. Brown; Hibernian, Master, Jas. Paellan; Stella, Wife of Placidus, G. Gummerell; Soldier, Lictors, Etc. Prof. E. Varney, Instructor.

FROM THE OLD LAND

A NOTE OF WARNING.

The Cork Herald, in a recent issue, publishes the following letter, which goes to prove that it is now the turn of the United States to receive a set back in its endeavors to attract Irishmen to its shores.

A leading citizen in Cork has received the following letter, and handed it to us:—

Treasury Department, Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D.C. April 26, 1897.

My Dear Mr. — During the nine months ending with the close of March, 13,443 immigrants from Ireland arrived in this country, of which 8,223 were females—principally young women. This is a deplorable showing. This constant drain on the best part of the population of our dear old island is very sad, especially at the present juncture, when thousands are stalking through the streets of our cities unable to find work. Can not something be done to warn our people of the poor prospects of employment in this country at the present time?

Why cannot the newspapers be got to speak out on the subject? Something should be done, and done at once, to warn the people of the poor prospects for employment. Perhaps if you could get the "Herald" to notice the matter other papers throughout the country would say something on the subject.— Very truly yours, J. D. O'CONNELL.

IN COMMENTING ON THE FOREGOING LETTER, the Cork Herald says:—

A letter has been published from an exiled Corkman in America, who, from his official position and long residence in the States, is fully qualified to speak with authority on the present prospects of emigrants to that country, and the picture he draws of the fate there awaiting them is one, we think, which should bring home to the minds even of the most thoughtless the folly and madness of facing a dark, uncertain and very probably for ninety-nine out of every hundred of them, a disastrous future in a land where the chances of employment are of the slenderest kind. What are the facts? Thousands of people are leaving Ireland every month in the expectation of improving their lot by wooing fickle fortune in a country which has long ago ceased to be a profitable field for emigration. In the streets of New York thousands upon thousands of those who went and were disappointed are living the lives of penniless outcasts, unable to get work to do, no matter how capable or willing. The majority of them are Irish—the bone and sinew, the youth and vigour, of the old country, which can ill afford to lose them. It is the same in other cities in the States as it is in New York. The labor market everywhere is overcrowded. The old conditions, when emigration to America meant in most cases a life of comfort, independence, often of comparative prosperity, exists no longer. Those who go there now, if they obtain

PERFECT and permanent are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, because it makes pure, rich, healthy, life and health-giving BLOOD.

employment at all, drift into the position of mere drudges and slaves, infinitely less agreeable and infinitely less bearable than the worst of which was their while at home. It is certainly true that our people should realize the greatness of the risks, the depth and intensity of the disappointment, they must be prepared to meet with if they foolishly continue to act on the belief that America is still the El Dorado it once was. It is a great pity the illusion has survived so long, for it has been the means of depriving our own country of the best elements of its population, without bettering in the least the expatriated ones. The note of warning we publish to-day is only one of many that have come recently. All tell the same sad story; all point to the one conclusion—that emigration not only to America but to Canada and other British colonies is out of the question just now. We hope the warning will have its effect.

DEATH OF LORD JUSTICE BARRY.

The death of the Right Honorable Justice Barry, Lord Justice of Appeal, is announced. The melancholy event took place with painful suddenness at his residence in Dublin. Justice Barry was born at Limerick in 1834, received his academic education at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar in 1845, and was made a Queen's Counsel in 1849, and was the first Crown Prosecutor in Dublin from 1859 to 1865. Mr. Barry was law adviser to the Crown from 1865 to 1869, during which period he represented Dungarven in the House of Commons. He was appointed Solicitor-General for Ireland in 1870, and Attorney-General in January, 1870, succeeding in the latter office, Mr. Sullivan, who had been appointed Master of the Rolls in Ireland. In December, 1871, he was appointed a Judge of the Queen's Bench in Ireland, in the room of the Right Hon. John George, deceased. In August, 1878, he was nominated a member of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the provisions of the draft Code relating to Indictable Offences. In June, 1883, he accepted the office of Lord Justice of Appeal, vacant by the death of Lord Justice Deasy. Lord Justice Barry was brother to Mr. James Barry, an eminent Limerick solicitor, whose son, Professor R. Brereton Barry, is one of the most prominent practitioners on the Munster circuit.

THE CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

The return of the 1st Battalion of the 88th Regiment (Connaught Rangers), after an absence of nearly twenty years from Ireland, is an item of interest to all the members of that celebrated corps. Recently a detachment of one officer, one color sergeant and fifty men left Shelbourn to take up quarters at Athlone, which, by a coincidence, was the last Irish station occupied by the 1st Battalion.

THE ARDAGH BURIAL GROUND CLOSED.

A legal order was laid before the Longford Board of Guardians recently, notifying them that the Ardagh burial grounds, owing to over-crowding, had been declared closed for burials.

Mr. Thomas Dully, T.C., said St. Mel was buried in this church yard, and it was strange the Board of Guardians had no control over it. He was informed it was the Church Body who controlled it. He proposed a resolution of protest against the sealed order, as the guardians believed there was sufficient accommodation for the people of Arlough to be buried in the graveyard.

Mr. Casey seconded the resolution which was unanimously adopted.

The tenants on the estate of Colonel Hatton, situated at Clone, about two miles from Oulart, County Wexford, have just concluded negotiations with the landlord's representatives, by virtue of which the landlord has agreed to sell the tenants their holdings under the Land Purchase Acts. The late Colonel Hatton died within the last twelve months, but previous to his death Messrs. O'Connor & Co., solicitors, had opened negotiations on the part of the tenants. An agreement has since been concluded with the present owner. The gross rental of the estate is £395 15s., and the amount of purchase money will be £7,000, being eighteen years' purchase, which the tenants have agreed to give. Messrs. O'Connor & Co. acted for the tenants, and Mr. Elgee for the landlord.

Some persons have set fire to Bragan mountains, county Monaghan. The mountains were swarming with game of every description, and a large number, chiefly hares and young birds, have been destroyed, being unable to flee from the flames. The fire extended for upwards of five miles, and was so huge that the illumination could be seen for fully twenty miles. For several years past similar outrages have been perpetrated, but the miscreants have never been discovered.

NURSING THE SICK.

This is the title of a most valuable and concise treatise on the art of nursing the indisposed. It deals with nursing at home, ventilation of the sick room, bathing the patient, arranging the bed, etc., etc. It also gives several recipes for liquid and solid foods, and tells the kind that can be used for the different diseases. It also enumerates the several diseases in which special nursing is a necessity, and explains in plain words the directions for the performance of these offices. Altogether the book is very handsomely gotten up, and is illustrated with a reproduction from photographs of the Royal Victoria Hospital.

Montreal, on the cover, and interior views of the hospital in the body of the book. The publishers, Messrs. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., Montreal, will gladly mail this book to anyone sending them a one cent stamp.

A Signal Victory.

It is a comparatively easy matter to acquire a local or national reputation, in either the arts or sciences or as a manufacturer, as the press through the daily papers and periodicals very soon brings before the public any new achievements of real interest in the above branches.

It is, however, quite another thing to have one's talents recognized and endorsed in any of the great centres of civilization, and it is a very difficult matter to gain the approbation of the public of one of the European Capitals, especially that of artistic Paris, in either an industrial or artistic enterprise.

A Parisian success is the highest honor one can aspire to; but how to obtain it? We are happy to be able to record at least one Canadian industry which has made its mark in the Parisian world, and established for itself an enviable reputation there.

The following letter from a celebrated Parisian firm, which lately received a piano from the Pratte Piano Co., of Montreal, addressed to a luminary in the musical world, will no doubt be of interest to our readers:

Paris, January 23rd, 1897.

"During the two days that the Pratte piano has been in our ware rooms since its arrival from Montreal, I have shown it to some of the principal Parisian piano manufacturers. They were simply astounded, not only at its magnificent tone and agreeable and responsive touch, but even more so by its careful workmanship, which is carried to the highest point possible to attain to in this branch.

"One of them, who was a member of the jury at the Exposition of 1889, could hardly recover from his astonishment at the fact that there was a factory in Canada capable of turning out an instrument of such excellence.

"If Mr. Pratte had been present at the time, hidden in some corner of the warehouse, he would certainly have run away to escape from the flattering remarks and compliments which were showered on him from all quarters.

"I am aware of the interest you take in Mr. Pratte, and am sure that you will be much pleased to hear of the first impression which his piano produced on the French piano manufacturers."

(Sgd.) "J. HERBURGER FILS."

We wish to add our congratulations to these of Mr. Herburger Filis.

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We have 5 different patterns equally as good which we will close out at \$4.95 each.

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

We will store your purchases free till wanted.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Send a stamp for our beautiful book "How to get a Patent." What profitable to invent and "Prize on Patents." Advice free. Fee moderate. MARION & MARION, EXPERTS, Temple Building, 105 St. James Street, Montreal. The only firm of Graduate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Mention this paper.

Philip Sheridan, B.C.L. ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR. MONTREAL, P.Q.

OFFICE: New York Life Building. Room 705. Bell Telephone 1233.



Before Buying

your piano it is wise to exercise a little judgment. You don't purchase one every year, therefore you want it to be the embodiment of sweetness in tone and durability. Our piano has long been known for its reliability, and the KARN pianos are sure to win your approval.

MONTREAL BRANCH: D. W. KARN & CO. 234-4 St. Catherine St.

TAXATION IN IRELAND

His Lordship Bishop O'Donnell, of Raphoe,

Delivers an Eloquent Address on the Subject—The Enormous Increase of Financial Obligations During the Past Forty-five Years Under The British System.

A most important and representative meeting of the ratepayers of Donegal was recently held in the Court House, Lifford. It was convened by his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, the lord lieutenant of the county, to consider the question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland. We take the following report of the proceedings from the Dublin Freeman:

On the motion of Mr. Gilliland, the High Sheriff, seconded by the Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, the chair was taken by his Grace the Duke of Abercorn.

The Most Rev. Dr. O'Donnell, Bishop of Raphoe, who was received with applause, proposed the adoption of the resolutions. He said: Before entering on the observations I am privileged to address to this influential meeting I may be allowed to say that the presence of your Grace in the chair and the warm words of encouragement you have spoken constitute most important contributions to the successful issue of this day's proceedings (applause). It seems to me that we have some advantage in holding this meeting after so many county meetings and the recent debate in Parliament. If it should happen that we are unable to bring much argument into the discussion, we can make clear that the interest manifested some time ago in this question by the Donegal Grand Jury, by the Asylum Board, and by several boards of guardians, remains undiminished throughout this county. We can calmly review the strongest points that have been put forward from the opposite side, and we can help to fix attention on such progress as has been made by the combined effort of all classes in the community. Well, after all that has occurred, I venture to think the Irish argument still remains unbroken; and it is noticeable that the opposite contention has greatly improved in tone, if it has not yet reached

(a laugh). At the outset there was danger of a wrong feeling being generated in England on the subject. There was danger of the English taxpayer getting it into his head that Irishmen wished to shove from their shoulders to his three millions of taxes on some vague plea of general poverty in Ireland or pressing needs for industrial developments. Well, our contention is higher than that, and it rests on no vague plea (applause). It would indeed be perfectly reasonable for a representative gathering like this to call attention to the non-progressive state of Ireland, the shrinkage of her population, industries, and resources; while her taxation, considered either in the aggregate or for each individual of the population, has enormously increased, the frequent recurrence over wide areas of destitution approaching now and then to a state of famine; the fact that in the poorer districts the population must live by annual migration of the young and strong to Great Britain for employment, even with the object of representing to Parliament that, in a State of enormous wealth and credit, something should be done on a large scale, at the cost of a considerable draw on public finances, to raise up the industrial condition of the poorer districts, and make them derive benefit from incorporation in such a State. That would be a reasonable contention, and I am happy to acknowledge that such a view in some degree does seem sound to Government as a matter of public policy. But perhaps it is not altogether surprising that any plea of this kind, however reasonable, is received with a grumble by the British taxpayer, especially if it proceeds from this side of the Channel; and I am glad that

WE STAND ON HIGHER GROUND TO-DAY. What we ask is that we be not taxed beyond our relative taxable capacity (applause); and if we can show that we are so taxed, the question surely for the richest country in the world is not whether an equitable arrangement implies some further burden for it, but how a just distribution of public taxation is to be carried out, no matter where the burden falls, so that Irishmen may not reasonably put over taxation and the backward state of their country together as cause and effect (applause). Well, as our first resolution states, the fundamental finding of the Royal Commission—that whereas the taxable capacity of Ireland does not exceed a twentieth of that of Great Britain, we pay an eleventh of her contribution and a tenth of the whole—was scarcely questioned in the recent Parliamentary debate. Now, that is a great point gained. Perhaps, rather, it may be called a recognized base line for all future surveys. Indeed after the evidence of Sir Robert Giffen and Sir Edward Hamilton it does not appear that it can be displaced to our prejudice. The minimum surcharge to Ireland in the first instance, apart from the deduction of half a million, as suggested by Mr. Childers, about which there is ample room for different opinions, is two and three quarter millions a year (applause). This brings us through the first stage. There are others. On the opposite side, it is contended that we cannot complain of any single tax, and that the effects or compensations, especially through expenditure on Irish government, make full preparation by giving back what was taken in excess. Now, as regards offsets, I think the resolutions hit the nail pretty well on the head, and other speakers will give it

home to your satisfaction. I shall address myself almost exclusively to what may be called

THE GENERAL PLEAS OF JUSTIFICATION that have been put forward. The first of them is that we have the remedy in our own hands. By abstaining from spirits we may not only shake off the 2½ millions, but we can turn the balance the other way. Well I am free to confess that if this remedy were at all possible within a moderate period, as is reasonably to be hoped for, I would prefer it far before all others (hear, hear). Though there is an explaining excuse for it, we do put too much money into tea and tobacco, and without a corresponding reason far too much money into spirits; and if I were speaking to a social improvement meeting or from the pulpit I should discourage very strongly indeed any large consumption of stimulants, from different motives probably than money saving, though that is not to be despised in its bearing on one's duties to his family and to his neighbors. But we are here as citizens, as taxpayers, and we have to say, though it affords no gratification, that the circumstances of his own country absolutely put anyone in Great Britain out of court who would demand from us a further degree of temperance as a condition of equitable taxation (applause). There is little difference as regards tea and tobacco taken together. But man for man our friends across the Channel are much ahead of us in annual outlay on alcoholic drinks, notwithstanding the fact that the bill here is run up by the high duty upon whiskey. To say, then, that we have the remedy in our own hands looks very like continuing a breach of public equity under cover of making us temperate in an exceptional degree; and it appears likely enough from

THE EVIDENCE OF SIR EDWARD HAMILTON TO MR. SEXTON

that if we were a nation of total abstainers some other means would be devised of drawing from us the amount of the consequent Exchequer deficit. No; the temperance cause is to be promoted chiefly by other means than the motive of reducing taxation; and in view of the fact that the consumption of alcoholic drinks unfortunately has entered into the habits of the poor not less than of the rich, in both countries, and that the outlay on them per man in Great Britain is £4 2s, as compared with £2 13s 8d in Ireland, it is no wonder that there has been a marked disposition to drop this argument (applause). But I do not think we ought to consent to its being dropped. In my opinion, in the whiskey argument the other side have caught a Tartar; and, with the permission of the meeting, I should wish to encourage the Tartar to keep his hold (applause and laughter). After all approximations in tax for alcoholic drinks it still remains true that the Englishman's drink is beer—the Irishman's whiskey; and it is also true that the alcohol in whiskey is taxed almost six times as high as the alcohol in beer, with the result that this disproportionate taxation brings millions a year to the Exchequer from Ireland beyond what is raised on the same consumption of alcohol in England. But it is said good government and high motives demand that strong drinks be highly taxed. Be it so. Then good government and high motives also make a consequential demand. It is that if a strong drink be the alcoholic beverage commonly used in a poor country the excess of revenue derived through the high tax upon it should be given back in a way to promote the general welfare of that country. On any other terms the high motives are open to just suspicion. They altogether lose their stature. Well, we are told, it is not the country that suffers; only the drinkers. Let us see. Though the greater part of the revenue raised on spirits in this country comes, I suppose, from moderate drinkers, let us assume that good government cannot discriminate, and must hit the moderate drinker as well as the intemperate. It is not, however, they alone that are hit hard, but their families, for whose support and after life less money remains to provide, the tailor, the shoemaker, the baker, the banker, whom the moderate drinker is less able to pay. The whole community suffers in this way in Ireland, and we say then give us back for the taxpayers at large the money your philanthropy prompted you to drain from them beyond their taxable capacity. It is no reply to state that an Irishman cannot point to a single special tax imposed on one who lives in Ireland, and that there are some special taxes for the inhabitants of Great Britain. A curious circumstance is that those who hold this language join us in condemning

THE ENORMOUS INCREASE OF TAXATION IN IRELAND

that took place after 1853. No doubt famine annuities were discharged, and some of the taxes were meant to be only for a time. But scarcely any one now will say that Ireland was fit for the load laid upon her by extending to her the income tax and equalizing the spirit duties. Yet, it could be said at the time that not a single tax was being imposed that had not to be paid in England with some others thrown in. Again, what would the English taxpayer say if the duty on beer were suddenly quadrupled in Parliament so as to bring the taxation near to the standard of the duty on spirits? Would he listen to Ministers saying,

answered his complaints by pointing to the fact that the Irish also consume some beer, and that the duty on Ireland was not less than in England? If such a measure were attempted in a short time there would be much unanimity in proclaiming that the most effectual way in which you can discriminate against one of the three countries is to tax heavily all round an article of specially large consumption in that country; and the fact is that if the taxes now peculiar to England were extended to Ireland they would not produce here a tithe of the excess of revenue that is raised in this country owing to the high tax all round on what is here the commonly used alcoholic beverage (applause). Now there is

ONE LAST FORM OF THIS FALLACY

that I regret to say has caught some of our friends. It is said that as individuals at least we have no cause to complain of unequal taxation. Again let us see. There is much intercourse between the countries. But the bulk of English people live in England with English likings in the matter of drink; the bulk of Irish people live in Ireland with their Irish inclinations, and it needs no arguing that the average Irishman's drink is much more highly taxed than the average Englishman's, unless the Irishman be a total abstainer, and even if he be a total abstainer, besides the indirect consequences already pointed out, when he entertains his friends to native drink, as sometimes happens, he must pay tenpence in taxes for every twopence worth of alcohol consumed. Now, I have drawn out a plain argument at much length on a commonplace subject. The existing system of taxation suits an industrial and manufacturing country like England rather than a country economically so different as Ireland; and some of our over-taxation arises from the large consumption of tea and tobacco by the large class of comparatively poor people in Ireland. But I have thought it well to try every plea of justification that has been put forward by a single test, and I submit that until the excess of revenue derived from Ireland through the high duty on spirits is returned for public purposes those pleas utterly collapse. On the other hand, neither in the Act of Union nor in the Consolidation Act can the least foundation be found for treating as a legitimate set-off the swollen expenditure on Government here, which, when carried beyond the absolute needs of the case, is as dry, as unproductive and as demoralizing as expenditure in unnecessary relief would be. All that so able a man as Sir Edward Hamilton could say on behalf of considering the experiences of Irish government, as a special liability now for Ireland, is that things have greatly changed since the Union. But changes, however great, do not make new legislation without the assent of Parliament (applause), and some things have not changed. The last difference between Ireland and England, or any English county, in respect of taxation, has not changed. Mr. Lecky and Mr. Plunkett were quite as strong as Mr. Blake in asserting that a wide sea, a distinct national history, a very different economic condition, and a solemn treaty make Ireland stand by herself. I shall only add again that she stands by herself, and Scotland stands by herself, in being discriminated most heavily against through the duty on spirits. It is unnecessary to suggest that the duty should

A REMEDY CAN BE FOUND

without diminution in the duty, and even without the erection of Customs or Excise barriers. If we were asked what the best machinery was for usefully employing between two and three millions a year to put new industrial life into Ireland we would have different opinions on the subject. But any of us would allow the second best remedies often do much good in this world, and I can recall that The O'Conor Don has frequently urged the extension to Ireland of last year's Agricultural Ratings Act. Mr. Childers suggested a subvention to reduce railway freight; the Letterkenny Asylum Governors recommended the remission of liabilities in connection with the care of the insane poor; and certainly the Congested Districts Board could usefully employ a large sum beyond its present annual allowance. Again, any thorough scheme that would put new life into the great agricultural industry in all its branches, which has suffered so severely through foreign competition, would directly benefit the great bulk of the people, and indirectly help those connected with other industries which in Ireland are never independent of the conditions of the agricultural population. There is a beautiful Irish legend of a fabled land hidden beneath the ocean off the West Coast of Ireland. If that land emerged from the waves and were seized by British ships for the Crown and planted by hardy men from those countries, the question of its taxation would soon be mooted (laughter). Economists, editors, public men, would all be full of wise considerations. The economic conditions might be peculiar, and if

THE BRITISH SYSTEM OF TAXATION were put upon it for the convenience of wider interests, every one would say that

Of all the nerve-tonics—bromos, celerics or nervines—your doctor will tell you that the Hypophosphites are best understood. So thoroughly related is the nervous system to disease that some physicians prescribe Hypophosphites alone in the early stages of Consumption. Scott's Emulsion is Cod-liver Oil, emulsified, with the Hypophosphites, happily blended. The result of its use is greater strength and activity of the brain, the spinal cord and the nerves.

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RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

DOCTORS COULD NOT AGREE AS TO THE TROUBLE.

A NEW BRUNSWICK LADY THE VICTIM—SUFFERED FOR THIRTY YEARS—THE ATTACK CAUSED PARTIAL BLINDNESS AND A FEELING OF SEMI PARALYSIS.

From the Woodstock, N.S., Sentinel.

Mrs. E. P. Ross, of Riley Brook, N.B., says:—"I have been a sufferer for thirty years, and I am sure I would still be in the same lamentable condition had it not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was married at the age of twenty and am now fifty-one years old. I had always enjoyed good health until after my first child was born. About a month later the illness attacked me which has since made my life miserable. I consulted different doctors but they did not agree as to the nature of my trouble. One said it was a species of paralysis, others said symptoms of fits. I would be feeling very well when I would suddenly have a sensation of partial blindness, and everything before me would sparkle. Then my hand and arm on one side would become numb, and after about ten minutes this sensation would pass to my lower limbs, even my tongue would become affected, as would also my hearing. Voices, no matter how close to me,



would seem dim and far away. These symptoms would last for about forty minutes, I would have a violent pain over the eyes, which would continue for twelve hours or more. Notwithstanding all that was done for me these spells were coming more frequently, and at last I would sometimes have two attacks a day. I was also troubled with bronchitis, which added to my misery. I could not sew or knit, or do any work that required close attention to it. All this trouble had never left me for years, and at the age of 48 I consulted another doctor. The medicine he gave me, however, made me worse instead of better. Then I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was using the third box before I found any benefit, but then there was a decided change. By the time I used twelve boxes I felt as well as I did in my young days. Every symptom of the trouble that had so long made my life miserable had disappeared. For eighteen months I did not use the pills and was as well as ever I had been in my life. Then one morning I felt a slight attack of the old trouble and determined to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills again. I got a box and took an occasional pill and have never since had a symptom of the trouble. To say that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done wonders for me is putting it mildly, and I strongly urge their use on all who may be ill. Pink Pills were also of great benefit to a niece of mine, Miss Effie J. Everett. Her mother died when she was quite young, and naturally much of the care of the household developed upon her, and as she grew up she became weak, easily tired, subject to headaches and her complexion was pale and wax like. A young lady teacher who was boarding with the family, and who had used Pink Pills with great success, urged her to try them. The result was that she soon was enjoying the best of health and is a fine robust young lady who shows no traces of her former illness. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

OTHER PEOPLE'S FAULTS.—We cannot be guilty of a greater act of uncharitableness than to interpret the afflictions which befall our neighbors as punishments and judgments. An old maiden gentlewoman, whom I shall conceal under the name of Nemesis, is the greatest discoverer of judgments that I have ever met with. She can tell you what sin it is that set such a man's

For Indigestion
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Helps digest the food.

hours on fire, or blew down his barn. Talk to her of an unfortunate lady that lost her beauty by the smallpox, she fetches a deep sigh, and tells you that when she had a fine face she was always looking on it in her glass. Tell her of a piece of good fortune that has befallen one of her acquaintances, and she wishes it may prosper with her, but her mother used one of the nieces very barbarously. Her usual remarks turn upon people who had great estates, but never enjoyed them, by reason of some flaw in their own or their father's behavior. She has a crime for every misfortune that can befall any of her acquaintances; and when she hears of a robbery that has been made, or a murder that has been committed, enlarges more on the guilt of the suffering person than on that of the thief or assassin. In short, she is so good a Christian that whatever happens to herself is a trial, and whatever happens to her neighbors a judgment.—Addison.

LITERARY GEMS.

A man's great deeds are always greater than himself.

Much bending breaks the bough; much unbending the mind.

If I am faithful to the duties of the present, God will provide for the future. God's will done on earth as it is in Heaven alone can make Heaven on earth.

To be innocent is to be not guilty, but to be virtuous is to overcome our evil feelings and intentions.

Let us take time for the evening prayer. Our sleep will be more restful if we have claimed the guardianship of God.

Our incomes are like our shoes: If too small they gall and pinch us, but if too large they cause us to stumble and to trip.

Since we must all take time to die, why should we not take time to live—to live in the large sense of a life begun here for eternity.

If thou wouldst find much favor and peace with God and man, be very low in thine own eyes. Forgive thyself little and others much.

There are as many degrees of happiness as there are choiciness of it; the luxuries of a poor man's hut would be the poverty of a rich man's palace.

In civility is not a vice of the soul, but the effect of several vices; of vanity, ignorance of duty, laziness, stupidity, distraction, contempt of others, and jealousy.

Natural abilities can almost compensate for the want of every kind of cultivation; but no cultivation of the mind can make up for the want of natural abilities.

None fall into so few mistakes, none so free from the pain of doing wrong, as those who walk amid the errors of our tainted life clothed habitually with candour.

In the intercourse of social life, it is by little acts of watchful kindness recurring daily and hourly—and opportunities of doing kindnesses if sought for are ever starting up—it is by words, by tones, by gestures, by looks, that affection is won and preserved. He who neglects these trifles, yet boasts that whenever a great sacrifice is called for he shall be ready to make it, will rarely be loved. The likelihood is, he will not make it; and if he does, it will be much rather for his own sake than for his neighbor's.

A thoughtful, kind answer is almost omnipotent. It not only makes a friend still more friendly, but it subdues the wildest passion and the deepest prejudice of the greatest enemy. The cowardly become brave under its inspiring influence, and the brave are nerved by it to nobler deeds and mightier exploits. And yet, though it is so soothing, enchanting, and potential, it costs the utterer nothing. This, therefore, is the right way to answer; and were it universally adopted, many a tear would be unshed, many a passion be unprovoked, and many a friend be retained.

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A MILLIONAIRE'S MUSINGS.

Dr. Russell Sage on the Condition of Certain Lines of Business in Uncle Sam's Territory.

Some Reminiscences of His Early Career and Speculations—His Watchfulness of Commercial Enterprises in Which Banks Were Interested Where He Held Stock.

I went up in the elevator with Russell Sage to his new offices on Nassau street the other day, writes a correspondent of the New York Herald. He said "Four" to the elevator man as he got in. At the fourth floor he got out ahead of me and went on to his office. He walks with as firm a step as a middle-aged man, though he is eighty years old. There is nothing about him to suggest his age, except a slight nervous affection of the right eye and a slight deafness, as I found when I talked with him later.

While I waited I heard a customer discussing a business transaction with the cashier. It concerned two loans aggregating more than \$1,750,000 and the rate of interest the customer was paying on them.

Million dollar loans are not uncommon things in Mr. Sage's office. He is the millionaire who keeps his millions in hand. Though he has large interests in railroads, banks and other corporations he always has a half million or so in cash where he can get it in five minutes' notice.

Mr. Sage's objection to being interviewed is based on the fact that a publication of an interview always brings him an enormous increase of his mail, and this increase is made up largely of begging letters.

"I am within the facts," said Mr. Sage, when I explained that I wanted him to talk for publication, "when I say that the last interview with me which was published brought me between five hundred and a thousand letters. They came from all parts of the country—even from Europe. I had two from Paris. I have made it a point for fifty years to answer every letter that comes to me, but it is too much to expect me to answer all these. I don't want to appear discourteous, but even the opening and reading of so much mail is a great undertaking, and I am a very busy man."

A WAR TIME REMINISCENCE.

"We had a big room, and there were representatives of about all the States there. Mr. Weed presided. I went there expecting that I might be asked to say a word or two perhaps at the end of the meeting, but nothing more.

"Well, when the meeting was called to order, Mr. Weed called on me first thing. I was very much surprised. I told them I had come expecting to say something, but not to be called on first, and I supposed they had called on the younger men first because it would take them a very short time to tell all they knew.

Mr. Sage smiled and stroked his smooth shaven chin as he recalled his oratorical flight of nearly forty years ago.

"Then I told them," he continued, "that I understood we were called together here for the purpose of sounding the sentiment toward increasing the public debt by \$400,000,000 for the purpose of preserving the government. In the first place, I said, if we did not, what was going to become of the other \$1,600,000,000?"

Mr. Sage paused and emphasized this convincing argument with a wink. Then he continued:—

"But I said after that:—'We are considering increasing the public debt to \$2,000,000,000. I am in favor of raising it to \$4,000,000,000, or any other sum that is necessary to preserve the old flag.'"

"That gave the keynote to the meeting. It created a great deal of enthusiasm. Mr. Seward told me afterward that Mr. Lincoln was very much pleased with that meeting—the result of it lifted a great load off his mind. Still later Mr. Lincoln told me so himself."

per cent this year. We won't make more than ten per cent this year. Think of it—only one-quarter as much. That shows you how things are going.

"Well, corn was down to twelve cents then. It was so cheap that they were using it for fuel on the railroads, and very good fuel it made. I thought it pretty cheap and I bought a million bushels. I was out in St. Paul and Minneapolis a good deal about that time, giving instructions about the building of some railroads. I told them I bought the grain to make business for my road."

"I got a pretty low rate on the corn by lake and rail—six cents to Albany. There was a firm of brewers named Taylor in Albany who had just completed a big warehouse. There wasn't another as big outside Brooklyn. I rented that warehouse for \$1,500 for a year. It is standing to-day in Albany."

"I made arrangements with them to have the corn turned over regularly until the first of June. I put about half the corn in there and the rest I brought down to Brooklyn and stored at regular rates in different warehouses."

"Well, sir, the market turned pretty soon and corn the next year was worth double what it had sold for. I made something on my speculation, I made something on my wheat, but not so much."

TAUGHT EUROPE SOMETHING.

"They did not understand then what could be done with spring wheat. Modern processes make just as good flour out of sprouts as out of winter wheat. The people of Europe then didn't know anything about corn. They've learned a good deal since. I guess I did about as much as any one to teach them."

Over Mr. Sage's desk hangs an interesting photograph. It is a group of men with whom he served in Congress—Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont; John Sherman of Ohio; the late N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, among them. They served at a troublesome time—a time when the credit of the country was in the hands of Congress.

Speaking of that period, Mr. Sage recalled Lincoln's anxiety about borrowing the money necessary to carry on the war, and of the part he played in an important conference held in New York in 1860.

"President Lincoln was doubtful whether the government debt could be increased to \$2,000,000,000, and he wanted an expression of opinion from some representative financiers," said Mr. Sage. "Mr. Seward called a meeting to be held at the Astor House, in this city, and he wrote me a note asking me to be sure to be there. Mr. Seward was always one of my warm friends."

"I often have occasion to go into the big dry goods stores, because I am interested in the banks from which they get credit, and I want to see the men in their own stores and observe how they do business.

"Well, I was in one of those places the other day, and they had a line of clothing from some manufacturer who wanted money, and they were selling suits for \$6.75. I looked at them, and they were as good as any suit I used to pay \$15 and \$20 for."

"I bought two, not that I wanted any more clothing, for I had eight or ten suits at home, but because I wanted to say that I'd bought two suits—good suits—for less than I used to pay for one suit."

"It's the same with shoes and other things. I bought a pair of shoes of a well known make the other day for \$2 that used to sell at \$8. Well, when things are so cheap, people won't pay so much to ride on the railroads. Travel is less and railroad earnings are less, and there is an enormous shrinkage in values."

RAILROAD POLICY.

"Only the other day I had a letter from one of the Railroad Commissioners of Iowa asking if the Iowa Central would not make a lower rate on corn. I've been president of the Iowa Central for twenty years. He said the corn was rotting because it would not pay to haul it at present prices, and he wanted the railroads to name a rate which would make it possible for the farmers to ship it out of the State."

"He showed that in fifteen years the production of corn had expanded from five million to three hundred million bushels a year. Last summer there was hog cholera, and they figure that in the loss of hogs and the loss of the sale of corn it cost the State of Iowa \$15,000,000."

"Well, there are no hogs there now to eat the corn, and it is piling up and going to waste because there is no one to use it, and they can't get it out of the State. Much of it is in the ear, too; and that is the way to keep corn unless you can turn it over. There is so much moisture that if you take it off the cob it sweats and spoils unless you turn it over regularly until June."

"Well, he wanted to know if it wouldn't be good policy in the railroads to cut the rate in half and so help the farmers out. But I wrote back and told him he'd better consult the general manager of the road, and I reminded him that we had transported free the lumber to make storage sheds along the track in which the corn is stored."

day, is really lacking in the qualities which make a man noble and dignified. A father by entering into the little pleasures of his children associates himself for ever in their memory of their golden youth.

Rev. Father Whelan then dwelt upon responsibility of parents. He said:— Parents, as you are so will your children be.

A CHILD IS SENSITIVE.

It takes all its impressions from you, and if you do not like the photograph when completed you have only yourself to blame. If you are a coward, how can you expect your child to be brave? If you are selfish, how expect your child to be unselfish? For if a child is not taught by example, it will not think it worth while to practice the lessons taught verbally. Unselfishness is the true basis of a happy home, for where affection is selfishness can have no part. You enter some homes, and there is an atmosphere of peace, joy and contentment. Why? Because each member of that household is unselfish. Enter another, there are jars, wrangling and discontent. Why? Because selfishness reigns supreme.

THE SHELLS OF THE OCEAN,

see how they vary. Some are coarse, rough and ugly. Others again are pearl-like and beautiful. Why is this? Because each little creature that inhabits them builds its shell to suit its nature. So it is. A refined nature will make a home beautiful, but if only two poorly furnished rooms, while a coarse nature will make a palace and its surroundings vulgar and unloved. To the mothers, of course, fall the greatest share of the training of the children. Mothers, think what great possibilities lie before the little babe you kissed to sleep last night. Those tiny hands, what great work they may achieve! What great and grand ideas may lie dormant in that brain! What powers of affection and love may be hidden in that tiny heart, and all these powers it will be your privilege to train and develop for the greater glory of God and the saving of your little one's immortal soul. Surely God has given into your hands a noble work.

It is said in Washington that Mr. Patrick Egan, the well known Irish patriot who made such a good record as minister to Chili during the Harrison administration, will be appointed to his old post.

Money is always causing trouble. This wise thought is called forth by the subjoined item from a New York paper:— The count of the money in the New York Sub-Treasury has developed the fact that the vaults of that institution, which contain millions of dollars in coin, are overcrowded and insecure. It has been necessary to provide a temporary vault for silver dollars, and this temporary vault is now chock full, holding 6,800,000 of the dollars. There is actual danger to employees of the Sub-Treasury because the piled-up tons of coin might break the supports and overwhelm the men who had to enter the vaults.

Governor Black, of New York State, has signed a bill which provides the death penalty for train wreckers who cause any loss of life. During recent years this crime has spread to an alarming state in

the U. S., and considerable attention has been paid to its punishment by the various legislatures. It appears that in none of the states is the punishment for the crime by any means commensurate. A few months ago wreckers tampered with a bridge in Alabama and caused a train to be dashed into the river below. Lives were lost, and although the wreckers were apprehended it was discovered that under the existing laws the ring leader could not be executed. The same state of affairs was found to exist in New York and the law just signed by the Governor is the result.

Let us take time to hear the Word of God. Its treasures will last when we shall have ceased to care for the war of political parties, and rise and fall of stocks, or the happenings of the day.

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There's no time like the present to select your Wall Papers, when thousands of rolls are being offered at remarkably low prices.

3000 Rolls Wall Paper in very pretty designs and rich colors, every pattern with border to match. From 4c to 6c roll.

2500 Rolls very handsome designs in Wall Papers. The mingling of rich shades in this line is a perfect study. From 7c to 23c roll.

Tapestry Carpets

The finest makes of Tapestry Carpets in designs and colors to suit any room, with rich borders to match 65c yd.

Our Tapestry Carpet Stock is probably the largest in Canada, and among the assortment is the following values:

Tapestry Carpets.....	25c
Tapestry Carpets.....	30c
Tapestry Carpets.....	40c
Tapestry Carpets.....	45c
Tapestry Carpets.....	55c
Tapestry Carpets.....	75c
Tapestry Carpets.....	85c

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Oriental Rug Sale

The balance of shipment of Oriental Rugs to be closed out at the following prices:

ft. in.	ft. in.	
Size 3	0 x 6	0.....\$ 1 80
" 4	0 x 7	0..... 2 80
" 6	0 x 6	0..... 3 90
" 6	0 x 7	6..... 4 50
" 6	0 x 9	0..... 5 40
" 9	0 x 9	0..... 8 10
" 9	0 x 12	0..... 10 80
" 10	6 x 12	0..... 12 60
" 10	6 x 15	0..... 15 75
" 12	0 x 12	0..... 14 40
" 12	0 x 15	0..... 18 00

Parties needing a very handsome Carpet cannot do better than secure one of the rich Eastern Rugs, especially when they are to be had for the price of a cheap Tapestry Carpet.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

In the Basement

The month of May is always a busy time in our basement departments. Read what this week offers to thrifty buyers.

	Regular value.	Our price.
100 Pretty Decorated Toilet Sets.....	\$ 3.00	\$1.95
50 Toilet Jugs.....	40c	29c
500 Glass Tumblers.....	4c	2c
200 Step Ladders.....	75c	48c
200 White Cream Jugs.....	5c	3 1/2c
500 Soup Plates.....	6c	4c
200 Pudding Plates.....	6c	3 1/2c
100 Strawberry Dishes.....	18c	13 1/2c
Glass Preserve Dishes.....	6c	4 1/2c
Glass Salt Cellars.....	4c	2c
Glass Salad Bowls.....	1.50	99c
5000 Clothes Pegs.....	2c	1c dz
50 Spirit Stoves.....	25c	15c
100 Oil Stoves.....	75c	45c
200 Watering Cans.....	15c	9c
500 Tea Kettles.....	15c	9c
200 Feather Dusters.....	17c	9c
500 Tin Pails.....	15c	9c
75 Milk Pans.....	8c	4c
500 Corn Floor Brooms.....	10c	7c
500 Lipped Sauce Pans.....	8c	5c
100 Wash Boards.....	18c	12 1/2c
90 Carpet Hammers.....	10c	5c
100 Tack Lifters.....	8c	4c

Write For Summer Catalogue.

Mail Orders carefully filled.

The S. Carsley Co., Ltd.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

Window Shades

All kinds of Window Shades to select from. Plain and Fancy materials, at all prices.

Window Shades made to order.

We make all sizes of Window Shades to order. All colors of the best quality of opaque cloth. Large assortment of new Laces and Fringes to select from. Orders promptly filled, and the best of workmanship guaranteed. All measures taken free.

New Lace Curtains.

500 pairs New Lace Curtains, all new designs. New Irish Lace Curtains. New Swiss Applique Lace Curtains.

New Brussels Net Curtains. New Tamboour Lace Curtains. New Nottingham Lace Curtains. New Lace Curtains from 60c pair.

New Portieres.

A large assortment of new PORTIERES now in stock in all the new shades. New Chenille Portieres. New Tapestry Portieres. New Damask Portieres. New Satin Finished Portieres. New Roman Striped Portieres. New Portieres from \$1.50 pair.

NEW POINT D'ESPRI NET.

New White Point D'Esprit Net, from 1 to 2 1/2 yds. wide. Cream Point D'Esprit Net, from 1 to 2 1/2 yds. wide. Point D'Esprit Frilling—White and Cream Point D'Esprit Frillings, to match Net.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St.

CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.

TELEPHONE NO. 3243

TERMS, CASH

C. W. LINDSAY'S PIANOS!

2nd H.A.N.D.

STANLEY UPRIGHT, \$150.00; \$6 cash and \$6 per month, or \$135.00 cash; 7 octaves, triple-end, overstrung bass, rosewood case, good tone, and in perfect order.

SMITH AMERICAN UPRIGHT PIANO—\$200. \$10 cash and \$6 per month, or \$175 cash; 7 octaves; fancy walnut case; strong tone and fine action; guaranteed in perfect order.

HAINES BROS. N. Y. UPRIGHT PIANO; \$275; \$20 cash and \$1 per month, or \$345 cash; 7 octaves; cabinet grand upright; extra fine case; powerful tone; a bargain.

CHICKERING UPRIGHT, \$300; \$25 cash and \$10 per month, or \$275 cash; largest size, 7 octaves; original price \$700.

VOSE SQUARE PIANO, \$105; 7 octaves; terms to suit purchaser.

HAINES BROS. SQUARE PIANO, \$150; \$5.00 cash and \$5 per month.

HEINTZMAN & CO. SQUARE PIANO, \$175; \$10 cash and \$5 per month; almost new.

CHICKERING SQUARE PIANO, \$200; \$7.00 cash and \$7 per month; cost \$850.

DOMINION ORGAN, \$75; \$10 cash and \$5 per month; piano case, fine tone; good combination; guaranteed.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN, \$95; \$10 cash and \$5 per month, or \$85 cash; 2 manuals, double bank. A great bargain.

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A number more good second-hand instruments. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars or call at

C. W. Lindsay's Piano Warerooms,

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DOSE.—Wine glass full three times a day. Children half the quantity.



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