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VOL. XLV., NO. 38.

MONTREAL,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1896.

Erection of the New Way of the Cross

St. Patrick's Church presented an impressive spectacle on Good Friday night, the occasion being the erection of the new Stations of the Cross which have recently been received from Rome.

Concerning the Stations, our readers will be interested to know that they are a copy of what is said to be the best Way of the Cross ever painted, viz., that of Overbeck. They were copied by Petriglia, a painter of eminent merit in Rome, whose ability is attested by no less a personage than the Director of the Pope, is a moderating force. But in his mind. Thanks to this loyal open-pope's museum and gallery of paintings. He has been employed upon them for Way of the Cross ever painted, viz., that

Canadian College at Kome, directed the execution of the work and evinced much interest therein. Father Quinlivan received from Father Leclair the following certificate of Mr. Leitz, general director of the Pope's museum and gulleries, in reference to Petriglia's work:-

"For many years I have known Mr. Petriglia, the artist, and have also had the pleasure of appreciating his moral and artistic merits. Having seen his enlarged copies of Overbeck's Stations of the Cross, I find that for a very modest price, and in a very short time, he has accomplished a most praiseworthy work."

ROME'S VIEW OF MANNING.

The English Cardinal was Hated by Bureaucrats-Pleaded for Ireland with Leo XIII.

The unclad biography of Cardinal Manning, by a Mr. Purcell, is looked upon here as a wicked deed, writes Innominato, the Rome correspondent of the New York Sun. It is the act of a traitor, of a madman or of a lover of scandal to drag his hero out into the public place in his dressing gown under the pretext of being exact and full. I have no attention of analyzing the pamphleteer's work; your readers are acquainted with this masterpiece of indiscretion in which all the private papers and sharp sayings of a man are exposed to the public.

What interests me is the Roman side of the literary adventure. The sensation which the biographer's revelations have made may be guessed. Cardinal Manning was not loved, he was feared. The Roman bureaucracy was afraid of his power, his straightforwardness, his modern democratic ideas. When he cam e among us the court trembled. He shared the lot of Cardinal Lavigerie, with whom he had traits in common. Whenever the unfolder of Africa appeared at the Propaganda, all, from the cardinal-prefect, disappeared, everyone trying to keep out of his way. He accepted neither combinations nor temporizing. The moderating wisdom of the office exapperated him—Bubbling over with ideas, his head full of plans, he demanded either that a new policy should be undertaken or some tradition broken with. His wrath when he was resisted was terrible. One day he met an ecclesiastic who opposed him at the doors of his apartments in the Hotel de Russei, where, surrounded by all his episcopal household, he poured on him a violent and impassioned objurgation. "You have betrayed me," he cried out in a voice ike that of a patriarch of the desert "I turn you out." At another time, having reason to complain of a monsignor who had got away from him an altar shown at the Vatican exhibi-bition of 1878, which he had intended for the cathedral of Carthage, he opened the door of the Pope's study, and pointing to the prelate who was on duty, shouted: "There, Holy Father, is a

Cardinal Manning had the same lack of reverence and capacity for compromise. Great men never love routine officials, just as courts do not love great men. The world of officials, ultra-scrupulous, orderly, attached to formulas and to statistics, this world without new horizons, fond of its ease and its routine as are all bureaucracies, felt for the illustrious Englishman a deep aversion in which mingled hatred, contempt and admiration. It was worth while to listen to these writers of minutes describing the democrat of London, the champion of episcopal liberty, the great protector of the Irish, the friend of the poor, the ini lator o a new political theory. To them he was a demagogue, a contemuer of tradition, a disturber, a socialist, a revolutionist. The severe words, the cruel stories of Cardinal Manning, printed and spoiled by Mr. Purcell, will not change the views of our bureaucrats.

But if the Sixtus V. of England was not listened to by the congregations, he was the confident of Pius IN. and of Leo XIII., who loved him admired him, used him, as they loved, admired and made use of Cardinal Lavigerie. Whenever Leo XIII. studied a

own lights, for moral powers are always regulated by the laws of history and by reasons higher than passing contingen-

Therefore in the matter of Ireland Leo XIII. did not follow in everything the information and entreaties from the "moral king" of the Irish. With what ardor he defended that holy and noble cause! How he lashed the utilitarian bureaucracy! With what breadth of views did he mark out for the Pope the main lines of the new ecclesiastical policy! In his

thoughts of the encyclical "Rerum Noarchbishop and from Cardinal Gibbons. ceremony is one to be long remembered has such solemnity been given to the shall always remember the intellectual by the people of St. Gabriel. delight of Leo XIII. when he showed a trusty friend Cardinal Manning's letter, telling him of the impression it had and sub-deacon. The ceremonies were Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament made, and of the comments of the news- presided over by the Rev. T. F. Heffer- given by the Rev. Pastor, assisted by made, and of the comments of the news-papers, and said: "Manning under-stands and helps me." The next day he sent the report to the Catholic journals for them to extract articles from it. It is this intimate working together of Leo memorable report of 1883, a historical XIII and of the cardinal that has given document of the first order, he said to Leo XIII.: "Give up the policy of concordats and nuncios; ally yourself with people: let the bishops alone be your representatives and the informers of the Your love of the Holy love?" (This was the restaud of the cardinal. More free, committing only himself, living in a land open to all currents of thought, Manning of the Holy love?" (This was the restaud of the cardinal that has given the Papacy its social character. The greatest of the Pope will be the greatest of the Pope will be

part of the Narrator, and the Rev. Father | by the Rev. Fathers Filiatrault and Ro varum" are borrowed from the English Heffernan that of the Synagogue This billard, of St. Charles. For the first time

> On Holy Thursday Mass was chanted by the Rev. pastor, assisted by deacon nan. Such perfect harmony reigned and such a strict observance to the rules, even in the minutest details, was observed, that in truth we may say it was an object lesson not to be forgotten.
> On Good Friday, the ceremonics were

> as faithfully observed as on the preceding day. The Mass of the pre-sanctified was celebrated by the indefatigable

chanting of Vespers, and we may rest lasting. This was followed by solemn he Rev. Fathers Filiatrault and Robillard. The altar fairly grouned beneath

assured that its remembrance will be its load of sweet-smelling flowers and evergreens, so kindly presented by the ladies of the parish. God grant that he through whose efforts such selemnity was given may long reign over us. Easter.



great men, was eager to know the truth. Leo XIII, shaded, altered, modified the line of Rome's policy toward Ireland. and likewise changed the tone of his entire Pontifical government. treachery on Mr. Purcell's part to throw before the public the private observa-tions of the cardinal. He will cause irritation, he will not explain anything. Before the fire-place, with their backs to the mantel, great men like to let them-selves out. It is the digestion of the mind. When the man is witty and sarcastic he will forget himself, he will let slip biting words, he will talk of men's egotism and of their wit in the artistic cut phrases that mark the orator and the satirist. Not being on the watch, he will exaggerate his own feeling and others' failings.

It is thus that Cardinal Manning has pronounced terrible judgments on the court of Rome without wishing to follow out his thought or his phrase to its completion. In this he resembles Cardinal Cz. cky, formerly nuncio at Paris, a con vernationalist as caustic as Rivarol, as witty as Voltaire, as full of brilliant ideas as the Abbe Galiani. One of his intimate friends once said to me: 'The Polish cardinal cannot keep down bright saying: he will get himself dis-

man" of Westminster. If he did not hearken to his sober, rough frankness he to recollection of the cardinal's serves the recollection of the cardinal's torests of the Holy See did not fit in with the personal ideas of the cardinal, and then Rome acted according to its.

In spite of the rivalries which arise in the first time in the nistory of the first time in

reaching consequences in the history of ideas and facts. If Cardinal Manning had been a Roman, he would have been the Consalvi of Leo XIII. They would have quarrelled often, and would have always become reconciled in the presence of a great idea and a noble reform.

HOLY WEEK AT ST. GABRIEL'S.

Time and time again, since the completion of St. Gabriel's church, have we had occasion to remark the eclat given to the different imposing solemnities of our Holy Church. This year, however, for the first time, have the ceremonies of Holy Week been carried out in the sacred edifice. It will be remembered that the church was not open for services until the month of May of nothing undone to render as attractive as possible those ceremonies of Holy Week which find their way so readily to the human heart, in which they stir up salutary effects upon the soul. On Palm Sunday the Passion of Our Lord was sung for the first time in the history of the

wo by two to adore and reverently kiss he cross on which Our Saviour died. The members of the congregation, who filled the edifice to overflowing, advanced to the Communion rail to kiss, the feet of the image of our Crucified. In the evening, at 730, after the Way of the Cross, an elequent sermon was (reached Judge Sherman by the Rev. G. O'Byrne, S.J., of noted Massachusetts. fame. He spoke for fully one hour on the different traits of the Passion, conjuring his hearers, whose hearts were ripe and rich with the fruits of the late Mission, to be ever taithful in their return of love to Him who deiened not to tion of the Fathers of Mercy of New

spare Himself for the salvation of all. O'Meara. This ceremony was followed an amouncement recently made, by the by the chanting of the "Exultet," by Red Star Liner Westernland, on Wedthe curate, Rev. T. F. Heffernan. The nesday, July 19. The Rev. William prophecies were then sung, afternately, Smith, S.P.M., will accompany the pilby the paster and curate after which grims, took place the blessing of the baptismal last year. The kind pastor, ever on the alert for the welfare of his people, resolved, so it has been evidenced, to leave solved, so it has been evidenced, to leave to a close by the distribution of the Blessed Water.

On Easter Sunday, the ceremonies were soul-inspiring. In the morning, at those sentiments which produce such 7 o'clock, a vast concourse of the faithful partook of the Bread of Life. At 8.45 Mass the singing was enrapturing, whilst cured. at the 10 o'clock Mass, chanted by the

Episcopal Church, resigned from the navy on Saturday and was on that day received into the Catholic Church by the Jesuit Fathers of Georgetown College in this city. He was confirmed yesterday by Cardinal Satolli, Mr. Sherman is married and is a son of Judge Sherman of the Superier Court of Machanian and Satollians.

PILGRIMAGE TO ROME.

The third American National Pilgrimage to Rome under the spiritual direcspare Himself for the salvation of all.
On Holy Saturday, at 7 a.m., the new fire was blessed by the pastor, Rev. W. Iyn, will leave New York, according to

ROBBED A PRIEST.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Ont., April 6.—The house of Rev. Father Kunispasot, of St. Mary's Church, was raided by two masked burglars, who aroused the priest from his slumber and threatened to blow his head off if he did not produce his cash. Between \$200 and \$300 was se-

PLEA FOR ARBITRATION.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

An Important Pronouncement by Cardinals Gibbons, Logue and Vaughan.

BALTIMORE, April 5 - Cardinal Gibbons has given to the United Press an appeal signed by the American, Irish and English Cardinals in behalf of a permanenttribunal of arbitration. The appeal is the result of a joint conference, in which Cardinal Gibbons, Cardinals Logue and Cardinal Vaughan have for some time been engaged. It is as follows:-"We, the undersigned Cardinals, representatives of the Prince of Peace and of the Catholic Church in our respective countries, invite all who hear cur voice to cooperate in the formation of a public opinion which shall demand the establishment of a permanent tribunal of arbitration as a rational substitute among the English speaking races for a resort to the bloody arbitrament of war.
"We are well aware that such a pro-

ject is beset with practical difficulties. We believe that they will not prove to be insuperable if the desire to overcome them be germine and general. Such acourt existed for centuries when the nations of Christendom were united it: one faith. And have we not seen nations appeal to that same court for its judgment in our own day?

* The establishment of a permaner t tribunal, composed maybe of trusted representatives of each sovereign nation with power to nominate judges and umpres according to the nature of the disterences that arise, and a common acequation of general principles, defining and limiting the jurisdiction and subject matter of shen a tribunal would create new guarestees for proceed but could not full to influence the whole of Christen-

"Such an international court of ar-Effration would form a second line of deter, ero begatter into requesition only after the ordinary sources of eightemacy had been exhausted. It would at least partial the authority of histilities until reason and common sense had tore offy pronounced their last word.

" inis is a matter of which the constiturn and procedure must be settled by governments. But as governments are becoming more and more identified with the astirations and monified by the desires of the people, are appeal in the first instruce must be addressed to the

"We do not he situte on our part to lift our united voice and proclaim to all who are; constoned to hearken to our counsols that it is a sign of Divine influence at work in their midst when nation shall not lift up sword against nation. neither shall they be exercised any more in war, for it was written of a luture time, *Come ye that behold the work of the Lord, what wonders he hath done on the earth, making wars to cense exen to the end of the earth."

"Others may base their appeal upon motives which touch your worfely interests, your presperity, your world wide influence and authority in the affairs of men. The Catholic Clouch recognizes the legitimate force of such motives in the natural order, and blesses whatever terds to the real progress and elevation of the race. But our main ground of appeal rests upon the well-known charactor and will of the Prince of Peace, the Living Founder, the Divine Head of Christendem. It, was He who declared! that love for the brotherhood is a second commandment like unto the first. It was He who amounted to the people the reward of those who seek after peace and pursue it. 'Blessed,' said He, 'are the peacemaker's for they shall be called the children of God.'

We, therefore, earnestly invite all to unite with us in pressing their convic-tions and desires upon their respective Governments by means of petitions and such other measures as are constitutional." (Signed),
JAMES CARDINAL GIBEONS,

MICHAEL CARDINAL LOGUE, Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ircland. HERBERT CARDINAL VAUGITAN,

Archbishop of Baltimore.

Archbishop of Westmirster.

AN EASTER BANQUET.

GIVEN TO THE INMALES OF THE HOSPICE GAMLIAN.

A banquet was given the inmates of the Hespice Gamelin, corner St. Catherine and Fullum streets, on Easter Sunday, under the auspices of the parishes. the Sacred Heart, St. Mary's, St. Bridget's, St. Vincent de l'aut and Rechelaga. This institution, which is now in existence over a year, is under the direction of the Sisters of Providence and is conducted upon the same lines as the work carried on by the Little Sisters of the Poor on the west side. Mr. Wilfride Lalende and Rev F. Gervais addressed a few remarks to the assembled guests on the occasion of the banquet. in which the speakers eulogized the good work of the worthy Sisters and the beaclits of the institution. The festivities were concluded by a solemn benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

ST. BRIDGET'S HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The statement of the St. Bridget's Night Refuge, St. Patrick's Parish, for the week ending Sunday last, shows that 473 persons were admitted:---101: males and 72 females. The nationalities: were: Irish, 283; French Canadians, 116; English, 51, and Scotch and other nation alities 23, whilst their religious were: Catholic, 414; Protestant, 59.

EASTER REFLECTIONS.

BY HIS EMINENCE JAMES CAR-DINAL GIBBONS.

THE RESURRECTION IS THE KEYSTONE IN THE ARCH OF FAITH AND THE MOST BRILLIANT LUMINARY IN THE CONSTRULATION OF CHRISTIAN FESTIVALS-FALLACIES OF THE TWO GREAT MODERN ANTAGONISTS OF THE DOGMA.

The Easter edition of the New York Herald contains the following article from the pen of His Eminence James Cartinal Gibbons:

The resurrection of Christ is the most signal and splendid evidence of Hi divinity. It is the keystone in the arch of faith, as it is the most brilliant lumináry in the constellation of Christian festivals. A certain religious enthusiast, name-

Leberaux, once submitted to Talleyrand

a project be entertained of founding a

new religion, and asked the French statesman's views as to the feasibility of the undertaking. "You will certainly succeed," replied Talleyrand, "and your name will go down with glory to posterity, if you fulfil the conditions which I propose," "And what are they?" eagerly inquired the visitor. "You must first suffer, be scourged and cracified, and then rise on the third day. Do this, and your success is assured." This reply extinguished the zeal of the

would-be reformer. The moral of the wirty Frenchman's remarks is, that as Christ alone, after entering the portals of the tomb, returned by His,own power to life, He is without a rival. He alone has made good His claim to found a new religion and to merit the supreme adoration of mankind. Our Saviour frequently predicted in

attestation of His Godhead that He would rise again the third day after His death. To those that demanded a proof of His divine mission He answered: " Destroy this temple, and in three days I will raise it up." But He spoke of the temple of His body.

To the scribes and Pharises, who sought for a miracle as an evidence (but He was the Messiah, he replied: "A wicked and adulterous generation seeketh a sign; and a sign shall not be given it, but the sign of Jonas, the prophet. For, as Jonas was in the belly of the ash three days and three nights, so shall the Son of Man be in the heart of the eart. three days and three nights."

That the chief priests and the Thorisees clearly understood the purport of

OUR SAVIOUR'S PREDICTION is manifest from the words which they

addressed to Pilate after the crucifixion: "We have remembered that the seductr said, while he was yet alive, "After three days I will rise again."

In His familiar conversation with His disciples, our Lord frequently well with out any figure of speech for told His resurrection. On one of the score is its "when they abode toget or in trail of." He said to them: "The Son of Manshall be betrayed into the hands of teen and they shall kill Him, and the third day He shall rise again."

That He rose again in fulfillment these predictions is abundantly protect by the most overwhelling testimor He appears after His resurrection to Magdalene, also to the women rotaning to the monument: He manifests Him self to the two disciples, going to Finmans; Heappears to Simon Peter ab net then to all the apostles except Thomas, and again to all of them. Thomas is eluded. Afterwards He shows Himself to several of His disciples at the sea of fiberias. He appears to the clever apostles in Galilee on the mount, where He had appointed to meet them. St Paul testifies that "He was seen by more than five hundred brother natonee." Lastly, He was seen by the chiven opes ties, in whose presence He ascended into

If must be here noted that these manifestations of our risen Lord are so pal pable and sofrequent as to leave no jess sible room for doubt or cavil cheut the verity of his resurrection in the theh The does not present Himself before Hi disciples as a spectral shadow. His visits are not the sudden and translet. apparitions of a disembodied spirit. He says to the inercolutous Tiomes in the presence of his by thren, "Feel with thy fingers, the womels in My turn Is and in My side." A short time before He had gently reproved the doubting apastle in these works: "See My hards and My feet, that it is I, Myseli. for a spirit bath not ilesh and bones as you see Me to have." He continues to frequent their company for forty days conversing with them, instructing them, eating and drinking with them.

THE RESURRECTION OF CHRIST

rests on so solid a foundation that it is proclaimed by every Christian sect and heresy as well as by orthodox Christians. The apostles were the principal witnesses of the resurrection. It is important, therefore, that we should consider what estimate is to be formed of their character, what weight is to be attached to their testimony, what is their standing in the court of public opinion.

The truth of Christ's resurrection must be tested by the ordinary evidence brought to bear in the examination of any historical fact. For most of our information we depend on the statements of others. The vast majority of the people of the United States know only from hearsay that such cities as Pekin and Paris exist. The whole human race rely on the pages of history for their belief that Casar lived and that Tyre

once flourished. We accept the veracity of a narrative when confirmed by a host of witnesses whose calm temperament gives no room to suspect the existence of a fervid imagination or a credulous disposition -witnesses who are disinterested, who have nothing to gain, but everything to lose, by deception. Now, such are the characteristics of the witnesses of the

The apostles cannot be charged with an overwrought imagination, blind fana-

ticism or imbecility. They were plain, blunt men, slow of belief, cautious and calculating. They were, indeed, rude and illiterate, but they were possessed

STRONG COMMON SENSE

and were endowed with a temper of mind which best qualified them to judge of a matter of fact like the resurrection. We are not accustemed to select our juries chiefly or exclusively from the learned professions, but from men of ound judgment, without regard to their literary attainments. We cannot, therefore suppose that the apostles were the victims of hallucination or deception in proclaiming the reality o. Our Saviour's esurrection.

Nor can they be suspected of imposing on the credulity of their hearers. They had nothing to gain by deceiving the public, and everything to lose; for their earthly lot was a hard one. They could truly say: "If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men mest miserable." For, God bath set forth us apostles, the last, as it were, men appointed to death. . . . Even unto this hour we both hunger and thirst, and are naked, and are buffeted, and have no fixed abode. And we labor, working with our own hands; we are reviled and we bless; we are blasphemed and we entreat: we are made as the re-

fuse of the world." Now these same men had as strong a belief in the resurrection of Christ as they had in their own existence. They regarded this event as the crowning miracle and the foundation stone of Christian faith. In their sermons they Laid special stress on this fact as an allsufficient and decisive evidence of the divinity of the Christian religion. They are willing to submit this truth as a erneial test case, to determine whether Christianity should stand or fall, and whether they are to be pronounced impostors or heaven-sent messengers. ' If Christ be not risen again then is our preaching in vain, and vain also is your faith. Yea, and we are found false witmesses of God, because we have given tes imony against God that He hath raised up Christ."

THEY WROUGHT MIRACLES

for the express purpose of virilicating the truth of the resurrection, and, consequently, of putting beyond all doubt the claims of Christianity to the acceptance of mankind. Peter and John on entering the beautiful gate of the temple r spere to health a man who had been lame from his birth, and they profess to perform that miracle by the power and in the name of the risen l or !.

Il civilized nations accept the verdict of twelve jurymen as the most approved and equitable mode of deciding questions of the greatest moment, how can we dispute the manimous testimony of twelve at estolic witnesses, who saw with their eyes, heard with their ears, and touched with their hands, the risen-Lord: who do y sted their life to the prounilgation of this miracle; who preached t not in obscure corners, but in Jerusalem its if I so than two months after the event had occurred; who converted thousands of hearers that had ample opportunities of testing the correctness d their declaration; who suffered stripes and imprisonment rather than any it, and, finally, scaled their testi-

meny with their blood? The two great modern antagenists of the nogma of the resurrection are Reman and straiss. Renan, while refuetantly someoding that Jesus actually died on the cross, asserts that Magdalen was the hipe of a fervid imagination in declaring that she saw the Lord. He seems to forget that she was but one witness among hundreds of others who had rehead Bins under a variety of circumstances. The faith of Remarks youth and sariy menhood and the seepticism of his latter years seem to keep up an amendad strangle in his breast. Hence

his statements and theories are A JUMBLE OF CONTRADICTIONS.

He blows hot and cold in the same breath. On the same page 'e elevates and depresses our Saviour. He blusphomes while proising Him; and, like Judes, he berra's his once acknowledged

Man's View Of Marriage.

"IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?"

It is not uncommon for men to bewail the fact that marriage so seldom means a real companionship—that men and wife are separated by difference of taste, of mental outlook, of general interest in life. It is perhaps even more common to hear women blamed for what is called breach of contract in the marriage relation. If the wife be delicate, run-down, nervous and irritable, if her smile and her spirits have taken flight, it worries her husband as well as herself. Even worse symptoms may fol-low—the woman suffers from sleeplessness and fainting spells, her head is in a whirl, her back aches, and she has that awful crowding-down feeling in the abdomen. It depends on the woman whether she will permit these troubles to continue day by

day leading to a life of misery.

Thousands have been cured by taking Dr.

Thousands have been cured by taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and why not you? A healthy woman is always interesting; she passes for a beauty because she is happy, and her good spirits are contagious. Good nature goes with health; irritability and peevishness with sickness.

Those who suffer from the derangements, disorders and diseases of the sex should remember that Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has, for over a quarter of a century, made the diseases of women a specialty. Send to cents (in stamps) to him, at above address, for his medical book on "Women and Her Diseases," (168 pages profusely illustrated with wood cuts and colored plates). It will be mailed to you securely sealed in a plain envelope. It contains photographs, names envelope. It contains photographs, names and addresses of a vast number who have been cured. You can correspond with them and learn how they cured themselves without having to consult a doctor.

LORGE & CO.,

HATTER : AND : FURRIER, 81 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,

MONTREAL.

Lord with a kiss of profuse panegyric. While we are admiring the delicious flowers of rhetoric which he lays at the feet of the Messiah, we find them sud-denly withered by the breath of his malevolent cynicism.

The state of the s

Strauss, unable to controvert the cumulative evidence of our Saviour's manifestation after His crucifixion, has recourse to the desperate expedient of denying His death on the cross. He pretencs that our Lord when taken down from the cross was in a state of syncope, from which He afterward rallied. But this objection is scarcely worthy of serious consideration. The death of Christ is minutely described by the four Evangelists, including John, who was an eye witness of the scene.

No one in his senses has ever disputed the fact that Casar was slain in Rome nineteen centuries ago. Now, the death of our Saviour is corroborated by human evidence as strong as that which records Casar's assessination. It was a public and notorious execution, occurring in Jerusalem, which then contained a population of over two hundred thousand inhabitants. It was superintended by Roman officials and witnessed by an immense concourse of bystanders, Jews and Gentiles, sympathizers and enemies. His death was openly and exultingly acknowledged by His adversaries; it was disputed by none of them. The tomb in which He lay was guarded by Roman soldiers, as well as by the emissaries of the high priests.

And, surely, those zealots, whose minds were sharpened by malice, and who displayed so much ingenuity and vigilant zeal in compassing our Releemer's arrest and death warrant, would not allow their triendless victim to escape their hands till they were assured that life was extinct.

Thus we see the resurrection of Christ attested by two incontrovertible facts; namely, the certainty of His death, followed by His living, visible manifestation in the flesh.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

ITS IMPORTANCE AND NECESSITY ACKNOWLEDGED.

ENCOURAGED BY THE HOLY FATHER-UN-HAPPY RESULTS OF THE BAD PRESS-COLDNESS TOWARD THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

From the Messenger of the Sacred Heart.

The importance and necessity of a vigorous Catholic press is universally acenowiedged, and by no one has this fact been more clearly realized and more forcibly expressed than by our Holy Father, Leo XIII. In an address deliv-ered to a delegation of Catholic editors, February 22, 1879, he compares this army of Catholic writers to a chosen band of soldiers, well skilled and trained in literary warfare ready at the word of command from their leader to rush into the thickest or the fray, and, if need be, leave their lives on the field.

"This," said His Holiness, "is all the more a source of joy to me, because our age stands in need of such powerful defence. For such is the freedom, or I should rather say, license, of the press, that turbulent innevators have spread a countless multitude of journals, whose object is to attack or to question all truth and right, to calumniate and revile the Church and to fill men's minds with the most ruinous principles. And so far has of late attracted considerable atten-have they succeeded in their endeavors tion on both sides of the A lantic. have they succeeded in their endeavors that all men agree that the numberless ills, and the deplorable condition, under which society labors, is the unhappy research to the society labors, is the unhappy research to the society labors, is the unhappy research to the society labors, is the unhappy research that all mentals are society labors, is the unhappy research that all mentals are laborated and the deplorable condition, under the society labors, is the unhappy research that all mentals are laborated considerable attention of its various attentions. Jesse Albert Locke writes a pleasing account of St. Saviour's Church, southwark, under the title "John Harvard's the society labors, is the unhappy research that all mentals are laborated as a pleasing account of St. Saviour's Church, southwark, under the title "John Harvard's the society labors, is the unhappy research that all mentals are laborated as a pleasing account of St. Saviour's Church, southwark, under the title "John Harvard's the society labors, is the unhappy research that all mentals are laborated as a pleasing account of St. Saviour's Church, southwark, under the title "John Harvard's the society laborated account of St. Saviour's Church, southwark, under the society laborated account of St. Saviour's Church, southwark, under the society laborated account of St. Saviour's Church, southwark, and the society laborated account of St. Saviour's Church, southwark, and the society laborated account of which society labors, is the unhappy result of a wicked press."

This is only one of many atterances of Lee XIII, in commendation of the work of the Cathoric press. The bishops of the Catholic world also in their national synods are most carmst in their recommendation of the Catholic (ress. Noth ing has been more widely discussed in the great Catholic congresses which have been held all over the world. And we had occasion at different times to see the good results in some countries, particularly in Germany, France and England.

In no country has the Catholic question excited mere interest than in our own. It has been widely discussed in newspapers and periodicals, in summer and winter schools, reading circles and press conventions. Our Plenary Councils have devoted much thought to it and unbodied the result of their deliberaions in wise laws and suggestions, which form one of the finest chapters in the Jus mericanum.

The Fathers of the Second and Third Cameils of Bultimore condemn the license of the press; they charge pastors to goard their flocks from the noxious pasture; they commend the circulation of good books and papers. Catholic Truth Societies and parish libraries; they encourage Catholic authors and editors; they recommend the establishment of provincial weekly Catholic papers, and of a Catholic daily is some of our large cities; they lay down certain salutary mittee. rules for writers and editors, exhorting them particularly to charity, prudence

and moderation.

However, it is pretty generally acknowledged that the words of the Pope and the exhortations of the bishops. and the earnest advices and warnings of ininfluential individuals and associations have effected very little towards the betterment of the condition of the Catholic press in this country.

Now, is there any way out of it? Or is the Catholic press in this country a lost cause? God forbid that we should think so! However, we do believe that a spirit has taken hold of it, which can be driven out only "by prayer and fast-ing;" and consequently we think that it was a wise thing of the Holy Father to propose it to the prayers of the League. There is the demon of indifference, ignorance, pride, avarice and self shness. If Catholics were truly enlightened, zealous, humble and self-sacrificing, in a short time the Catholic press, like every other movement or enterprise, would coon flourish in the United States; and this is what we expect to bring about by the prayers of the League.

The Catholic press, like every other industrial enterprise, depends on the universal law of supply and demand. Its success or failure is dependent on many conditions and agencies-production and manufacture, distribution, consumption-in other words, writers, pubUSE ONLY ...

Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST.

The first need, then, is to create readersthat is, readers of Catholic literature. We have managed to create readers; but they are novel-readers, readers of the daily papers, of the sensational storypaper-readers, too, of positively immoral and godless prints.

How, then, are we to create readers of genuine Catholic literature? Our answer is by a genuine Catholic education of our youth. Our Catholic youth in parochial school,

to read serious matter and to understand

what they read. The fact is, strange as

it may seem, that many of our half-

academy and college must be taught to read—to read intelligently, to read books,

educated people have never been properly taught to read. No child, it seems to us, can be said to have a satisfactory elementary education, who can not intelligently read a chapter of an ordinary popular work on religion, history, or what we call general literature: or an article from one of our popular Catholic magazines. But the fact is that the child's mind is nowadays so overpowered with a multitude of ologies, that the essentials of a plain, elementary education cannot be attained. As long as this is the case, there will be little demand for Catholic literature, which, of its nature, can not be of

MAGAZINES.

the very light and sensational kind.

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

A noteworthy and important feature of the North American Review for April is the opening article by Mr. David A Wells on "Great Britain and the United States: Their True Relations." Mr. Wells was born at Springfield, Mass. graduating from Williams College, and also in 1851 from the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard. His career has been varied and brilliant. Under governmental commission he visited Europe in 1867, investigating foreign industries competitive with those of America. His work under the State Board of the New York Canal Commission in 1877 was such as to win hearty commendation. In 1879 lie was elected a member of the board of arbitration by the associated railways of the United States-a position he sustained with much honor. His attention has always been drawn toward economic subjects, and in this field he is the author of numerous pamphlets and essays, embracing a wide range of thought.

" Possible Complications of the Cuban Question" are thoughtfully discussed by Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine.

Professor Frederick Starr, whose work in the department of anthropology in the University of Chicago is well known, contributes a most entertaining paper on "Tigmy Races of Men"-a subject which

Seaton Munroe's a Recollections of Lin-coln's Assassination have a peculiar and deeply interesting biological paper timenness. Mr. Munroe was born in on "The American Museum of Natural Washington, D.C., and graduated from History" is contributed by Protessor St. Juliu's Cuilege Annanolis Md. timeliness. Mr. Munroe was born in St. John's Coilege, Annapolis, Md. The tourth instalment of "The Future

Life and the Condition of Man Therein? by the Right Hon, W. E. Gladstone, is given in this number, and deals with speculations on the future of the righteous and of the unrighteous. Under the title of "Problems of the

Transvaal," the many perplexing complications which surround that important South African Republic are ably treated by Karl Blind.

"The North Polar Problem," by Ad miral A. H. Markham, is a new and fresh consideration of an always fascinating theme. Admiral Markham admits that the North Polar Prademis a difficult one to solve. He extresses the confident opinion, however, that it will be solved cre much more time has clapsed.

Popular interest will be stirred over the symposium entitled "Governor Morton as a Presidential Candidate," which discusses the claims of the Governor of the State of New York upon his party for the nomination to the Presidency The contributors are ex-Senator T. C. Platt, the Hon. Channey M. Depew, Ex-Senator Warner Miller, Edward Lauterbach, and C. W. Hackett, Chairman of the New York State Republican Com-

DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE FOR APRIL.

Brimful of excellent and varied mate rial is the April number of Donahoe's Magazine. The articles are all most timely, and several of them treat of important subjects in a way to command general attention. The president of the New York Chamber of Commerce, Hon. F. B. Thurber, has a paper on "The Extension of Our Foreign Commerce," which shows the position the United States should occupy in the business interests of the world, and the best means of attaining and holding it. Hon. John W. Goff writes pithily and forcefully upon "The Permanency of Municipal Reform," a topic which no one is better able to handle, on account of his experience with the Lexow investigation. The writer has a firm belief that the cause he advocates has sunk solidly into the structure of things and will bring about abiding results in all American cities. Rev. Charles Warren Currier treats of "The Rebellion in Cuba" historically, as well as in its present aspects. His article is an intelligent presentation of the facts, and his conclusions will be generally accepted. P. O'Neill Larkin contributes a trenchant paper on "Abuses in the Steerage," proving from his per-

CREAT BATTLES are contin-ually going on in the human system. Hood's Sarsaparilla drives out lishers, book-traders and readers. As disease and Restores Health.

the readers, however, constitute the de- sonal experiences on a great liner that mand, all, ultimately, depends on them. there is still much to be done by the law for the benefit of steerage passengers. Several of his assertions will provoke intense indignation against the companies tolerating the things he describes. A symposium on "The Present Aspect of Woman Suffrage,"to which Charles R. Saunders, Julia Ward Howe, Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland, and Katherine E. Conway contribute, offers in a spicy way the several sides of that eccentric move-

> Of purely literary articles there is an fascinating paper by the Redemptorist Father Magnier on "Saint Alphonsus as Poet," a capacity in which the great doctor of the Church is not generally known. His right to shine among the in the many beautiful stanzas culled from his writings on many different subects. Several illustrations accompany this article. The other articles, several of them beautifully pictured, are "The Is when nearly everyone feels the need French Constantine" by Bernard Morgan, of some blood purifying, strength invig-Brigadier-General Coppinger," by M.E. "Brigadier-General Coppinger," by M.E. orating and health producing medicine. Hennessy, "The Development and Office The real merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla is of the Novel," by Joseph Dana Miller.
> "Figures that Lie," by Rev. M. E.
> Twomey, and "The Emperor's Capital." by M. A. W. Rodger. Mrs. Margaret M. Halvey contributes a beautiful story of eine like Hood's Sarsaparilla taken at Twin Opals," and there is also a most humorous narrative called "A Game of Chess," from the French. Some excellent poems and a number of bright and pertinent editorial pures and anything the first process. pertinent editorial pages complete one of the best numbers ever issued by the publishers.

In The Catholic World Magazine for April, which is the Easter number, will he found some papers of singular in-terest, besides some fiction of high iterary power and some poems of unusual merit. A piece entitled "The Resurrection," by Jessie Willis Brodhead, illustrating the frontispice, treats the subject from a very exalted stand-point. Caroline D. Swan and William D. Kelly also contribute some poctical work of an | you always say that! appropriate character. A paper of a peculiarly seasonable kind is one sup plied by a distinguished theologian on the derivation and history of the Paschal anthem-word "Alleluia." The Right Rev. Bishop Maes contributes an interesting statement on the true meaning and history of the ceremony of kissing the Pope's shoe. Professor Thomas O'Hagan furnishes a valuable historical paper called "In the Land of the Jesuit Martyrs," which is embellished with some carious old plates. In a paper called "The Most Holy Corporal of Orvicto," the Rev. Wilfrid Dallow, M.R.S.I.A., gives a careful narrative of the events connected with one of the most awe inspiring occurrences in the miraculous nistory of the Church together with a chronological chronicle William Scion, LL.D. Father Charles W. Currier writes learnedly on a muci misunderstood subject, the "Early Labors of the Printing-Press." The Rev. Thomas McMillan, C.S.P., contributes a most useful memorandum on the West Troy Senool Question, under the heading "Supersensitive Constitu-tionalism." An unsigned paper on civic duty, entitled "For the Party, for the State, or for the Nation," will be read with much interest by all who take an unselish interest in the tendency of present-day party government. An İrish tory of singular power is turnished by John J. O'shea under the title "For sworn"; and a tale of no less dramatic strength, but of a different stamp, is one contributed by an anonymous writer under the heading "Zilpah Treat's Con-fession." Treachant and keenly analytical book reviews wid be found in their usual place; and, because of the sessions of the Winter-School, unusual space is devoted to the proceedings of the Colum-bian Reading Union

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LATIN AND LAUGHTER.

HOW BEACONSFIELD KNOCKED OUT SCHOU-WALOFF.

The effort to bring about a uniform pronunciation of Latin by Englishmen, Frenchmen and Germans is interesting, and if the thing is done it may be of practical value. We shall know how to pronounce the C, and discover whether we should say Sesar, or Tzear, or Kesar; or, Sisero, Tzicero, Kikero, or Keikero. The agitation has brought out this story, which is running through the French

At the Berlin congress the Russians and the English were discussing at every session the Ottoman frontier, and the

debate reached a point where war seemed probable. One day as Count Schouwaloff was speaking, Lord Beaconsfield, who understood French, but did not speak it, rose up suddenly and, interrupting the Russian plenipotentiary, shouted: "Quesai keseuss belleye!"

Bismarck, who presided, opened his enormous eyes and gazed all around the assembly in the most profound astonishment. Prince Gortschakoff was dumbfounded, while the English plenipotentiarics. Lord Salisbury and Lord Odo Russell, nodded their assent, and seemed to understand the mysterious words perfectly. But the effect of the quesai kaseuss believe was such that Count Schouwaloff lost the thread of his discourse, and Bismarck, completely puzzled. closed the session.

In the evening at dinner, at Bismarck's residence, old Gortschakoff slapped Benconstield on the shoulder and smilingly asked him what was the meaning of the three English words which he had shouted out during the session.

"They were not English," replied Bea-

consfield, "but Latin."

Everybody came around to listen, and Of purely literary articles there is an his lordship repeated his terrible words attractive variety, the leading one being and it was discovered that they meant quasi casus belli.

Beaconsfield considered that Schouwaloff's proposals amounted to a cause for war. The story furnishes a good example of the necessity of making Latinists best religious poets of literature is shown | come to an agreement in the matter of pronunciation.—Catholic Witness.

SPRING TIME

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SMILES.

POETESS: I got quit last night with the editor who rejects all my verses, Friend: What did you do? Poetess: I rejected his son.

Hostess to visitor: It's a poor lunch can give you, but my cook has got influenza. E fant Terrible: O mummy,

Suggesting a Remedy.—New Woman: Husband, I need a change. The doctor said my life is too monotonous. I need excitement. Husband: Try staying at iomic.

Junus to prisoner: Why did you take the money and leave the basket of silver? Prisoner: Because it was too heavy. Judge (excitedly): Aren't you ashamed f yourself you lazy man?

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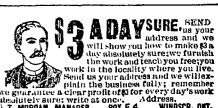
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OFFICIAL REPORT.

OFFER MADE BY THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

THE WINNIPEG SCHOOL CONFERENCE AND ITS RESULTS; A FAIR PROPOSITION; MANITOBA REJECTS IT; A REFUSAL TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE PRINCIPLE OF SEPA-RATE SCHOOLS.

The following is the proposition submitted by the Dominion Government to Manitoba, through the medium of Sir Donald Smith, and Hon. Messrs. Dickey and Desjardins, the Commissioners appointed to the Winnipeg Conference :-

"Legislation shall be passed at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature to provide that, in towns and vilschool age, and in cities where there are. say, fifty of such children, the Board of Trustees shall arrange that such children shall have a school house or school room for their own use, where they may be taught by a Roman Catholic teacher; and Roman Catholic parents or guardians, say ten in number, may appeal to the Department of Education from any decision or neglect of the Board, in respect of its duties under this clause, and the Board shall observe and carry out all decisions and directions of the Department on any such appeal.

Provision shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the majority of children are Catholics, should be exempted from the requirements of the regulations as to religious exercises.

TEXT BOOK PROVISION.

"That text books be permitted in Catholic schools such as will not offend the religious views of the minority, and which, from an educational standpoint, shall be satisfactory to the advisory

Catholics to have representation on the advisory board; Catholics to have representation on the board of examiners appointed to examine teachers for certilicates.
"It is also claimed that Catholics;

should have assistance in the mainten-ance of a normal school for the educasion of their teachers.

The existing system of permits to to be continued for, say two years, to the respective denominations. enable them to qualify, and then to be entirely discontinued.

In all other respects the schools at force in Manitoba

"A written agreement having been arrived at, and the necessary legislation ent at such religious exercises, or teachpassed, the Remedial Bill now before ing, if the parents shall object. In such Parliament is to be withdrawn, and any case the pupil to be dismissed at 3.30. rights and privileges which might be claimed by the minority in view of the decision of the Judicial Committee of mits, instead of allotting different days the Privy Council, shall, during the duc observance of such agreement, remain the trustees to direct that the pupils in abeyance, and be not further insisted shall be separated, and placed in different upon.'

Donald A. Smith, ALPH. DESIARDINS, A. R. DICKEY. March 28th, 1836.

MANITOBA'S ANSWER.

Signed,

Hon, Arthur R. Dickey, Hon, A. Desjar-

GENTLEMEN,-We have lad under consideration the memorandum handed to us on the 28th instant, containing your suggestions for settlement of the Manitoba school question, and have the honor to submit herewith our reply

We desire, first, to refer to the understanding upon which the conference was proceeded with. You will remember that we thought it necessary, before proceeding with the discussion of the question involved, to scipulate:

1st-That while the conference was proceeding, the Remedial Bill now before Parliament should be held in abeyance, and no proceedings taken thereon ference did not extend beyond Tuesday

2-That in the event of an agreement and the execution of the terms of the agreement left to the parties. These stipulations were agreed to by yourselves without hesitation, but notwithstanding such agreement, and in violation of its terms, the Remedial Bill was advanced a stage in the House of Commons on Saturday morning. While not desirous of taking any advantage of this depar ture from the conditions upon which the negotiations were opened, we deem it due to ourselves to protest against the course thus pursued by the Government, by which you were commissioned.

We regret that we are unable to accede to the terms of the propositions submitted to us. A study of its details reveals the fact that it involves much more than would appear at first sight. The objections are both general, that is to time taken by the Government. After say, as to principles involved, and special, that is to say, as to practical operation.

An amendment to the School Act, embodying the terms of the memorandum, would divide the population for educational purposes into two classes, Roman Catholic and Protestant, giving to the Roman Catholic population distinct and special privileges as against the remaining portion of the people. It would establish a system of State supported separate schools for the Roman Catholic people, and would compel their support by the school taxes and legislative grants. Not only so, but the whole this we must premise that sufficient school organization, text book regulations, constitution of advisory board, doubted legal position of the Roman Canadian Privy Council, as being one boards of examiners and normal school would be modified to bring it into accord with the separation principle, to an extent not usual even in places where regularly constituted separate schools sys-

tems obtain." This is followed by a very lengthy explanation, in detail, which leads up to the following proposition from Mani-

THE MANITOBA PROPOSITION. "We are prepared, however, to make

founded grievance, if such exist, and we. modifications, which we believe to be free from objections upon principle, and this conference." which in our opinion, will remove any such grievances, and, at the same time, in no way affect the efficiency of the public school system, or deprive the Roman Catholic children of the privilege of participation in the same educational advantages enjoyed by the rest of the people.

alternative:-

"First-Should it be accepted as a satisfactory measure of relief to the minority, and as removing their grievances, we hereby offer to completely secularize the public school system, eliminating religious exercises, and teaching of every kind, during school hours. We desire it to be understood, in connection with this proposition, that it is made as a compromise offer, and lages where there are resident, say, not as embodying the policy which the twenty-five Roman Catholic children of Government and Legislature of the province are themselves desirous of pursuing. We are willing, however, to adopt such a measure in order to attain a settlement of the dispute.

"Second-In the alternative, we offer to repeal the present provisions of the School Act, relating to religious exercises, and to enact in substance the following .--

THE RELIGIOUS EXERCISES.

"' No religious exercises or teaching to take place in any public school, except as provided in the Act. Such exercises, or teaching, when held, to be between halfpast three and four o'clock in the afternoon.

"If authorized by resolution of the trustees, such resolution to be assented to by a majority, religious exercises and teaching to be held in any public school between 3.30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Such religious exercises and teaching to be conducted by any Christian clergyman, whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by any person satisfactory to a majority of the trustees, who may be authorized by said clergymen to act in his stead.

"The trustees to allot the period fixed for religious exercises, or teaching, for the different days of the week, to the representatives of the different religious denominations to which the pupils may belong in such a way as to proportion the time allotted as nearly as possible non-qualified teachers in Catholic schools to the number of pupils in the school of

Two or more denominations to have the privilege of uniting for the purpose of such religious exercises. If no duly which Catholics attend, to be public authorized representative of any of the schools and subject to every provision of denominations attend, the regular the education acts for the time being in school work to be earried on until four

"No pupil to be permitted to be pres-"Where the school room accommodaof the week to different denominations, rooms for the purpose of religious exercises as may be convenient.

WOULD REMOVE GRIEVANCES.

"We believe that the foregoing proposal will remove every well-tounded grievance.

'h the objetion of the minority be that the schools are Protestant, as alleged in some of their petitions, then the objection can be fully and finally disposed of by complete secularization.

"If the real objection be the desire to have along with efficient secular education proper religious training, then the second plan proposed offers an effective method of attaining the object desired.

"In fact, it is difficult to conceive what better plan could be proposed, even were we dealing with a system of schools entirely Catholic. It would be, in any event, necessary to have some general provision as to the time allotted for re-

ligious exercises and teaching. 'The individual school could not be permitted to act without restraint. The time suggested seems to be a reasonable and sufficient proportion of the school hours, and the hour in the day is unin the mountime, provided that the con- doubtedly the most convenient for the operation of the conscience clause.

"At the same time no distinction of any kind between denominations would being reached for settlement the Re be made. Absolutely equal rights would medial Bill should be at once withdrawn, prevail. Non-Catholics desiring a greater prevail. Non-Catholics desiring a greater amount of religious instruction than is given at present might carry out their

"White this desirable end would be accomplished, the uniformity and efficiency of the schools to which the children of all denominations would go, would remain absolutely unimpaired and

"(Signed) CLIFFORD SIFTON.
"J. D. CAMERON."

Manitoba Hotel, Winnipeg, March 31st, 1896.

The Commissioners' Reply.

In reply to Manitoba's proposition the Commissioners submitted to Hon. Mr. Greenway a full explanation of the attielucidating a couple of minor points on which the Manitoba Government found the basis of objection, the Commissioners said :—

A few words are necessary as to the character of our memorandum. It was put in general terms as a suggestion basis, upon which our future discussions might proceed with a view to a possible agreement of all parties interested. It is, therefore, open to some of the objections raised by you, inasmuch as it does not deal with details, and professes only to lay down broad lines upon which legis-lation might be drawn. In addition o weight is not given by you to the un-Catholics. Under the judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council and the Remedial order they certainly have important legal rights in connection with separate schools, and while the Dominion Parliament may have ju-risdiction to enforce some or all of these rights, it is universally acknowledged

POOR DIGESTION leads to nervousness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. The best remedy is good the promise to remedy any well- HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

that this could be done with more advantherefore, submit a plan of suggested tage to all parties by the local Legislature, and for this reason we are holding

The state of the s

Having explained that they do not ask

too much, the reply thus closes:—
"We must further draw your attention to the flagrant inj stice of the present system, which compels Roman Catholics to contribute to schools to which they cannot conscientiously send their children, and we beg to submit "Our proposition is in the form of an that this fact deserves due weight and consideration. It is to be further noted that the Roman Catholics earnestly desire a complete system of separate schools, on which only their own money would be expended a state of matters which would meet the observation under consideration, but which you decline to grant. Our suggestion was to re-lieve you from the necessity of going as far as this. It is, per-haps, impossible to devise a system that would be entirely unobjectionable theoretically and in the abstract. We

had great hope that what we suggested would commend itself to your judgment as a practical scheme doing reasonably substantial justice to all classes, and securing that harmony and tranquility which are, perhaps, more than anything else to be desired in a young and growing community, such as is now angaged in the task of developing the resources

The ground taken in your fifth objection has been touched on in the preceding remarks. As to clause two of our memorandum, your objections could be met by provisions as to detail. If desired, the privileges of teaching religion could be limited to a certain time in schools attended by Roman Catholics.

The point that provision should be made for non-Catholic children is certainly well taken, and is quite in accordance with our views, which were, in this respect, imperfectly expressed in the memorandum. Neither of the propositions which you make would, as it appears to us, remove the sense of unjust treatment existing amongst the minori ty, nor would they possess the elements of permanency and freedom from frietion in administration, which are certainly necessary for a final and peaceable solution of existing difficulties.

We once more appeal to you in the interests of the whole population of the Province, indeed, of the Dominion, as well as in the interests of the minority to reconsider the decision at which you have arrived and to make some proposal that we could regard as affording a chance of settlement which we so car nestly desire.

(Signed) Donald A. Smith. April Designouss. A. R. Dickey.

Greenway's Final Reply,

In the Reply, of April 1st, which puts an end to all attempts at conciliatory arrangement, Manitoba says :-

The point of difficulty in arriving at a basis of settlement seems to be very clearly defined. You maintain that, in the words of your memorandum, "the Roman Catholies" certainly have important legal rights in "connection with separate schools," and that your idea of the object of the Conference is to give effect to those rights in the most unobjectionable way, through the action of the Legislature of the Province.

We hold, on the contrary, that the constitution gives the Roman Catholics no legal rights in reference to separate schools, except the right of appeal. under which the Federal authority may enjoyed under provincial legislation.

Your proposition aims at the legal recognition by the Legislature of Manitoba of the right of the Roman Catholic people to separate for school purposes. Our proposition aims at removing f every practical objection to the present system without giving a legal right to separate. We understand that by order in council your authority is limited to making a settlement satisfactory to the minority, and as a matter of fact the minority will accept nothing short of statutory recognition of the right of separation. We regard ourseives as precluded, by our declaration of policy preceding our last election, from assenting to such statutory recognition. White joining with you in the earnest desire to reach a settlement, we are unable to suggest any way of reconciling these two propositions.

In a word, we are absolutely debarred from conceding a system of Roman Catholic and state-aided separate schools while the representatives of the minority, and, as a consequence, the Federal Cov ernment, will accept nothing less.

In conclusion, we have the honor to state that, not withstanding the failure of the present negotiations, the Government of the Province will always be pre pared to receive and discuss any sugges tions which may be made with a view to removing any equalities that may be shown to exist in the present law. Signed,

CLIFFORD SIFTON. J. D. Cameros.

SOME OPINIONS.

MR. EWART SPEAKS.

Mr. Ewart had no hesitation in saying that, had it not been for the strong anteelection statements made by the Provincial Government, there could be no difficulty in accepting this proposition, which is, in effect, the system which is in force in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, with the unanimous consent of almost every man in these provinces. The system is carried on there in the face of the law, which provides otherwise, merely because it commends itself to the good judgment of every person.

Mr. Ewart pointed out that the system was the one commended by Mr. Dalton McCarthy in his argument before the which, if the Province was left to itself, it would no doubt adopt.

MR. FISHER'S OPINION. James Fisher, leader of the Provincial Opposition to the Greenway Government, on the school question, said, in an interview to night: "I cannot understand the Local Government failing to accept such a reasonable solution of the question as the Federal Commissioners offered. It was not proposed to establish separate

educated, to have religious exercises of | moves from the world one who had spent their own faith. No church control, no nearly half a century in the service of change whatever in the law generally, God. She was seventy-two years of age but all schools to be public and national, with that simple provision as to exer- six of these years she had been an earncises and a limitation as to text books, est and self-sacrificing member of the which, I am told, was not particularly noble order who care for the poor and objected to by the Local Government. I repeat that I am unable to understand how the school question is longer al lowed to remain unsettled after such a proposal.

RELIGIOUS NEWS IT IMS.

This year the Gregorian calendar mas been introduced into Korea by order of the King.

It is authoritatively announced that Bishop Matz's resignation has been delivered at Rome,

Iowa, has been appointed hishop of the diocese of Cheyenne. Cardinat Satolli, Papal Delegate to

this country, will say tarewell to Amer-

ica and sail for Rome in May. Don Jayme de Bourbon, only son of the Spanish pretender Don Carlos, has entered the Russian army as a sub-

lientenant of dragoons. The Seminary of Foreign Missions has a successor to the late Superior, Pere-Armbruster, in the person of Pere Delpech, a holy and learned priest.

The relations between France and the Holy See have improved, and it is said that Count de Behaine will return to his post as ambassador about Easter.

in the Catholic University, Washington. at the celebration held in Baffalo, N.Y.

he erection of a church and monastery at the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Center streets, Omaha, under the auspices of St. Joseph's German Catholic church.

The Commission of Cardinals for the Union of the Churches actively pursues its labors. The promised encyclica; on the Privacey of the Roman Pontiff will shortly appear. A despatch from New York says that

Archbishop Averardi will be Cardinal | Satolii's successor. The archbishop will first visit. Mexico, to which country be was reported to go as delegate. We are glad to say that there is no

truth in the rumor new going the rounds of the press that Alired Austin, the English writer of verse, though he was originally a Catholic, is now an agnostic. Austin is a Catholic. The Redemptorist Fathers have pur-

chased for two million marks the celebrated abbey of Einbeck, in Bivaria. It formerly belonged to the Cistercians. and was lately turned into a prison by the German Government. The largest and most influential gatis-

ering of Catholic Germans that has ever been held in the State of Michigan, and the most important convention coming to Detroit this year will be that of the United German Cathone societies. Very Rev. Patrick Foley, president of

Carlow College, who has been nominated conductor to Most Rev. Dr. Lynch, the venerable Bishop of Kildare and Leigh-In, is early thirty-seven years of age, and will be the youngest member of the Irish episcopate. A valuable psalter, printed in 1459.

originally belonging to the Abbey of St. Vincent de Metz, was soid in 1790 to a Jew in Metz for an absendly small prim. The British Museum has now bought it or \$2,256, more than was paid for the Mazarin Bible.

Mrs. Bellamy Storer, of Cincinnati. offered Archoishop Elder a house that cost over \$100,000 and two acres o ground for his residence, but the archhishop declined the offer because it would necessitate his residence away from the cathedral.

In aligning to Governor Greethalge's leath the Vatican of Albany siys: His memory will long be cherished by the good sisters of St. Joseph's Hospital of Lowell, as well as others of another form of belief, for his many fruitful donations while he was but a lawyer's

Rev. Thomas J. Shahan, D.D., of the Catholic University, Washington, D.C., will deliver a series of ten lectures in July next at the University Summer School of the University of Pennsylvania. His subject will be "The Roman Empire and Early Christianity.

A permanent Roman Catholic mission to convert non-Catholics is to be established in New York City and Brooklyn. Rev. Walter Elliott of the Paulist Fathers is directing the movement, which has the sanction of Archbishop Corrigan and Bishop McDoanell.

The Rev. William Smith, S. P. M., of he church of St. Vincent de Paul on West 24d street. New York, who organized and led the American pilgrimage of 1895 to Rome, Lourdes and other European shrines, has been made the director of this year's pilgrimage. The pilgrims will start in July and return in September.

Rev. J. P. Barry, of Lexington, has divised a plan whereby the debt now existing against St. Paul's Church will have been paid at the expiration of three years. It is nothing else than that forty young ladies, whom he has chosen, each secure the names of twenty members of the congregation that are willing to donate the small sum of five cents a week for three years.

A Catholic Truth Society has been organized in Rome. The first meeting, presided over by Archbishop Stoner and attended by eminent ecclesiastics and distinguished laymen, was held last month. St. Thomas Aquinas was chosen the patron of the society. The principal endeavor will be to circulate good Catholic works at a very low price, so as to be within the reach of all.

The death of Sister Anatole, which occurred at the House of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Dudley street, Roxbury, on Wednesday, March 11th, re-

A MEMBER OF THE ONFARIOBOARD OF HEALTH SAYS:

I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion in Consumption and when the digestive schools at all, nothing more than to powers were weak it has been followed by allow schools, in which Catholics were good results."—H. P. YEOMANS, A.B., M.D.

at the time of her death. During fortyaged.

HOLY THURSDAY,

ARCHBISHOP FABRE GEFICIATED -VERY IMPOSING CEREMONIES. On Holy Thursday, special services

appropriate to the occasion were held in If of the churches of the city Archbishop Fabre officiated at the Cathedral. in full pontificals, assisted by the follow ing members of the Archiepiscopal Court: Celebrant's assistant, Vicar-General Bourgeault : deacons of honor, Canon Leblane and Canon Bruchesi; deacon Rev. Father Leniban, of Fort Dodge, and sub-deacon of office, Canon Archam bault and Father Laurier; master of ceremonies, Father Perreault. The service commenced at nine o'clock with a celebration of Grand Mass. After the consecration of the oils and elements. the Host was conveyed to a temporary altar, which had been erected. After the Hest had been placed in its temporary repository, the Archbishop was divested of cope, unitre, alb, maniple and stole, and the purple chimese was placed over his shoulders by the attendant elergy.

Vespers were then sung, at the conclusion of which the venerable prelate visited the main and side alters, and stripped them of their frontals and coverings. He then resumed his pontific Rev. Dr. Simhan, professor of history cals and proceeded with the "Andatum," or washing of feet. Thirteen young delivered a splendid address on Emmet | priests from the Seminary were scated near the front of the chancel. Having The Franciscan Fathers have begun bared their feet, the Archbishop and his assistants knelt down before each it turn, the former pouring water upon the feet of each from a ewer, which was held by one of the attendants. This done. the Archbishop dried the feet with a towel which he held in his hand. The names of the thirteen orbers thus how-ored were: Rev Fathers McManus. Crowly Dann, Danphy, Malone, Reddy, Decarrie, Dollard, Hogan, Magher, Le mond, O'Sulfivan. The ceremony was brought to a close

by the archiepiscopal biessing.

A course of Hood's Sarsaparida th's opring may be the means of keeping you wed and hearty all summer.

A Printo-sparin observes a "Six things are requisite to create a happy home. One of these is a good cook, and the other five are money."

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Is a very remarked in manage, both for IN-TERNAL and INTIBITIAL two, and wen-dertal in an epublicant on to a leave dietre as

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the at Twice School Suits, 51 35c.

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WEDNESDAY,....APRIL 8, 1806

EASTER.

Christ is risen! The greeting, joyeus and reverent, which circles the Christian world on this occasion, has a wider signiticance than that which attaches to it in recognition of an ecclesiastical anni-

Its religious meaning is deep and tender. It commemorates the great be-Hef on which for eighteen centuries men have, founded their expectation of immortality. The rising of the pitchforked into office in Manitoba real-Saviour pre-figured and gave assurance to the human race of a life beyond the grave, a triumph over death, a future | and the price they propose is that sepaof spiritual existence. And for this rate schools shall never be tolerated. there is a longing implanted in every | They have been wiped out in defiance of human breast. The Easter faith assures | the constitution, and they must remain the realization of this longing. Following the penitential season, it brings contident, glorious hope.

But apart from the religious sentiments that pervade the day, there is the following extracts cover the whole reawakening of physical life which at ply:this season permeates the world. All nature responds to the call of the glad season. On every hand there is an arousal of new life, new energy, new promise of growth, of flowers, of fruit, of the realization again of all the wonders of the revolving year.

And the spirit of man responds to the summons which nature sends out for the great awakening. It is not a season of introspection, but of expansion.

It has a meaning which happily weds the Christian sentiment with the great matural impulse that stirs the world at this season of awakening.

THE WINNIPEG CONFER-ENCE.

Those who have been watching the course of events in connection with the Manitoba School Question will not be surarised to learn that the conference held at Winnipeg, between the representatives of the Dominion Government and that of Manitoba, has been utterly fraitless, in so far as any compromise being arrived at is concerned. It may not be fruitless otherwise. The eyes of the people may be opened by these proceedings. Few, if any, Catholics expected that those who have control of affairs in the western province, at the present time, would be prepared to do justice to the weak and struggling minority, but, after all, the trial had to be made, it appears, and now no one is disappointed. Messrs. Greenway and Co. are determined to coerce the Catholics of the province. Under the constitution, as interpreted by the Privy Council in England, they are entitled to the separate schools secured to them by the Legislature, under the late Mr. Norquay and his colleagues; that is all they ask for, and that is what has been taken .away from them; and what, it seems now, the majority have made up their minds never to restore. In view of the stand taken by the Dominion Government on Remedial Legislation, many were at a loss to conceive what proposition could be made that would be satisfactory to the minority embracing less than the scope of the measure now be fore the House of Commons. The moderation of the demands made on behalf of the Catholics in the subjoined pro-

posal will be a surprise to most people: "Legislation shall be passed at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature to provide that, in towns and villages where there are resident, say, twenty-five Roman Catholic children of school age, and in ciries where there are, sechool age, and in ciries where there are, say, fifty of such children, the Board of ber of lines, couched in more or less expectation. The dashing off a certain num less was are. It would be of lines, couched in more or less expectation. shall have a school house or school room | act language, by no means constitutes | seem as if the women of Great Britain

taught by a Roman Catholic teacher; and Roman Catholic parents or guar dians, say ten in number, may appeal to the Department of Education from any decision or neglect of the Board, in respect of its duties under this clause, and the Board shall observe and carry out all decisions and directions of the Depart-

Section of the section of

ment on any such appeal.

"Provision shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the nutjority of children are Catholics, should be exempted from the requirements of the regulations as to religious exercises.

TEXT BOOK PROVISION.

"That text books be permitted in Catholic schools such as will not offend he religious views of the minority, and which, from an educational standpoint shall be satisfactory to the advisory board.

"Catholics to have representation on the advisory board; Catholics to have representation on the board of examiners ppointed to examine teachers for cer tificates.

"It is also claimed that Catholics should have assistance in the maintenance of a normal school for the education of their teachers.

"The existing system of permits to non-qualified teachers in Catholic schools to be continued for, say two years, to enable them to qualify, and then to be

entirely discontinued. "In all other respects the schools at which Catholics attend, to be public schools and subject to every provision of the education acts for the time being in force in Manitoba

A written agreement having been arrived at, and the necessary legislation passed, the Remedial Bill now before Parliament is to be withdrawn, and any rights and privileges which might be claimed by the minority in view of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, shall, during the due observance of such agreement, remain in abeyance, and be not further insisted

≾igned,

DONALD A. SMITH, ALPH. DESJARDINS, A. R. DICKEY.

March 28th, 18-6.

Could anything less exacting have been put forward? That the minority should have been willing to accept such a settlement, only proves that their ex. ists in their hearts a strong desire to avoid conflict, they are anxious for peace. This desire the men whom accident has ize, and therefore they take it for granted the minerity want peace at any price; obliterated from the Statute book for of the Pominion Commissioners. The | methods of reputable papers. Says the

"Your proposition aims at the legal recognition by the Legislature of Manitoba of the right to the Roman Catholic people to separate for school purposes. Our proposition aims at removing every practical objection to the present system without giving a legal right to separate. We understand that by order in council conventhority is limited to making a i settlement satisfactory to the minority. and as a matter of fact the minority will accept nothing short of statutory recognition of the right of separation.

If the minority insists on legal separation there does not seem to be any possibility of reaching a basis of compromise."

No separate schools. That is the ultimatum! In view of this result nothing now remains but to push remedial legislation to its final adoption. Much valuable time has been lost. Sir Donald Smith must feel greatly mortified that the conference he was instrumental in bringing together should have failed in its object. He can console himself with the thought that he has acted the part of a patriot, and that the Manitoba Executive, which thwarted his noble and generous intentions, stand before the Dominion in their true colors, as unrepentant coercionists. It therefore, rests with the Dominion Parliament tosay fiat justitia, and let that justice be done say within the shortest possible delay.

POWER OF THE PRESS.

The Catholic Standard and Times of Philadelphia has, in its last issue, a remarkable article under the heading: "Is there a decadence of the Power of the Daily Press?" There is scarcely an organ in America that is more faithful to its name than this great Catholic journal; it is up to the highest "Standard" and equally up to the "Times." The opinions expressed in the article in thoroughly educated and properly question have been entertained, for a long time back, by us; but we always considered that they apply to the weekly is MacMaster's, that Father Lambert's,

as well as to the daily press. The Philadelphia journal begins with pointing out how a few years ago no person doubted the enormous power of the daily press in shaping the opinions of its readers. Not long since the average citizen was in the habit of keeping his mind clear from forming an opinion on any important secular subject until he had read his favorite paper. The power of the press was then something to be counted with under all circumstances. So ably and carefully were journals edited that readers could generally put considerable reliance in their expressed

it editorial work to be able to deal with one or two, or even half a dozen, of given subjects. Take a Catholic journal for example; so pronounced, exact, philosophically correct and theologically sane should its pronouncements be, that any experienced reader, in taking up the file of the paper for several years, cannot fail to perceive the same current of principle, the same chain of logic, the same precision of aim running through its editorials—no matter on what subjects they are written, political, historical, social, economic, literary, philosophic, dogmatic or moral. We can count on one hand the Catholic journals whose articles we can identify, no matter where or in what form we meet with them. It is even more so with the daily

To come back to the editorial of our Philadelphia contemporary; the question is asked if the old power of the press, or the moulding of opinions, continues. There is a general complaint that the business end of the daily press has gradually been subordinating to itself the editorial end, or to use the exact wording of the article :--

complaint, the tendency of the daily press has been to fit their papers not so much for the readers' entertainment or benefit as for the profit of those who have money to spend for advertising. Or, to put in another way, the daily press has been coming down, step by step, in recent years, from its lofty planform as a 'moral guide' to the curbstone level of a pedler, or, more fittingly, a 'fakir.'"

There certainly are exceptions to this statement. However, profitable advertising has become the main aim and often the sole aim of the papers of our day. After pointing out this fact the article above quoted continues:-

"The general result has been less and less attention to editorial articles and paragraphs, and more space to sensational matters, every paper trying to get 'a heat' on the rest, and almost all these papers indulging in what is called 'fakes,' in the course of their mad chase for sen sations. But even the daily papers that still keep up a semblance of editorial articles that are independent of the advertising columns or of the business management's urging to making a sensation, have not anything like the influence they once had upon public opinion; not in the larger cities, at all events."

We have not space at present to deal with this subject as we would like; but of the truest statements that could posever. This is what they say in plain | sibly be made regarding certain classes language in answer to the propositions of journalistic enterprise, and certain Standard and Times:-

> "There is a class of publications known to the business world as fadvertising sheets.' They have the form and appearance that have long been associated with what are called 'journals' or newspapers,' though, in fact, they are merely money-making enterprises, advertising all sorts of wares at as high rates of advertising as the publishers of scribers or buyers. They circulate by all sorts of ingenious means. The tendency of the daily press-with exceptions, of course—is to become advertising sheets, and the less and less attractive and important they become to readers the lower and lower becomes their price. We have no smaller coin than a cent, and many of these papers with eight pages and more of matter are already down to one cent. When one cent begins to be too much for them, they will become mere advertising sheets like their honest rivals by that name.'

This finds application in this very city. Might we not seriously ask ourselves, what shall take the place of the press as a moral guide for people who have no other monitor?"

To come back for a moment to Catholic journalism: There seems to be an all-pervading indifference, daily growing, daily deepening, as far as its importance and mission are concerned. Every individual who can write a fair letter on some special subject, or who can even prepare, with time and thought, a first rate magazine article, imagines that he understands and could succeed in exact editorial work. He thinks that, week in and week out, he could dash off as rapidly as the pen can tly editorials upon all manner of subjects, and yet steer clear of all rocks, never incur censure, and always display the same infallible and trained line of thought. If he could not do all this, he might be a patcher-up, a padder, a fair scribbler. Lut never a commander of opinions. Place a series of unsigned articles before a trained, as well as honestly read editor. and he can easily tell you that this one the third Thorne's, the fourth Father Hudson's, the fifth Brownson's, the sixth Wolfe's, the seventh Father Cronin's, the eighth Boyle O'Reilly's, and so on through the list of real Catholic editors whose individuality is stamped upon their work and whose influence can be felt in the journalistic sphere. Unless that test can be undergone successfully by an organ it need not pretend to in-

THIRTY-EIGHT centenarians were recorded in Great Britain last year, fifteen men and twenty-three women. The cldfor their own use, where they may be the editing of a newspaper. No more is had more vitality than the men.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Control of the Co

Doctor Foran, until last week Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, has been appointed to a prominent position in the service of the Montreal Harbour Board, with bright prospects for the future. In taking leave of our late Editor, we wish him every success in his new field of labor and feel satisfied he is only entering upon a career of usefulness in another sphere. This paper will be edited in the future, in so far as religious questions are concerned, by a prominent ecclesiastic, and for general subjects we will have at our service the pen of a distinguished Catholic writer.

THE sixty-fourth volume of Sadlier's Catholic Directory for 1896 has been issued. It contains many new and important features which will be appreciated by all Catholics.

QUEBEC has achieved a splendid victory by securing the C. W. A. meet for 1896. Old Stadacona is rapidly acquir ing the reputation of being a leading "In other words, according to this Canadian centre, where influential citizens manifest an enthusiastic interest in the cause of physical culture.

> A TERRIBLE FIRE occurred at Manilla, in the Philippine Islands, last week, whereby 4,000 houses were destroyed and 3,000 people left homeless. Manilla is the capital of the Philippine Islands, and has a population of 100,000, or, with the suburbs, 100,000. It is one of the great emporiums of the East.

> LORD RUSSELL, Baron of Killowen, and now Lord Chief Justice of England, but whom we know more familiarly as Sir Chas. Russell, is coming to the United States this summer to attend a meeting of jurists. It is to be hoped that he will include Canada in his tour. We would be most pleased to welcome him in our midst, for the distinguished visitor is not only an eminent jurist, but a loyal Irishman and Catholic of whom we have very good cause to feel proud.

A rew weeks ago the people of this city were suddenly alarmed over a number of exaggerated statements published we cannot leave it without quoting one | regarding the condition of the beloved and venerable priest Father Toupin. We have very much pleasure in saying that the grand old priest has again resumed his religious duties in so far as celebrating Mass. Yesterday morning the hearts of many of the parishioners were thrilled with joy when his familiar form was seen at the altar in St. Patrick's.

> PROF. WILLIAM H. THORNE, editor of olic Church. In the current issue of his Rega's "Hace Deis." The musical ser-the Society. It was also suggested that the Globe Quarterly, has joined the Cath-Review he gives a graphic account of vice was under the direction of Prof. the collars, at present used by the offi-the causes which led him to embrace Couture, the director of the Cathedral cers on occasions of processions, etc., the causes which led him to embrace the Catholic Faith. The spiritual struggles which he has undergone during many years, since he ceased to be a member of the Church of England, his subsequent association with Presbyterianism, his mental peregrinations into the illusive and fancy free realms of Rationalism, are pictured in a manner peculiarly striking and interesting.

THE annual report of the Minister of Education for Ontario, recently published, contains some very interesting matter to all those who are interested in educational matters. We are obliged to defer our comments upon it until next week, but in the meantime give the following extract from it showing the condition of the Catholic Separate Schools: "Roman Catholic Separate Schools number 328, with 714 teachers and 39,762 pupils. Much progress has been made union March (Gruenwald). Soloists: in these schools since 1867, and it is the policy of the Government to make them as efficient as the Public Schools."

THE Irish colony in Paris celebrated St. Patrick's day in a most enthusiastic manner. The members of the Artistic and Literary Association o St. Patrick began the festival by attending mass at the Irish College. Among those present were Canon Connelly, Abbe Curtin, Count de Cremont and Messrs. O'Toole, Dr. Bull, Teeling and Du Chasteau. The Superior of the Irish College, the Very Rev. Father Boyle, preached an eloquent eulogy on our National Saint. In the evening the members of the association held a banquet, at which fifty-siz covers were laid. The menu was characteristic, among the courses being "Consomme Celtique," "poulardes a la Brigade," "agneau des Gaels," etc. The principal toast was "The Irish Members of the Association and the Independence of Ireland." After the banquet there was a most successful soiree concert, at which upward of 150 invited guests were

to the Gaelic tongue, says that "the preservation of the Celtic, or more properly particularly to the scholars of O'Dono-Church, John Archbishop of Tuam. But able deliverance, aroused the enthusiasm to German scholarship, patience and of the large audience, and when he con- Quebec.

restored to literature manuscripts buried from the knowledge of the learned, in the libraries of Milan, Turin, arrangements were carried out. Carlsruhe, Wurzburg, Gall, and other European cities, where they had been placed by the Irish monks, who carried ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY faith and learning to the continent a thousand years ago. Our age owes much to the labors of Keating, McCurtin, Stokes, Atkinson, Burke, and many others, who kept alive the love of T. A. & B. Society, which was held at St. modern Celtic, but more to Grimn, and Patrick's Hall, St. Alexander Street, on Zeuss, and Muller, and Zimmer, and Windische, who, for the benefit of learn- President, presided, and Mr. M. Sharkey ing, sought patiently until they discov- occupied the vice-chair. ered the older Gaelic of the eighth century, with its indubitable intrinsic proofs that it was as much a finished and polished form of speech as the classical Greek or Latin. Such men are deserving of the greatest honor."

of Commons, certain individuals in Canada were loud in their protestations against the measure, as it was, in their opinion, calculated to place the minority in Ireland under "Rome Rule." These same advocates of the rights of the minority in Ireland are now as loudly protesting against the just claims of the Catholic minority in Manitoba. What a magnanimous manifestation of Christianlike consistency!

EASTER MUSIC.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The singing of St. Patrick's choir, on Easter Sunday, was the most impressive expression of religious music that we have heard. The prayerful accents of the "Kyrie," the grand triumphal strains of the "Gloria," and the beautitul melodies of the "Dona Nobis Pacem" were all rendered with the greatest finish. A particular quality of the choir is the care with which they sing the responses, psalms and other Gregorian chants of the service. The effect of that particular music of the Church is most impressive. The solos were very well sung by Mr. J. J. Rowan, Mr. G. A. Carpenter Mr. J. Murray and others. Professor Fowler's playing on the organ, in the accompaniment and marches and improvisations, was as beautitul as ever. ST. JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

The musical portion of the Easter services at St James Cathedral were particularly impressive. At High Mass in the morning Th. Dubois' imposing Messe Pontificale was rendered, with the original orchestrations of the composer, which have been just received direct from Paris. The talented successor of Gounod at the "Institut," prolific and successful composer as he has been, has not produced a more noble composition than this Mass, which embodies in its numbers the very highest elements of Roman Catholic church music. The Mass was given a most careful rendering at the Cathedral. The full choir rendered the superb chorus parts, while the soloists were Messrs. E. Lebel, A. N. Des | members were dwelt upon, and several Troismaisons, F. Pelletier and A. Guilchoir, while Dr. Pelletier presided at the | be dispensed with, and, in their stead,

AT ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

The Easter music at the above church was a noteworthy feature of Sunday's ceremonies. High Mass (with orchestra) at 10 a.m. The choir sang the "Kyrie and Gloria" of Millard's Mass, and the 'Crede, Sanctus and Agnus' of Wilson's Mass; Offertory, trio and chorus, "Re gina Cœli," by Werner. Vespers at 7 30 o.m. Harmonized psalms, Lambillotti's 'Magnificat." At Benediction. Wilson's 'Sanctus and Benedictus," Werner's "Regina Coli"; Haydn's "Tantum Ergo" and "Laudate," by Wilson. The soloists were: 1st tenors, Messis, C. Hamlin, J B. Paquette, J. Dillon. F. Harkins; 2nd tenors, Messrs. John Phelan and J Emblem; bassos, Messrs. T. C. and A Emblem. Conductor, Mr J. B. Paquet; leader of orchestra, Prof. Wm. Sullivan; musical director and organist, Prof. Jas.

AT THE GESU.

Pontifical Mass (H. Dubois): offertory Regina Cœli (Schubert Listz); sortie, Re-Soprano, Raoul Bonnin, H. Desjardins alto, Hercule Masson; tenors, Achille Comtois, R. Masson; baritone, A.J. Pinsonnault, A. Lavoie; basso, A. Mathieu. The choir was sustained by the pupils of the College and a complete orchestra.

Benediction at 8 p.m.-Gloria, Pontifical Mass (Dubois): Regina Coli (Schubert Listz); Tantum Ergo, Extract of Oratori . (Sir J. Benedict); sortie, Reunion March (Gruenwald). The music was under the direction of Prof. Clerk, Mr. Ducharme presiding at the organ.

HIBERNIANS CELEBRATE.

GRAND CONCERT HELD BY DIVISION NO. 2 AT ST. GABRIEL'S.

Division No. 2, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, held its third annual concert in St. Gabriel hall, on Easter Monday, and like the previous efforts of this organization it was in every way a splen lid success. Mr. M. Lynch occupied the chair, and on his right sat the able advocate from the city of Quebec, Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick, Q.C., M.L.A.

The chairman in opening the meeting referred to the objects of the organization over which he had the honor to preside. The programme was a lengthy one, comprising vocal and instrumental selections, which were rendered by a number of ladies and gentlemen who are well known as occupying a leading place in musical circles in this city. THE North West Catholic, in referring | The feature of the evening, however, was an address by Mr. Charles Fitzpatrick of Quebec. The lecturer took for his subeet "The Irish and the Irish People," Guelic speech, belongs to the Irish, more | and for the space of nearly an hour drew an eloquent and graphic picture of the van and O'Curry, and that lion of the Mr. Fitzpatrick, during the course of his

persistency, belongs the credit of having | cluded there was long and continued applause. The committee of Division No. 2, County of Hochelaga, deserve great praise for the manner in which the

Reports Read at The Annual Meeting-The Officers Elected,

The annual meeting of the St. Patrick's Sunday evening, 29th March, was largely attended. Rev. Father McCallen, S. S. The meeting was opened in the usual

manner, after which Mr. J. J. Costigan.

Secretary, read his annual report on the work done by the Society during the year. The number of meetings held was 14 regular and special of the Society, and 30 regular and special of the Committee of Management. During the year, at the meetings of the Society and at other WHEN the Home Rule Bill was occu- times, the pledge of total abstinence was pying the attention of the British House administered to over 200 persons by the Rev. President, Father McCallen. The annual picnic of the Society, held in August last, proved a success. The Society celebrated the anniversary of Father Mathew, in October, by a concert, and the results were handed to the rev. pastor of St. Patrick's for the decoration fund of the church. The report contained a further reference to the loss sustained by the Society by the death of the late Hon. Senator Murphy. The deceased was the last of the original members of the Society. When on February 21, 1840, the then pastor of the Irish Catholics of Montreal, the late Father Phelan, who was afterwards Bishop of Kington, Ont., called his congregation together for the purpose of founding the society, Mr. Edward Murphy was one of the first to come forward to sign the roll, and was elected the society's first assistant secretary, and, the following year, was elected as secretary, and continued in that office for twenty-seven years, and, for over twelve years, filled the offic of treasurer and chairman of the Committee of Manage-ment. In March, 1880, he was elected to the office of lay president, and held office from that date to his death, on the 5th December last. The deceased was noted for his strict attention to his duties as a member, and though over fifty-five years a member, the number of times he absented himself from the society meeting could almost be counted. By his death, the soc ety lost its most esteemed member, and the members lost a sincere, true friend, who was found always ready and willing to aid and advance their interests.

The report also dwelt upon the loss sustained by the death of the late Anthony Brogan, notary, who, for 30 years, was a member of the society, whose advice and assistance could always be refied upon on all matters that affected the promotion of the society's usefulness. The deceased, at the time of his death, was a member of the Committee of Management of the society, and, during his membership, had filled the offices of Vice-President and also that of Secretary. The report also made a brief reference to the death of the late Joseph McCattrey, another member of long standing. Various other matters of interest to the valuable suggestions were offered with the Society. It was also suggested that that a gold medal, with the seal of the Society, be provided.

The report was adopted on motion of Mr. Kelly, seconded by Mr. Milloy.

The report of the Treasurer was next read, and gave in detail the receipts and expenditure of the Society for the year. The sum of \$275 was paid out in benefits during the year, and the sum of \$260 was disbursed from the contingent fund. The balance in bank to the credit of the benefit fund is \$2 270.08. Mr. J. McVey, seconded by Mr. J. J. Bolster, moved the adoption of the report.

The report of the Auditors, Messrs. G. A. Gadbois, James Meek and Thos. F. McGrail, was next read, and congratulated the Society on the work it had done in the past, and was still doing, and complimented the officers of the Society on the manner in which they had discharged their duties. Mr. J. H. Kelly moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. Connaughton, and adopted.

The next order of business was the adoption of several amendments to the constitution, which were moved by Mr. Thomas F. McGrail. The election of officers was then proceeded with. Messrs. P. Doyle, H. J. Ward and James Meek, were appointed scrutineers, and reported the following as the result of the ballot: Rev. President (by appointment of the

Rev. Superior of St. Sulpice), Rev. James A. McCallen, S.S. First Vice-President, Mr. M. Sharkey. Second Vice-President, Mr. John Walsh. Secretary, Mr. Jas. J. Costigan.

Assistant-Secretary, Mr. M. F. Dolan. Treasurer, Mr. James Tierney. Financial Secretary, Mr. John Howard. Assistant-Financial Secretary, Mr. J. I. McCaffrey.

Marshal, Mr. James Milloy. Committee of Management-Messrs. J. J. Bolster, Jas. H. Kelly, J. Barry, jr., Thos. F. McGrail, James McVey, Wm. P. Doyle, D. Brown, M. Durean, Thomas R. Stevens, E. P. Ward, T. J. Kavanagh, Jas. J. Walsh, and Mr. Jas. H. Kelly, chair-

Before the close of the meeting Rev. Father McCallen made a brief address on the duties of the members, after which the meeting adjourned to next Tuesday evening.

VALUABLE PRIZES.

The Society of Arts of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame Street, has distributed, these last four weeks, prizes worth \$40, \$50, \$100, \$250 and \$500, to the following parties: E. Beaudry, 1297 Notre Dame Street; H. B. Cohn, 117 McGill C llege Ave.; A J. Bowden, 152 Cadieux Street; F. Ponton, 1114 St. Antoine Street; P. Dugal, printer, Quebec; J. A. R. Bastien, 378 Logan Street; C. Beausoleil, jr., 201 St. Hubert Street; Arthur Tremblay, Mount Plaisant, Quebee; Jos. Rochon, 967 de Montigny Street; G. Billalouette,

A SCHOOL QUESTION

THAT IS AGITATING THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

IT PROVIDES FOR SPECIAL RELIGIOUS IN-STRUCTION AND IS SAID TO BE ACCEPT-ABLE TO THE CATHOLIC CLERGY-THE IRISH MEMBERS TO VOTE FOR IT.

LONDON, April 4.—The Education Bill introduced in the House of Commons by Sir John E. Gorst, Conservative, Vice-President of the Council, is a broader measure than expected and promises to cause much parliamentary warfare. It provides for the establishment of an educational department in every county and borough, to be under the control of the county councils, to administer the Parliamentary grants. The Radicals de nounce the bill as being revolutionary, and destructive of the board schools; but, as the school board system has proven much more costly to the ratepayers, than originally anticipated, it may be doubted whether the public will be aroused greatly on either side. The chief fighting will rage over the religious causes, providing that parents may withdraw their children from religious instruction altogether, or that a reasonable number of parents, so desirous, may claim special religious instruction. This clause is specially aimed to setisfy the Catholics, who are debarred from any state assistance for their schools. The Catholics contend that the bill fails to meet the demands of Cardinal Yaughan and the Duke of Norfolk, on behalf of the Catholic elementary schools. But the Tablet, the organ of the Catholics, congratulates the Government on the in-troduction of a bold, comprehensive bill, which will do much to repair the injustice to Catholics of the board

The hand of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is plainly seen in the drafting of the bill, many parts of which are obviously the results of a compromise within the Cabinet. To this master political strategist may almost certainly be attributed three features of the bill which are bound to command popular support-those establishing a system of secondary education. improving the lot of pauper children, and replacing the present wasteful faddist school boards by municipal bodies charged with the administration of the educational government and the raising of funds.

ISAAC FORD'S OPINION.

New York, April 5 .- Mr. Isaac Ford cables from London to the Tribune :-The Education Bill, introduced a few hours before Parliament rose, bristles with controversial points. Instead of being a relief measure exclusively for sectarian schools, in which four out of seven of the Welsh and English children receive their primary education, it is a broad scheme for unsettling every question settled by Mr. Forster twenty six years ago, and revolutionizing the administration of the whole school system. Liberals and Non-Conformists have expected a measure which they could condemn as an example of sectarian bigetry. but they are surprised to find the ground of parents may secure any sectarian deceased lady, teaching for their children in any school aided by the state, whether it is voluntary or a board school. App cently there is nothing to prevent Roman Catholic or Church of England parents from having their catechism taught in the ordinary board schools, where they have been reluctant to have their children educated; nor is there anything to prevent Non-Conformist parents from having their catechism taught in Roman Catholic during his lifetime, occupied a leading and Church of England schools, which will henceforch receive a large measure of financial aid from the state. This proposal, while unsettling, is not open to criticism on the ground of religious bigotry. The Liberals also expected to condemn the new measure as a merciless assault upon the school boards. As it is, the authority of the school boards will be greatly impaired by the proposed measure, and the functions of the Education Department at Whitehall will be paralyzed; it is took place to St. Anthony's parish nothing short of revolutionary. It do church last week, was largely attended centralizes the administration of the whole system. It brings all primary May her soul rest in peace. schools, sectarian or board, and secondary and technical schools also, under the direct control of the county and borough councils, which hold the purse strings. The Liberals, who have stood for the principle of local administration, and have championed the county councils, will find it difficult to object to the creation of a local department of education in every county, with com-mittees which represent the elective body in control of the schools. The new bill, while containing many useful features, like raising the age limit for compulsory attendance to twelve years, and while rendering the whole system more flexible, really turns out expert talent from the management in Whitehall and the local school boards and brings in amateurs from the county councils. The hostility of the school boards of expert educators is excited at once. Moreover, patrons of the sectarian schools, while relieved by the prospect of the removal of discriminations against their schools, are alarmed by the menace of local superintendence and by the contingent provisions for having other catechisms than their own taught under their auspices. The remainder of the session will be largely occupied with it, and the Liberals are likely to profit by The Irish members will probably vote with the Government, since Cardinal Vaughan professes to be satisfied with

SHAMROCK FANCY FAIR.

the measure.

of the Association, was also present and addressed the meeting on behalf of the directors of the Association, was also present and voice of Pastor Lawrence:—"There is no danger," he cried.

and the state of the

ants of the different sections was then | the last word, the hyacinthe at his side taken up and completed. Everything caught another blazing brand, and then now points to a very successful issue to the undertaking of the ladies in the entottered to one side and a sheet of flame deavor to assist the Association to re-rolled over the pastor's head. The terriduce the debt incurred in the equipment of the new grounds.

same place next Sunday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, when badges will be dis-tributed to the ladies who are connected with the different departments, and the final arrangements entered upon for the opening of the fair on the following Saturday evening, at the Windsor Hall.

EASTER SERVICES AT ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

At the Easter morning service St. Ann's church was crowded, the musical portion was the best ever given in that church. Farmer's popular Mass in B received a very finished rendering from a choir of sixty voices, the solo and chorus work being all that could be desired. The boys of St. Ann's school who sustained the soprano and alto parts deserve special praise, they sang with a precision and effect that was delightful o listen to, the whole being accompanied by an efficient orchestra, which did full justice to the parts allotted to them.

At the evening service, after an eloquent sermon by Rev. E. Strubbe, C SS. R., Benediction followed, the officiating priest being Rev. Father Catulle, C.SS.R., superior of the Redemptorist Fathers in Canada. The following programme was rendered:—Sanctus, "Easter Mass," rendered:—Sanctus, 'Easter Mass,' (Fauconnier), Mr. M. Mullarkey and choir; 'Ave Maria,' (Dubois), Mr. W. Murphy, soloist; 'Regina Cali,' (Novello), choir; 'Tantum Ergo,' trio and chorus (Rossini); "Laudate Dominum," (Gounod), choir. Finale, "Marche Paque." (Scotson Clarke).

organ and orchestra. The singing was very fine, especially in the "Tantum Ergo," The solos were by Master McCrory, Messrs, W. Murphy and E. Quinn showing a full knowledge of their parts; the chorus was given with great force, which excited numerous comments from those present. As in the morning, the orchestra were fully competent to manage their part. The talented organist of the St. Ann's parish Church. Mr. P. J. Shea, has every reason to be proud of the success which followed his eiforts.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

C. M. B. A., BRANCH 54.

At the last meeting of the above branch, held on Wednesday. April 1st, the following resolutions of condolence were

passed:—
Moved by Chancellor C. O'Brien and seconded by first vice-president Cogan, That this branch tender their heartielt sympathy to brother and second vicepresident Leithead, because of the death of his beloved mother, whom the Almighty has been pleased to summon to

her eternal rest. That we deem it our duty, on this mo irriful occasion, to testify to the high the re-is no mistake. She tells you exesteem which the deceased and her transfer things about your intimate worthy son held, and do hold, in this affairs, and the precision of her state branch, by recording this sad event on our minutes, publishing them in THE cut from under them by the curious ex- | TRUE WITNESS and Catholic Record, and pansion of the conscience clause. The forwarding a copy of same to our worthy bill provides that a reasonable number | second vice-president and family of the

FRANCIS D. DALY, Secty.

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MRS DOLAN.

It is with profound regret that we have to announce the death of Mrs. Dolan, wife of Mr. J. J. Dolan, and youngest sister of the late James McCreudy, who, position in the commercial circles of this city. Mrs. Dolan was ill but two days, and only her immediate relatives were aware of her sudden indisposition. When the announcement of her death was made it was a great shock to her large circle of friends. The deceased was a general favorite in social circles, as she possessed a lovable disposition and was a familiar figure in the midst of gatherings where the cause of charity was to be advanced. The funeral, which by citizens of all creeds and nationalities.

THE LATE MRS. KENNEDY.

We have also to announce the death of Mrs. Mary Kennedy, wife of the late Patrick Kennedy, at the advanced age of ninety years. The deceased was a native of the County Mayo, Ireland, and came to this city more than half a century ago. She was a well known figure in St. Ann's market for nearly forty-live years. Mrs. Kennedy saw many changes take place in this city during the course of her long and ac ive career. She had the happiness of possessing all her faculties up to the hour of her death, which took place at the residence of her daughter on Monday last.

FATHER MCCALLEN'S LECTURE.

In Windsor Hall, this evening, Father McCallen, of St. Patrick's, will deliver the second of his interesting stereopti-con lectures on Ireland. Nine hundred financial support from the state, and by patrons attended the first lecture. As the proceeds of all these lectures will be devoted to works of charity, and as the views thrown on the canvass are all of a very high artistic merit, a pleasant evening's entertainment, as well as an opportunity to help on a good work, will be afforded.

FIRE IN A CHICAGO CHURCH.

MANY WOMEN INJURED IN THE WILD RUSH FOR ESCAPE.

Eighteen hundred people were in the Second Baptist Church. Chicago, on Sunday evening last, and the Rev. Dr. W. M. Lawrence, pastor of the church, There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the lady workers in connect blazing brand fell from the ceiling blazing brand fell from the ceiling blazing brand fell from the ceiling tion with the Shamrock Fancy Fair, on Friday afternoon, at the S.A.A.A. office. pulpit. Instantly there was a rush for Friday afternoon, at the S.A.A.A. office.

Mrs. T. F. Moore, president, occupied the chair. Mr. P. H. Bartley, vice-president voice of Pastor Lawrence:—"There is master, Aftert, predicted that "this ox master, after the predicted that "th

directors of the Association. He expressed very great satisfaction in behold-not pause. Again the Pastor cried out: ing such an enthusiastic gathering of "If you will resume your scats, I will about thirty years old, devoting his life, ladies. The work of naming the assist- finish my sermon." But, as he uttered meanwhile, to the study of scholastic,

the great chandelier, with the 105 lights, tied worshippers waited for no further counsel. They stormed through the There will be another meeting at the aisles, over the pews, and were wedged in a struggling mass at the doors.

Organist Howard Wells attempted to quell the paric. The voice of the pastor was lost in the turnult, but the great roar of the organ could still be heard. Its melody, however, had no effect.

A woman who lay upon the threshold was being trampled upon when patrolman Woolsey dragged her up the steps She was taken away, bleeding and in a swoon, by friends who were summoned.

FRANCE TO BE DISHENBERED

AND GREAT BRITAIN HUMBLED IN THE DUST.

THESE ARE THE PREDICTIONS OF MILLE. CONESDON, NOW EXCITING THE GAY FRENCH CAPITAL WITH HER PROPHECIES.

Panis, April 5.-Paris has worked itself to a pitch of great excitement dur-ing the past week over the terrible forebodings of a new prophetess, who is a complete exception to the rule about the dishonor of her kind in their own country. She is Mile, Conesdon, who modestly assumes the role of monthpiece of the augel Gabriel to the French nation and the world. Her interesting message is the announcement of an immediate war, which will result in the complete humiliation of both France and England. The newspapers are full of accounts of the young woman's words and doings. The street where she lives appropriately, enough, the Rue Paradis, is blocked by a mob of superstitious believers from morning till midnight. The public disturbance has become so great that the police notified her yesterday that she must change herquarters. The most remarkable thing about her is that, like Brother Schlatter, she refuses to accept a penny for making use of her alleged supernatural powers.

This is her simple history: Her parents, well-to-do Breton people, noticed six or seven months ago that the usual placidity of their daughter gave way to fits of torpor and trances, during which the girl would utter extraordinary phrases in a graff voice. They attributed this at first to indigestion, then to a small disappointment in a love affair. and thought that a change of surround ings would do her good.

She certainly disconcerts the most secretical of her callers, including journatists, doctors and other hard-headed

At English correspondent, who talked to ber, says: "She falls instantly into a trance, and answers questions in a sing song manner, automatically, and in a vice which certainly is not hers. traordinary things about your intimate ments is disquicting. I have witnessed so many phenomenas in thought-reading and physiognomics, and assisted in so many of M. Charcot's experiments. that I could not say whether this is a case of illuminism or mere furnisterie.

Her general European prophecy is that a universal war will come within a year, including a revolution in Paris. followed by the dismemberment of France and the enlargement of second ary powers like Belgium and Switzer land. The destruction of England's power of wealth will be almost as com-

ST. THOMAS AQUINAS.

It is to be regretted that there are so many readers, even among Catholics, to whom St. Thomas Aquinas is scarcely more than a name, indeed, with which is associated all that is greatest in scholastic philosophy, but which has for them no connection with that numbler form of science of life relating to everyday questions and events; with alms giving, with patience in physical pain, with the virtue of hope, with friendship. with the nature of happiness. Yet the "Summa Theologica" of St. Thomas dwells on all these subjects.

To such readers it must often seem strange that those who think deeply of the great problems of life return, sooner or later, to St. Thomas, as St. Thomas himself, does to St. Augustine. These two illustrious Doctors of the Church seem to have sounded all the depths and heights of human feeling and of human thought. St. Augustine is the solace of those whom sin and suffering have tilled with the spirit of penance. Many whose eyes are blinded so that they see not the shining portals of the City of God derive help and comfort from the "Confessions" of St. Augustine, which reveal the struggles of his own nature, as it rises, through faith and sorrow, from the heights of intellect to the heights of spirituality; passing meanwhile, with such anguish as only great souls can know, through the valley of the shadow of death; gaining, finally, that peace whereof he says: "Thou madest us for Thyself, and our heart is restless until it

reposes in Thee." Partly because of the form in which they are written, but largely on account of the subjects of which they treat, the writings of St. Thomas are far more impersonal than those of St. Augustine. We gaze at him from afar, or we associate with his symbols in sacred art, where he is represented as writing swittly to the book of Theology, with his eyes uplifted toward the Dove, the Holy Spiri: The events of his life may be briefly stated. St. Thomas, one of the family of the counts of Aquino, was born at the castle of Rocco Secea, in the kingdom of Naples, in 1224. He received the rudiments of his education from the Benedictine monks of Monte Cassino, but, at the age o nineteen, he joined the Dominican order. Later, he studied in Cologne under Albertus Magnus. There will one day till the world with his bellowing."

He did not begin to teach until he was

dialectic and Aristotelian philosophy. He first attained celebrity in Paris. where the degree of Doctor was conferred on him by the Sorbonne, and where he SOME HISTORIC SPOIS ON THE remained until 1261, when Pope Urban IV. called him to Italy, to teach in the universities of Rome, Pisa and Padus. Declining all dignities, he finally retired to the Dominican monastery in Naples, and devoted himself entirely to study and to teaching. He died at Fossanuova in the Kingdom of Naples, while on his way to attend the General Council of Lyons, in 1274.

life gives us little on which to base a a very interesting article on the mispersonal interest; yet, as we think of sionary labors of Father Baraga, afterhim pacing the beautiful cloisters of wards first bishop of Marquette, Mich., Monte Cassino, meditating already, in under the title, "Frederick Baraga his youth, on the nature of sin, on the Among the Oltawas." We give the apend of man, on the Eternal Lord; when pended extracts: we see him at Cologne, silently absorbing the teaching of his great master, Ottawa Indians in their village, and whose fame was so soon to pale before his own; when we contemplate the simplicity, the love of study for his own and return to the calm of monastic life; this holy missionary on Grand River when we remember all these things, St. Thomas grows nearer to us, and love, as well as reverence, finds a place in our iearts.

His work has the distinct note of the greatest intellectual efforts, inasmuch as it is "for all time." Only those who of their style as obscure. It is a remarkable evidence of their adaptability to modern needs, that Socialists and Individualists, outside the Church, quote St. Thomas' definitions of natural and positive law, and of the law of nations, in support of their opposite views; while the Labor Encyclical of Pope Leo XIII is founded on the "Summa Theologica.

Only brief portions of his work have been translated into English. Those who wish to obtain an idea of his ethical philosophy are referred to the "Aquinas Ethicus" of Father Rickaby, S. J.* As mental discipline, there are few more admirable exercises than the study of St. Thomas' works. His intellectual grasp is so firm, his own vision so penetrating that through him we also to rise a clearer atmosphere, to a higher reverence for truth, to a more hopeful spirit in dealing with the moral and social problems of the age in which we live.

In conclusion, we quote as follows from the encyclical of the Sovereign Pontiff, Leo XIII. on Scholastic Philosophy: "Let the teachers whom you shall directly choose make it their aim to instil the doctrine of Thomas Aquinas. into the minds of their scholars, and to set, in a clear light, his solidity and excellence above other authors. . . But lest supposititions atterances be

taken for true, or adulterate for genuine. see to it that the wisdom of Thomas be drunk in from his own streams."-Sacred Heart Review.

"Aquinas Ethieus." Joseph Rickaby, S.J. Benziger Brothers, New York, 1892.

DIED.

KENNEDY-At her daughter's residence 34½ Aylmer street, on Sunday, April 5 Mary sowlay, widow of the late Patrick Kennedy, aged 90 years, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, and dealer in St. Ann's market for 44 years, and mother of Kearney Brothers. American and Irisb papers please copy.

A PARNELLITE ELECTED.

cood Dr. J. Edward Kenny, Parnellite, who recently resigned in the College Green division of Dublin city, M. J. L. Carew, Parnellite, was returned without opposition.

CHEERFUL IDIOT: Mad dog saved my life once | Sensible Man: Rubbish! how? Checriul Idiot : Didn't bite me.



Nervous Prostration

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I recommend it to all who are suffering with nervous prostration and palpitation of the heart." Mrs. Dalton, 56 Alice St.,
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BISHOP BARAGA.

SHORES OF LAKE MICHIGAN,

RICHARD R. ELLIOTT WRITES OF THE MIS-SIONARY LABORS OF THE FIRST BISHOP OF MARQUETTE.

Mr. Richard R. Elliott, a brother of the famous Paulist missionary, contrib-This bare record of the facts of his lutes to the American Quarterly Review Where Father Baraga preached to the

where he had built his first chapel in the

Grand river valley, in which he haptized the aboriginal owners of the soil more sake, which made him leave the arena than sixty years ago, there are now five where the battles of life were fought, Catholic churches. The footprints of soil have not been trodden by generations of the Ottawa race. What the fate of these generations has been, it would be difficult to say. Their history differs but little, perhaps, from that of other western Indian nations, whose pressure. in their normal state, in the homes of are ignorant of his writings can speak their forefathers, had become an impediment to settlement of the regions in which these homes were located, by the white rac s. The red man required ten thousand acres of wild land to constitute his hanting domain; while the white tunn who cultivated the soil required for his support fifty acres at the utmost. The Indian had to get out of the white man's way.

The expatriation of the tribes of the Ottawa nation deropulated the missionary centers of Father Baraga. Arbre Croche, particularly, is a name which has a place only in the history of the

This locality where, sixty two years since, Father Beraga preached to the Ottawas, and where, during the long winter of 18312, he wrote his first-book in an American Indian language, has become a summer resort; while its pe culiar and ancient Indian name has been changed to the commonplace one of Harbor Springs. It is one of the beauty spots on the shores of Michigan's lakes. Its springs are said to be healing; they ought to be, for they were blessed by holy men from Michillmacime more than 150 years ago. The isfund of Mackinac whose eventful history during the past is so interesting, is an example for some of the remarkable changes which have occurred during the last two decades. During the early part of this century, as has been stated it was one of the principal stations in the west ern lakes of the American For Company whose trappers gathered furs in regionas far west as the Pacific ocean. The condition of the inhabitants of the is land, when Father Richard first visited it in 1799, has been outlined. It had not materially changed during Father Bara za's sejourn at Arbre Creehe.

Coureurs de Bois, traders, half-breeds Rtawas and other straggling Indians orming the lower strata of its population, came and went, senson after senson. The chief factor of the American Fur Company and his stuff, the officers of the parrison and their tamilies, formed the exclusive upper circle of its population. The removal of the Ottawas was soon followed by that of the fur company's Dumin, April 6.—In the election, to- depot. The garrison of two companies remained, but the frade of the Phine became of little account.

During the past fifty years a Catholic Church has been maintained, whose paster visited the settlements on the islands and main shore, but his local parishioners were few. The Indian de partment assembled the near-by Chip newas and a few Ottawas, during the month of July of each year, and distri buted the government annuities, while the fur company had its depot at Mackinae, and under the anspices of its factor an evangelical missionary agency was established.

The Indians have gone; the fur company also; and the missionary agency has been discontinued. All that was left, connecting the present with the past, was the Catholic church and the garrison of the United States soldiers. Since the "fifties" the island has become a favorite summer resort.

During nine months of the year it is a solitary place; but, during June, July and August, crowds come from far and near to enjoy the health-inspiring air, and to eat the fish caught in the cold waters of the vicinity, which are probably unsurpassed among the tresh water species. Another great change is now going on. Congress has donated its military reservation to the state of Michigan for a state park. In the month of Sept., 1895, the commanding officer lowered the United States flag, which had fluttered for a century, and the troops retired to Fort Brady at Sault Ste.

The Catholic Church is all that has life on Mackinac island connecting with its past history of more than two centuries.

Wheresoever the footprints of Father Richard and of his missionaries, and of Father Baraga and his assistants, bad marked the advent of these saintly men, on the mainlands of the coast of Lake Michigan, the most wonderful transformations have taken place.

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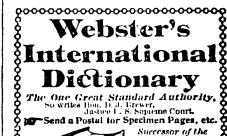
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· INTERESTING READING FOR THE LADIES.

THE VAGARIES OF FASHION-USEFUL HINTS FOR THE HOUSEKEEPER-TICKLERS FOR THE PALATE OF THE EPICURE: CHICKEN A LA CREOLE, A NEW SALAD, LADY FINGERS, A DELICIOUS FRUIT DIET, GRAPE JUICE AS A BEVERAGE.

FASHION AND FANCY.

The shirt waist of the season has de veloped wonderfully in variety since the first instalment of this necessary garment appeared in the shops early in January, and lawn, batiste, and dainty waists are quite as plentitul as those made of cambric. These range from the simple cotton waists which can be bought for 75 cents, up to the lace trimmed blouse which may cost \$25 or \$30. The long ascent in price is graded with every imaginable kind and price.

The shirt-waist proper is made with a marrow-pointed yoke in the back, and with or without a yoke in front, and the eollar and cuffs may be of the same material or of white linen. Dimities, lawns and batistes, plain, striped and patterned all over in Persian designs, make the daintiest shirt-waists, and these usually have a soft turn-back cull of the same, and either a white linen collar or a colored satin stock with a white piping set in the edges and a narrow satin tie to match is tied around the neck over this. Sleeves of these thin waists sometimes are tucked in one cluster at the top, or in two, one being well down toward the waist. Swivel silks, ginghams and the heavy cotton cheviots are also made up into these waists, but the batistics seem to be the favorites this season. The light colors look pretty with white muslin collars and cutts trimmed with lace, and ecru batiste waists are trimmed up and down or across with innumerable frills of narrow Valenciennes lace. Another style has a yoke of ecru embroidery, with a frill of embroidery around the edge. Very handsome are the detted Swiss muslin waists, lined with silk and trimmed elaborately with lace and rib-bon. These usually have elbow sleeves and a wide collar of muslin, with yellow lace on the edge.

Flowers, both real and artificial, are to be worn this season in greater profusion than ever. Many of the new toques are made almost entirely of flowers, violets being the favorite. Large hats blossom out in pink-tinted and purple roses, with shaded green velvet leaves. Modest white garderias also are very much used. One very attractive green straw hat is trimmed with green and white tulle, white quills, and these white blossoms.

Hats are broad brimmed and trimmed

on each side with wire loops of face, two of flowered or chameleon ribben, and nodding plumes. Many of them are turned up high at the back. This effect is produced in a narrower flat-brimmed hat by a flaring fan-shaped bow of seveninch riobon at the back, with which plain brown satin ribbon and creamflowered ribbon are combined.

CORRELET FELTS OF JET.

few bodiecs more elegant than this cor selet bodice, with a felled fichu at the top. It looks its best when completed with sleeves gathered down to the wrist, with short puts at the top.

THE HUMAN FOOT.

A well-known English artist says that, "though women have no longer the tiny

"The average man's foot to-day is easily fitted with an eight and a half shoe; by the old scriptural rule of proportion, a man five feet nine inches in height should have a foot 111 inches long, or one-sixth of his height. His sandal, therefore, would have been equivalent in size to a 10½ or number 11

shoe.

"By these same rules, on which all the canons of good art with regard to the form are laid, a woman five feet eight inches in height would have a foot 10 inches long, and we guess that she would have whispered her demand to the shoemaker for a number six shoe, or possibly her vanity would have induced her to purchase a five and a half size, in which case she would have been limping before the week was out.

USEFUL RECIPE:

PAN ROAST IN CHAFING DISH.

moisten the toast, and serve.

CHICKEN A LA CREOLE.

Take a can of tomatoes, strain, adding sait, pepper, small piece of butter, curry powder and onion juice if desired. Put into the chafing dish and boil with a cupful of rice about five minutes. Add about a pint of cold chicken cut into square inch pieces. Heat thoroughly and serve at once.

FRUIT DIET.

for skin difficulties is a thorough course in fruit diet. A large variety of fruit at every meal seems to be the rule. Two oranges, ice cold and juicy, are eaten every morning before breakfast, and often the breakfast consists only of a second rule. A large variety of Irait at said reter mourning.

"I'll tell you what," suggested Thomas, "I'll get some charcoal down in the kitchen, and you can draw pictures on the wall." bowl of some delicate cereal, a So Peter set resolutely to work, and banana and a dish of berries. drew so many figures of men and women,

Half a lemon is served as the first course of the luncheon, and is that before long the walls were all covfollowed by a chop or egg, another barred with pictures. nana, a sliced pineapple or small fruits. Dinner is begun with half a grape fruit and ended with grapes, peaches or melons, according to the season, and oranges, ice cold, again, are eaten before retiring. A fruit diet is especially wholesome and appetizing during the early spring months, when lemon sherbet should be used as a substitute for water as often as agreeable to quench the thirst.

A DELICIOUS BEVERAGE.

When grapes are plentiful, a most deli-When grapes are plentiful, a most delicate and delightful beverage may be obtained by pressing the juice from the grapes. Little presses are to be had for the purpose. But many grapes are necessary to make this delicious drink. Thus treated, the useless seeds, skins and pulp are prevented from burdening and taxing the digestive apparatus, and nothing can be nicer than this fresh rich grape. can be nicer than this fresh, rich grape juice.—Womankind.

LADY FINGERS.

Separate the whites and yolks of six eggs and beat them thoroughly. Add to the yolks four ounces each of sifted flour and two gills of rosewater. Beat the mixture five minutes. Butter the baking tin, put the mixture in a funnelshaped bag and squeeze it out on the tin in the form of fingers. Dust a little sugar over them. Let them stand a few minutes to absorb the sugar and bake twenty minutes.

HOW TO MAKE A NEW SALAD.

A salad of celery and English walnuts is delicious to serve with a little dinner. out the celery into small pieces and mix with one-third of the quantity of English walnut meats broken in two and enough mayonnaise to moisten it well. Garnish with young, tender lettuce leaves, and serve.

HOME MATTERS.

To discover the presence of moths, and also to destroy them, place a lighted candle in a basin of water. The moths will be attracted by the flame, and will drop into the water. The burning of camphor, rum or sulphur will destroy in sects. The basin of water is always negative. cessary as a safeguard against fire. In that place a little iron pot, half filled with ashes, and the camphor or sulphur. Saturate this with alcohol and set it after. Have the room closed tightly while the smaking is gaing on

while the smoking is going on.

Cutwork plano scarfs, or valance of frieze, is handsomely ornamented by a bold arabesque border. One recently admired is of fawn color. The design consists of arabesque on a ground of bars, having a quarter-foil at every intersection. The bars are to be worked in plait (cross-bar) stitch. The plait stitch is aveguted with dark red fileselle stitch is executed with dark red filoselle silk and bordered with rows of gold thread, overcast with yellowsilk. The quarter-foils are outlined with gold thread and filled up with loose stitches in two shades of red. The arabesque is outlined also with heavy gold cord. When this is finished the frieze is cut away between the plait-siitch bars, and the valance or scarf lined with fawn

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

THE BOY BOARDER.

and fifty years ago, in fact—a little boy Deep corselet belts of all descriptions are much in vogue, and are of folded satin or lace, studded with jet and steel, or, again, t lain silk draped with jeweled or spangled chiffon or net. There are know, Perhaps he was waiting for the know, Perhaps he was waiting for know. Perhaps he was waiting for the butcher or the milkman, for he was a kitchen boy in the household of a rich and mighty cardinal. He was twelve years old, and his name was Thomas. Suddenly he felt a tap on his shoulder

which made him turn around, and he said with great astonishment: "What! Is that you Peter? What

"The human foot, as represented by the old sculptors, was considerably larger than the modern one. The primitive foot of all peoples whom we have any record of either in painting or statuary, was decidedly bigger than the foot of modern times.

"The average man's foot to-day is "What! Is that you Peter? What has brought you to Florence? And how are all the people in Cortona?"

"They're all well," answered Peter, who likewise was a boy of twelve. "But I've left them for good. I'm tired of taking care of sheep—stupid things! I want to be a painter. I've come to Florence to learn how. They say there's a school here where they teach people."

"But have you got any money?" asked Thomas.

ed Thomas.

"Not a penny." "Then you can't be a painter. You had much better taken service in the kitchen with me, here in the palace.
You will be sure of not starving to death, at least," said the sage Thomas.
"Do you get enough to eat?" asked

the other reflectively.
"Plenty. More than enough." "I don't want to take service, because I want to be a painter," said Peter. "But I'll tell you what we'll do. As you have more than you need to eat, you shall take me to board—on trust at first. and when I'm a grown-up painter I'll

settle the bill." "Agreed," said Thomas, after a moment's thought. "I can manage it. Come up stairs to the garret where I sleep, and I'll bring you some dinner by

So the two boys went up to the little coom among the chimney pots where Melt a tablespoonful of butter, and, as it creams, add a dozen large oysters, a half pint oyster liquor, salt and pepper. Cover and cook about ten minutes. Put the walls were beautifully whitewashed, six of the oysters on a thin slice of toast the food was good and plentiful, for when the tracks with a ufficient liquid to the form went down to the better and the form to the best plant and the form to the form to the best plant and the form to the form to the best plant and the form to the on a hot plate, with sufficient liquid to Thomas went down to the kitchen and foraged among the broken meats, he found the half of a mutton pie, which the who passed the intermediate were pupils woman should use Paine's Celery Comcook had carelessly thrown out.

could fly to the moon.
"So far, so good," said he, "but Thomas I can't be a painter without paper and pencil and brushes and color. Haven't you any money?"
"No." said Thomas despairingly,

and I don't know how to get any, for I The latest and most popular remedy shall receive no wages for three years."

or skin difficulties is a thorough course "Then I can't be a painter after all," said Peter mournfully.

At last, one happy day, Thomas came into possession of a small piece of silver money. Upon my word I don't know where he got it. But he was much too honest a boy to take money that did not belong to him, and so, I presume, he derived it from the sale of his "per quisites."

You may be sure there was joy in the little boarding-house up among the chimney pots, for now Peter could have pencil, paper and India rubber, and a few other things that artists need. Then he changed his way of life a little; he

Things went on this way for about two years. None of the servants knew that Thomas kept a boarder, or if they did know it they good naturedly shut their eyes. The cook used to remark sometimes that Thomas ate a good deal for a lad of hissize, and it was surprising

he didn't grow more.
One day the cardinal took it in his head to alter and repair his palace. He went all over the house in company with an architect, and poked into places he had never in all his life thought of before. At last he reached the garret, and as luck would have it stumbled right in-

to Thomas' boarding house.
"Why, how is this," cried the great cardinal vastly astonished at seeing the mean little room so beautifully decorated in charcoal. "Have we an artist among us? Who occupies this room?"
"The kitchen boy, Thomas, your Eminence?

"A kitchen boy! But so great a genius must not be neglected. Call the kitchen

boy, Thomas."

Thomas came up in fear and trembling. He never had been in the mighty cardinal's presence before. He looked at the charcoal drawings on the wall, then at the prelate's face, and his heart sank within him.

come of Peter?

"Don't send me away," he cried imploringly, falling on his knees. "I have nowhere to go, and Peter will starve—and he wants to be a painter so much!"

"Who is Peter?" asked the cardinal. "He is a boy from Cortona, who boards

cardinal.

did not come to his boarding house. One | Heart Review. Once upon a time—about two hundred ing was heard of him. At the end of

had asked permission of the monks to copy it, and they, charmed with his youth and great talent, had readily consented, and had lodged and nourished him all the time.

Thanks to the interest the cardinal took in him, Peter was admitted to the best school of painting in Florence. As for Thomas, he was given a post near the cardinal's person, and had masters to instruct him in all the learnings of the day.

Fifty years later, two old men lived Fifty years later, two old men lived together in one of the most beautiful houses in Florence. One of them was called Peter of Cortona, and people said of him: "He is the greatest painter of our time." The other was called Thomas, and all they said of him was: "Happy is the man who has him for a friend!" and he was the boy who took a boarder.—Oftholic Citizen.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

PROGRESS SHOWN BY THE REPORT OF THE PRESERVATION SOCIETY.

The eighteenth annual report of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language has just been issued, and the facts and statistics contained in it show conclusively that despite all obstacles continuous and uniform sucess has up

pared with 676 in 1834, and the number | medicines of the day proved useless. of schools in which Irish was taught | A resolve was at last made to give amounted to 59, as compared with 56 in Paine's Celery Compound a fair and 1895. The report says:

passed the intermediate examination in of Paine's Celery Compound effected a Irish amounted to 528, as compared with cure, and saved from death a wife and 489 in 1804, 389 in 1863, and 176 in 1892. mother who was thought incurable. A of the Christian Brothers' schools. The pound.
zeal and patriotism of the Christian Mrs. Peter enjoyed the mutton pie hugely, and told Thomas that he felt as if he Brothers in the promotion of the Irish John, N.B., writes thus: language deserves the gratitude of the nation. Disinterested labor and untiring devotion to the interests of the Irish have tried a great many preparations people, their language, literature and and dectors' prescriptions with little or history, have been among the principal no benefit. For the last six months I characteristics of the Christian Brothers.

> The state of the s Are You Nervous? Horsford's Acid Phosphate Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.

> Service of the servic

Their highest aim and object, like that of the "four masters," have always and everywhere been the glory of God and

the honor of Ireland. Another pleasing feature of this year's report, and one that gives practical and incontrovertible evidence of the firm hold the movement is gaining throughout the country, is the sale of the so ciety's books, which amounted to 7018 as compared with 6152 in 1894. This brings the total of elementary books printed and sold by the society to the present date of 128 521, without including the society's books printed and circulated in America."

The report teems with correspondence he changed his way of life a little; he went out early every morning and wandered about Florence, and everything he could find he drew, whether of pictures in the churches, or the fronts of the old palaces, or the statues in the public squares, or the outlines of the hills beyond the Arno, just as it happened.

Then when it became too dark to work any longer, Peter would go home to his boarding house, and find his dinner all nicely tucked away under the old straw bed, where landlord Thomas had put it, not so much to hide it as to keep it warm.

The report teems with correspondence between the energetic secretary of the society and Mr. J. J. MacSweeney, and persons from all parts of the world, but more particularly with Irish teachers, which points conclusively to the fact that the efforts of the society have been everywhere appreciated.—The Republic.

THE TIME FOR BUILDING Up the system is at this season. The cold weather has made unusual drains upon the vital forces. The blood has become impoverished and impure, and all the functions of the body suffer in conse-

the functions of the body suffer in consequence. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great builder, because it is the One True Blood Puritier and nerve tonic.

Hoop's Pills become the favorite cathartic with all who use them. All druggists. 25c.

A RED MAN'S INFLUENCE.

It would seem that the white man, on account of his superior advantages, should be the teacher of his red brother, but in the following incident the Indian sets the good example and teaches a much needed temperance lesson.

In the dense forests along the banks of the Black River in northern Michigan, foxes and wolves are numerous, and occasionally a bear or a deer may be

One day a sportsman, after a long chase, succeeded in shooting a deer, and as he was a long way up the river, he decided to call at the nearest Indian but and borrow a boat to take his game to Sheboygan. He found an Indian working in the woods peeling birch back, and, thinking to ingratiate himself, he drew from his pocket a flask of whisky. "Me no drink whisky," said the In-

"Thomas, you are no longer a kitchen boy," said the cardinal kindly.

Poor Thomas thought he was dismissed from service—and then what would be"Don't drink whisky?" asked t sportsman, in astonishment, "I though my red brothers all liked red whisky."
"Yes, me like it." said the Indian. "Don't drink whisky?" asked the sportsman, in astonishment, "Ithought

"Like it, and don't drink it?" exclaimed the sportsman. "If you like it, why not crink it?"

"Me like it and drink little; brother drink little, want more; bimeby heap drunk lnjun. Ugh! me no drink any," said the Indian.

The sportsman looked at the Indian, with me, and he drew those pictures on then at the whisky, and finally dashed the wall, and he will die if he cannot be the flask against a stone, breaking it a painter."

"Where is he now?" demanded the ground. He stood gazing at the broken flask awhile, and then told his errand "He is out, wandering about the streets to find something to draw. He goes out every day and comes back at get the deer into the boat, and took them night."

"When he returns to-night, Thomas, bring him to me," said the cardinat. Such genius as that should not be allow ed to live in a garret."

To Sheboygan. At parting the sports man grasped the red man's hand and said. "Thank you for your temperance lecture: I shull drink no mere." The Incian smiled, seated himself in the boat. But strange to say, that night Peter and rowed back to his hut .- Sacred

AL D. H. D.

Friends Thought the End Was Near.

Condition that Was Almost Helpless.

Failure Followed Failure

UNTIL PAINE'S CELERY COM-POUND WAS USED.

Mrs. Irvine Cured by the Great Medicine.

An Important Letter.

to the present attended the society's efforts."

The number of pupils who presented themselves for examination in Irish in realized the fact that she was nearing the schools of the national board the grave, and did not hesitate to expand the grave, and did not hesitate to expand the grave, and did not hesitate to expand the grave, and did not hesitate to expense their fears. Doctors and their present that passed amounted to 706, as comband the grave and the ordinary advertised

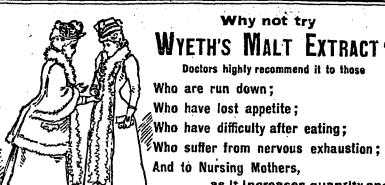
1895. The report says:

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from night watching and overwork. I was breaking down, and my friends said 'I was going fast to death.' I resolved to try Paine's Celery Compound, and used four bottles. My kidney trouble disappeared; nervousness and sleeplessness are troubles of the past, and my general health is greatly improved. In a word, I am ented and I wish you to a word. I am cured, and I wish you to publish this for the benefit of others."



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" XIR for attentions of the threat and hings and that I am perfectly satis-"the field with its use. I recommend it therefore cordially to Paysicians for diseases of the respiratory "organs."

V. J. E. BROUILLET, M. D., V.C.M.

Kamouraka, June 10th 1885. "I can recommend PECTORAI:
"BALSAMIC ELLXIR, the comp-* sition of which has been made

inedy for Pulmonary Catarch, Bron-" chitis or Colds with no fever." L. J. V. CLAIROUX, M. D.

Montreal, March 27th 1889.

"known to me, as an excellent le

L. ROBITALLE, Feq. Chemist.

"Having been made acquainted with the composition of PECTO-RALBALSAMICELIXIE, I think

- it my duty to recommend it as an

N. FAFARD, M. D. Figs of chemistry as Laudi University. Montreal, March 27th 1889.

excellent remedy for Land Affine

- "I have used your ELIXIR ar " find it excellent for BRONCHIA." DISEASES. I intend employing
- " it in my practice in preference to " all other preparations, because it " always gives perfect satisfaction."

DR. J. ETHIER. L'Epiphanie, February 8th1889.

"I have used with access the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIE " in the different cases for which " " is recommended and it is with " pleasure that I recommend it "c

Lack of space obliges us to omit several other flattering testimonies

" he public." Z. LAROCHE, M D Montreal, March 27th 1889

from well known physicians.

For sale everywhere in 25 and 50 cts. bottles.

WALTER KAVANAGH

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

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Estate, Dannaged Goods and Gonoral Morchandisc respectfully solicited. Advances
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Kindling, \$2.00. Out Maple, \$2.50. Tamarac
Blacks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stove longths—
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One Engine, in good order, 7 H.P. Ap-

ply at TRUE WITNESS office, 253 St. James street

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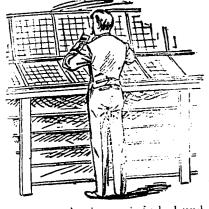
A TYPO'S RELEASE.

FROM THE AWFUL SUFFERINGS OF RHEUMATISM.

THE CASE OF E. P. ROBBINS OF WELLAND - A SUFFERER FOR SEVENTEEN YEARS—HIS CASE RESISTED THE TREATMENT OF THE BEST HOSPITALS AND HE HAD BECOME A PHYSICAL WRECK-HIS WONDERFUL RE-LEASE.

From the Welland Telegraph.

The world to-day is both commercially and scientifically inclined towards system, and news like everything else is gathered systematically. Every newspaper has its staif of reporters to observe and collect the news of its particular locality or district. For some time past a reporter of the Welland Telegraph has been watching the development of a treatment for a serious case of rheumatism on one of the employees of that institution. About eighteen years ago, Mr. E. P. Robbins, while at work in the Telegraph printing office, was suddenly seized with sharp pains all over the hody, accompanied by extreme swellings. He reached home, but a short distance from the office, with difficulty, and on the doctor being called he pronounced it inflammatory rheumatism.



For seven weeks he raid in bed under the care of the best physician, and at different American cities, sometimes in | School. good health and again unable to get out of bed, until in 1888 he finally settled in New York. Here, for about two years, he followed his occupation with comparatively little sickness, when he suffered a severe attack which lest him. initil a few months ago, a martyr to that kaleidoscopic disease. Mr. Rob bins recovered somewhat after weeks of idleness and went back to the types, but again and again he was laid up, working only about six days a month. Gradually he grew worse, and almost discouraged entered the Sisters hospital. After spending many weary months within its walls he was discharged with the awind verdict "incurable." More from a sense of duty than with hope he tried other hospitals in the city but with the same result, and resigned to his fate he lett for his old home, where he arrived in February, 1893, a crippled resemblance of his former self, and was passed unrecognized by his former James W. Robbins, he was bed-ridden until the summer, and then during the the aid of a spiked cane for a few minutes at a time. When the cold weather approached, however, he was note that this satisfactory condition of the transfer condition of the warm days was able to walk about with again confined to the house. Pink Pills thin , ight long continue. were frequently recommended to Mr. Robbins, and in December last he starthas long since been discarded and "Ed" | plary." is one of the happiest, jolliest employees in the office. Mr. R bbins is well known in the county and indeed throughout the whole district, and although, as he says, he has not got the strength of Hercules yet, Pink Pills have given him for a trifling cost the relief he spent hundreds of dollars in vain trying to secure. He considers the disease completely out of his system and can cut and sheep well. two essential points to good health. Mr. Robbins strongly recommends this wonderful medicine to other sufferers.
Dr. Williams' Pink Pills strike at the

root of the disease, driving it from the system and restoring the patient to health and strength. In cases of paralysis, spinal troubles, locomotor ataxia. sciatica, rheumatism, crysipelas, scrofulous troubles, etc., these are superior to all other treatment. They are also a specific for the troubles which make the lives of so many women a burden, and speedily restore the rich glow of health to sallow cheeks. Men broken down by over work, worry or excess, will find in Pink Pills a certain cure.

Sold by all dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont., or Schenger ectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and

PRIEST REPRESENTATIVE.

A MICHIGAN DISTRICT WAS ONCE REPRESENT-ED IN CONGRESS.

It is a little curious and interesting, a most vigorous protest of the placing of goods when standard and well-known a statue clad in priestly robes in the brands are asked for. Capitol of the United States, should have presented Michigan on the floor of Congress 70 years ago, and is said to have been the only Catholic priest ever elected to Congress More than that, he is said to have worm his closical rather than the Diamond Dyes are retailed at the

tion of the constitution which says that the members of Congress "shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same," which caused his prison doors to swing open.

He had, in the performance of his duties as a priest, had occasion to excommunicate one of his members for a divorce and a re-marriage, and that member, bringing suit against him for defamation of character, obtained a verdict of \$1,000 fine. Father Richard being unable to pay the money, was imprisoned in the common jail at Detroit. Having been elected to Congress, the authorities found themselves, unable to retain custody of him, after the time arrived for him to leave for Washington to attend the sessions of the Congress to which he was elected.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

John Burke, J.P., a well known Belfast Catholic, has been appointed Consular Agent for the King of Italy at that

Queen Victoria has approved of the appointment of the Rt. Hon. The O'Conor Don to be Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of County Roscommon.

The death occurred on March 5 at St. Vincent's Hospital, Cork, of Mrs. Catherine Darcy of Knocklishen. She was the mother of Father Darcy, Vincentian, Cork, and Stanislaus Darcy, of Lismore, Australia. She was seventy-seven years old.

Patrick Grogan, an extensive dealer in the cross channel eattle trade, died after a few days' ithness at the Green, Birr, on | in the back. March 6. A sad coincidence in connection with his death is that his brother lames, who until lately was another extensive dealer in stock, predeceased him by only a few hours, dying in the adjoining street.

Among those whose answering at the July examinations of 1895 was of such a satisfactory character as to entitle them the end of that time he was again able to be registered as competent to teach to resume his duties. During the next lrish and to earn results fees for the profew years he was subject to frequent neiency of their pupils in the Irish tanrlight attacks, and finally thought a change of location might be beneficial. With this idea Mr. Robbins visited the different American cities, sometimes in the location of the Valley National life and American cities, sometimes in the location of the Valley National

> Bishop Brown, of Ferns, ordained on March 8, to the dignity of priesthood, the Rev. Pierce Power, son of Patrick Power of Ballycullane, New Ross, in the chapel attached to St. Peter's College Wexford, of which Father Power was formerly a student. For the past six years he pursued his ecclestastical studies in the College of Irish Nobles. Salamanca.

> Steps are being taken in Omiga to chtertain Mgr. McNamee at a public bare just. All classes have joined in the movement, and at a preliminary meet ing Dr. J. E. C. Thompson, on benait of the Protestants of the town said they telt prend of the honor which had recently been conferred upon Father Me-Namee, viz., his appointment as Domes-tic Prelate of the Papal Household.

The Spring Assizes for the county were pened in Enniskillen, on the loth u.t. Justice Madden, aldressing the grant [friends. Here in the house of his father. Jury, said that he had to inform them 52e to 53e. James W. Robbins, he was bed-ridden that bills would be presented to them in data. six cases. This was not a very large quacity and quantity.

number, having regard to the extent and sizes,--We quote Timothy seed \$2.00 number, having regard to the extent and

As the Wateriord City Court on March 11, Judge O'Brien said to the grand pary; ed to take them. The first box was unnoticeable, but the second produced a you, and they are ire from all difficulty slight change for the better. More were in point of fact and in point of law. I rethen taken and the improvement was joice-I much rejoice-that your ancient daily hailed with joy by his friends, eity continues to enjoy that remarkable The rheumatism slowly but surely left immunity from crime which distinand has not since returned. In March | guished it on the occasion of my last last Mr. Robbins was once more at work | pudicial visit to Waterford. The moral and has not lost a day since; the cane position of this city is certainly exem

At the opening of the Spring Assizes for the county, recently, Judge Barry said to the grand jury: "I am pleased indeed to congrandate you on the very eaceable and orderly state of the County lavan. There are five cases to go before you, none of which call for any special remark from me. They are all of the rdinary class of eases to be found everywhere, viz., four assaults, and one of larechy. I trust that your county will long remain so peaceable."

Cootchiii has lest a noble-hearted citizen by the death of Philip Carney, J. P. A correspondent of the Anglo Celt wrote of him: "Realizing in the follest a principle too often forgotten, that propcrty has its duties as well as its rights. he made the evil system of landlordism less burdensome to his tenantry; as magistrate for the Counties of Cavan and Monaghan he invariably, on the bench, tempered justice with mercy; while his donations for charitable and other useful purposes were worthy of his great wealth, public spirit and generous

DISHONEST MEN.

substitutes alleged to be "just as good." | They Often Recommend Worthless Goods to Buyers.

> There are many dishonest men in business. Their first and last thoughts

are in the direction of big profits. These dishonest dealers, regardless of says the Chicago Inter-Ocean, that the the interests of their customers, seize State of Michigan, from which comes every opportunity to substitute poor

To a very large extent, these dishonest been the only community in the history of the country to be represented in Congress by a Catholic priest. Gabriel Richard, a French Catholic priest, represented Michigan and the fluoristic Congress of the public when the celebrated Diamond Dyes are asked for Congress of the fluoristic Congress of the public when the celebrated Diamond Dyes are asked for Congress of the fluoristic Congress of the public when the celebrated Diamond Dyes are asked for Congress of the fluoristic
ed to Congress More than that, he is said to have worn his clerical garb on same price as the worthless dyes—ten the floor of Congress, though this state cents per package. The Diamond will ment is traditional, and not supported give you complete satisfaction, but the by any accessible record so far as known. One curious and interesting feature of his comparational history is feature of his congressional history is dealer does not keep the Diamond Dyes, the fact that he was in prison at the send your order to us, and we will mail time of his election, and that it was his the dyes to you. Wells & Richardson Co., election and the application of that sec- | Montreal.



DYNAMITER RELEASED

M'CULLOUGH WOULD HAVE DIED IF CONFINED

LONDON, April 5.-The dynamiter Mc-Cullough, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for connection with the plot which resulted in the destruction of part of the Tradeston Gas Works in 1883, has been released from Portland Prison, the physicians certif ing that his death would result shortly if he were longer confined. McCullough states that several of the dynamiters confined in Portland Prison have become weakminded. Daly, he says, is quite gray, and is utterly broken down. As an instance of the treatment accorded hin., he declares that when he entered the Pontonville prison, before the was taken to Portland, an officer asked him what his sentence was. He replied that he had been condemned to life imprison-ment. The officer responded: "That won't take you long," and kicked him

COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

FLOUR.-Spring Patent, 84,10 to 4,20, Winter Patent, \$4.10 to \$4.20. Straight Roller, \$5.75 to \$3.90. Manitoba Strong Bakers, best brands, \$3.80 to \$3.90, Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.35 to \$3.85. Straight Rollers, bags \$1.80 to \$1.90.

OATMEAL -Rolled and granulated \$2.95 to \$3.10; standard \$2.90 to \$3.05. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.45 to \$1.50, and standard at \$1.40 to \$1,50. Pot barley \$4,25 in bbls and \$2.00 in bags, and spiit peas \$3,50.

Wheat,-Feed wheat brings about 49c to 50c. One or two round lots of Manitoba No. Thar I have sold at Fort William at 64e for spring shipment. In Ontario the wheat is not coming out as expected. Biax, Erc.-Prices lower at \$11 to \$14.25

for Ontario, and \$13,50 for Munitoba. Milllings \$12 to \$15 as to grade, and Modiffie \$19,00 to \$21,00 as to grade.

17 As. -- The market is quiet and none We quote 58c to 59c aff att. Oblis.--The mark t is quiet but steady at the to thee for No.2 waite Quebec oats. No 2 Ont, no white cannot be brought in anti-de at the above rates. Two cars No. 3 s. del at 28 jec.

Durary, -Prices ranging from 50c to 52,c. Feed bariey quoted at 361c to

BICKWHEAT.-There has been some business for export at 33e to 40e. HYE .-- Market quiet and nominal at

of M.T.-Market quiet at 70c to 80c as to

PROVISIONS.

Ponk, LAno, &c .- Canada short ere perk, per barrel, \$13,25 to \$14.50. umda thin mess, per ldt, \$12 00 to \$13; Hems, per log 81 to be: Lard pure le pars, perth. Tie to Ser Lard, compound ing als per lb., 5;c to 6;c. Bacon, per lb. be to 10c; Shoulders, per lb., 7c to 7½cc

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.-We quote: Creamery 20c orther Eastern Townships, 17c to 21c. Western, 12c to 14c. For single tubs of selected le may be

Rom Burren.--Hall barrels continue fair at 15½c to 16c. Baskets 45½c to 16c for choice. Medium to good in tubs and half oarrels High to bec. Cherse-Finest Western, 84c to 84c.

Finest Eastern, Se to Sie; Summer goods, 74e to 73e; Liverpool cable 42s.

COUNTRY PRODUCE Eass-Lots of 25 to 50 cases, 14c to 15c

one lot of 50 cases being placed at 13½c. The market closes firm at 14½c to 15c in

Hoxey.-Prices are quoted at 7c to 8c for white extracted. Dark 6c to 7c as to quality. White comb honey 12e to 14e. and dark at 10c to 12c. There have been sales of dark extracted at 6e to 6½c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS. - We quote :-Syrup sold at 85c and sugar at 81c to 9c. Bears.—Hand-picked pea beans \$1.00 to \$1.05 for round lots and \$1.10 to \$1.15 for smaller quantities. Common kinds

Soc to 95c in a jobbing way.

Baled Hay—No. 1 selling on track here at \$13.00 to \$00.00, and No. 2 at \$12.50. At country points \$12.00 to 60.00 is quoted for No. 1, and business is reported at \$11.50 for No. 1

Hors.—Market dull at 6c to 8c for good to choice. Fair 5c, and old olds at 11c to 21c.
TALLOW.—Market unchanged at 41c to 51c as to quality and size of lot.

FISH AND OILS.

Fresh Fish.—Fresh haddock 24c to 34c per lb. Fresh herring 40c to 65c. White lish 7le per lb. Dore 7c per lb. Pike 4c

SALT FISH .- Market quiet. Dry cod \$3.50 to \$4, and green cod at \$3.50 to \$4.00 for No.1; and large \$5.50. Cape Breton herring steady at \$3.25 to \$3.50, and shore \$2.75 to \$3.00. Salmon \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$12.00 to \$13.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$11.00 to \$12.00. Sea trout \$5.00 to \$6.00. No. 1 mackerel at \$18.50.

SMOKED FISH.—Smoked haddies scarce. Haddock 7c to Sc; bloaters 80c to 90c per box; smoked herrings 7c to 9c per

CANNED FISH.-Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25, and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case. Ous.—Seal oil 421e to 45c. Newfoundland cod oil 35c to 36c. Cod liver oil \$1.10 to \$1.30 for ordinary, and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for Norway.

FRUITS.

The fruit trade are up to the eyes in work, shipping orders to the country for the Easter holidays. The first car load ef New Januaica oranges is expected here next week and will be put up for auction. In Valencia oranges there is no 714s to be had, a few jumbo boxes of 420s are \$6 to \$8 per loox. Blood oranges are selling freely. Canfornia oranges are also booked irrely. The first car load of bananas is due to arrive this week.

APPLES: \$2.00 to \$2.75 per bbl; Fancy \$3,50 to \$4.00 per bbl; Fameuse, \$2,50 to \$1.00 per bbl; Dried, 3½e to 5½e per lb; Evaporated, 5½e to 6½e per lb.

Or yydes, -Jamaica, \$10,00 to \$10,50 per bb!; Valencia, new stock \$4.75 to \$5; do. new stock 714s, \$5.50; Messina old stock, 2008 & 1008 \$2.00 to \$2.50; ir shistock, \$2.75 to \$3.50; Fancy, 160s, \$3.50 to \$3.75; Biocd, 2008, 85 per box: Calif navel frosted, 8150 to 8250; Cadi free from (rost, 83.50 to \$1.50.

Lemons, -- \$2,25 to \$3.00; Extra fancy, \$3 25 to \$3.50.

Tangeran's.—\$1.50 to \$5.00 per box. Bananas. -\$2,50 to \$3,00 per bunch. Tomators - \$4 to \$1.50 per carrier. Campornia Pears, -- \$5 00 to \$5.50. Pineapples-25c to 35c as to size. STRAWBERRIES .- 50c to 60c per qt. box. Cranberries.—31 per bushel box. Dates. - 1|c to 5c per lb.

Figs. --9e to 10e per lb; fancy, 13e to 17c per Ib.

PRUNES.-Bosnia, 6c to 6kc per 1b; French 5 to per lb; Calif, 10c ib.; Silver He to Be per lb. COCOANUTS.--Fancy, firsts, \$4.00 to \$5.00

per 100. WALNUTS.—New Grenoble, 11c to 11hc per Ib.

Brazil. He per fb. Almonos--Hige to 12c per ib. Firmurs-7e to 7le per lb. PEANUTS-7c to 9c per lb.

CHESTNUTS-Italian, 10c per lb; French, Oc per 1b. Potatoes,-Jobbing lots, 40c per

bag; on track, 30c per bag; do. sweet 86,00 to \$6,25 per bbl; Hayana, n.w. 87.50 per bld. Oxfoxs.—Spanish, 50e per crate;

red. \$2.50 per bbt; large sack, \$1.75 to \$2.00; yellow, \$1.60 to \$2.00 per libl. MALAGA GRAPES -- \$1 to Solon per keg. Cannagis -- New, \$1 00 per crate. LETRUCE -B ston 80 to \$1.00 per doz.

ast: Men turn semersaults on horse Coax, -Market eniet at 44c to 45c, back, I suppose before long we'll see the residence is the second of the residence of the second in the second

Monama: But, Flora, how do you know that this young man loves you? Has he too, you so? Flora: Oa no, mamma. that it you could only see the way he solls at me when I am not looking at

A Stinging Rebuke. - "Prisoner, you are charged with being drunk and disorderly. Are you guilty or not guilty?"
"Itaat's what you're paid to find out; I ain't going to help yer."

Mrs. Knervz rang the bell for the domestic. "Norah," she said when the kitchen lady appeared. "Fill feed the amory myself after this. The doctor says I must take more exercise."

@#•@=# Break Up a Cold in Time 🍨 BY USING The Quick Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRON-CHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.

Mas. Joseph Korwick, of 6 i Soran, en Ave., Toronto, writes:

"Pyny, Peeteral has never tolled to care my timbren of croupatter a few doses. It cuted myself of a long-standing cough after several other remon's had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough care for my faulty. I peder it to any other medicine for coughs, compor houseness."

II O. Rappour. H. O. BARBOUR, of Little Rocher, N.B., writes:

"As a cure for couchs Pyny-Pectoral is the lest selling mechanic I have; my cus-tomers will have no other." Large Bottle, 25 Cts.

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ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA. UUI ... Try a Pound.

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compound, light spreading, Silverplatted Corrugated values redicture. The most period light spread and oil. Oatslugue and price list free.

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TRY A BOTTLE OFGRAY'S EFFERVESCING..... Bromide of Soda and Caffeine Calms the nerves and removes headache.

Students, bon-vivants and neuralgic people was find it invaluable. 50 Cents Bottle.

HENRY R. GRAY, - Chemist 122 St. Lawrence Main Street P S -A large assortment of fashionable per fumery and toilet soaps always on hand.



tweethed with sores on head and tegs. sade." In a very short time the perfectly well, Mrs. Hollzwas, Crediton

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, 1 DISTRICT OF MONUREAL A IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marie Li e , of the City and District of Montreal, has tels day taken an oction against her husbond. Andre Lefchvie, tracter, of the sum plan, for a separation as to prop-

Montreal, 14th February, 1806. ROBIOCUX, GEOFFRIUN & CHENEVERT,

Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, Control of Monthly No. 1940.

SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Anna Donogh is, or the City and District of Montieth, wite of Oear Albert Willie, manufacturing turber, and trader, of the same place, judicially authorized as the consister between by order of the Homonaide Mt. Justice Tart, one of driver of the Honorance Williams and a survey of the dudge of this Honorance Court, granted this day. Plaintiff: vs. the said Ocar Albert Willie, Defendant.

As achieved for separation as to properly has been instituted in this cause, this tenth day of March.

instant Montreal, March Join, 1896, JUDAH BRANCHAUD & KAVANAGII,

WHEN:DOUBT

ENGRAVING LITROGRAPHING PRINTING

AND STATIONERY 169 St. James St.

Is all You Need

WITH OUR NEW Refrigerators!

You see, we are careful to put good work into them. And then, they are so cheap.

G. W. REED, 785 Craig St. We have a few old size, that we are selling treen 8400 up.

Montreal, 16 March, 1896. The "Catholic Order of Foresters,"

having its principal place of business in the City of Chicago, gives notice that they will apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be authorized to carry on business in the Province according to Chapter 34 of 59 Victoria Province of Quebec.

The Order of the "Union Fraternal League" Having its principal place of business in the City of Boston, Mass., gives notice that they will apply

ot the Lieutenant-Governor in Coun il to be authorized to carry on business in the Province of Quebec, according to Chapter 31 of 59 Victoria of the Province of Onebec. Montreal, 31st of March, 1896.

Grocers and Privision Merchants, 2793 ST. CATHERINE Street. MONTREAL.

Special attention given to stock of Tea, Coffee, Putter, etc. Orders promptly attended to.
Telephone number, 3810.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.



NOTICE is hereby given that the water will be let out of the Lachine Canal on MONDAY the Ern APRIL next, and will only be readmitted about the 1st of May.

By order.

ERNEST MARCEAU.

Nupt'g. Engineer.

Superintending Profineer's Office.

Superintending Engineer's Office, Montreal, 23rd March, 1896.

GRANDIRUNK RAILWAY.

Excursions

Societies should make early application for their summer excursions, as the choice dates for Otterburn Park, Clark's Island, Valleyfield, Ormstown, Iberville, Rouse's Point, etc., are being rapidly secured. For rates and .full particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 143 St James St., or to D. O. Pease, District Passenger Agent, Bonaventure station.



Roston, \$9,00 a.m., *8,20 p.m. Portland, 9,00 a.m., \$8,20 p.m. New Yark, \$8,40 a.m., \$8,125 p.m. Toronto, Detroit, Chicago, \$8,25 a.m., *89,00 p.m. St. Paul, Minneapolis, \$9,10 p.m. Winnipeg and Vancouver, \$9,50 a.m Ste, Anne's, Vancouver, \$9,50 a.m Ste, Anne's, Vancouver, \$9,50 a.m ab,20 p.m., *9,00 p.m. St., Johnses \$9,00 a.m., \$1,25 p.m., *88,20 p.m., \$18,40 b to m.

p. m., Newport - 89 a. m., 4.05 p.m., *88 20 p.m. Halifax, N.S., St. dohn, N.B., etc., 188 40 p.m., Sherbrooke 4.0 p.m., and *88,10 a.m., 2.00 p.m., teanbarnots and Vaileyfield, 8.10 a.m., 2.00 p.m., *81.25 p.m. Hudson, Rigand and Point Fortune, 21.45 p.m., a 5.20 p.m.,

Leave Dalbousic Square Station for

(bady) (p.1) (Dady) (veep) Saturdays, 'Bun daily, Sunday included, Other trains week days only unless drown, "Particl and domning cars, '7 Saturdays only, Sunday only (arExcept Saturday) and

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Money to Lend! So. 8, FOURTH FLOOR.

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(Formerly Domesty & Domesty, I Advocates : and : Barristers, 180 ST. JAMES STREET. Para and District Rank Building.

JUDGE M. DCKERTY. CONSULTING COUNSEL,

His, & Fourth Has -- Sarings Bank Chambers.

Евтанизить (1864) C. O'BEIEN,

frome, Sign and Decorative Painter_ PLAIN AND DECORATIV PAPER HANCER. Whitewashir cand Tinting, Allorderspromptly attended to, Terms moderate.



BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US.

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BY ANNA T. SADLIER, IN THE AVE MARIA.

HAT!" cried Ma'am Bour "Fifty cents a bushel for those apples the pick of the orchard not a windfall among them; and twenty cents a gallon for my plums! Oh, if my husband were here and he be told that, you should see! Ah! sooner will I sell my orchard, as I did last year. The man from the North comes here this

Good Ma'am Bourgeois was a stout, dark woman, florid of aspect, shrewish of tongue, and inclined, as the neighbors said, to get two cents for her one when-ever such a bargain seemed possible. City people who came to spend the summer at the mountain were her particular prey. Not that Ma'am Bourgeois was dishonest. She would have scrupulously returned, even at much inconvenience to herself, a penny too much in the change; she would not have given short measure by so much as a single plum. But business was business, and these rich folk who came a summering should be made to help their poorer brethren of the country through the win-"They expect to get the country products for less than the dust of their city streets," was a favorite expression of hers, the while she did what in her by to make such aspiration of theirs very difficult of realization.

The woman had married late in life. and was not a little proud of her newly acquired title as well as the possession which it involved. Her husband was a lay figure used on a variety of occasions: a stalking horse for threats, promises, and unfulfilled contracts. Her neighbors, who still described her as "the old maid," thus keeping in mind the catastrophe she had escaped, and who stood not a little in awe of her verbal capabilities, declared—sub rosa, of course,—that she had captured "handsome Joe" Bour-

geois almost by main force.

In this, however, they did her a great injustice; for Joe, a sweet-tempered young man, of little force of character, had been attracted by her precisely opposite qualities. His kindness of heart and gentleness were proverbial; one glance at his face made void all the threats so freely uttered in his name. Ma'am, indeed, might take summary measures,—Joe never would. Joe's mother often declared that her son had tempted Providence by marrying one clearly destined for the single state by her very inequalities of temper. Perhaps Joe had come to think so himself, but he never said it. One of his qualities was a wise reticence. Yet in this respect he had, as his neighbors quaintly put it, the defects of his qualities." He carried it to an extreme in dealing with his hottempered, passionate wife.

So, as they stood together that noon-day in the orehard, after Ma'am Bourgeois had driven away the "thievish' city folk, Joe heard in silence the long narrative of the morning's events. The sun touched with a peculiar mellow richness the trees of the orehard; many bending low with ripe, red plums or age, the wasted lives of the orchard rim e. colony. There was a bracing autumnal sharpness in the air. Poor Joe was more conscious of the biting properties of his wife's tongue.

"Yes, you stand there gaping at these fine folk and talking smooth to them, as if you didn't own the shoes you stand

Joe looked down reflectively at the articles mentioned. It was clearly a subterfuge, and tailed to deceive his irate better half.

"No wonder, indeed, you can't meet my eyes," she continued, "with your lazy, incorrigible ways, and no standing

it," muttered Joe, in a forlorn hope of

flattery.
"I—I who am capable of it! And who

is to thank but the mercy of God for that? I who married you out of sheer There might be truth in this; Joe did

not know. She had been well on the shady side of thirty-five, so she must have known her own motives. Joe sighed, perhaps deploring so great an excess of altruism in her. The sigh was fuel to the flame. It touched the quick, sensitive pride and the deep seated devotion which lay concealed under the fire and tow of the woman's nature. She knew what he meant; he was regretting that he had married her; that he had not sought out a younger woman. Had she put his thought in words, she might have roused his slow nature into honest speech. But she chose the

opposite tack.
"And to think that I am tied for life to a good-for-nothing.—an idle, helpless vagabond! I wish I were dead; I wish I had never been born; I wish I had never

laid eyes on you? Joe, who might have reminded her that he had sought her out in pre-crence to all others, and had loved her for the very strength she was now using as a whip to lash him, was simply speech-less in presence of a disaster which met him so unexpectedly. That Malvina had her "ways" he knew; that she had to be "managed" was also true; but that she repensed of having married him and felt an decade him and felt so deeply unhappy as this was quite another matter. There was no way out of it. It would have to go on, until death, heralded by the ringing of the cure's bell, should come to their gate. Divorce, separation—all those greater evils by which in the world outside people seck to overcome the less. were unknown to the philosophy of life which faith had made the rule of this mountain village. Joe's slow nature being aroused, was capable of definite

"I will keep out of her way as much as I can," he thought; but aloud he simply remarked: "It grows late, -1 must

Ma'am Bourgeois looked after her hus-

the full blaze of the noon sun. Perhaps she noticed the strange tone in his voice, the decision in his manner, as well as the fact that he left her there alone, and, without one backward glance, pursued his way to the barn. Possibly she had a realization that a new era had dawned; that she had stepped over one of those boundary lines traced out in every life. She walked slowly down and watched Joe ride away on a load of hay, with a sense she could not have expressed of widening distance between them. She saw the wagon reach the turn in the road where stood the red house, precluding further observation; and noted the wisps

of hay failen from the wagon, tossed about by the autumn wind. She went slowly in and set herself resolutely to ironing the linen which Joe, in deference to village etiquette, wore on Sundays at High Mass. Her vigorous hand straightened out each crease and fold, and brought a glossy smooth; es; to the whole. She could not guess that Joe would not wear that linen upon the Sunday following or for many Sundays to come. It was then Tuesday, and by Thursday he had announced to her that he meant to go "shantying." A cold chill struck Malvina at the word Many men did this as a means of support during the winter; but Joe had never done so, nor did their present circumstances require it. Besides. was it not too early in the season? She saw presently that Joe had his mind made up; that here was a case where argument was useless. The same feeling same upon her that had been so strong when she watched him pass the red house on the load of hay. She prepared what he needed, however, in unwonted silence; and laid the linen she had roned upon that memorable afternoon deep down in an under drawer of the

After Joe had gone Ma'am Bourgeois' outbreaks of temper were perhaps less noticeable, but her voice was harsher and her brow more towering. There was fierce and bitter resentment in her reast, she knew not against what or whom, with almost intolerable pain at her heart. Joe repented his marriage; er presence had become irksome to him; whereas Joe had gone away with the simple desire to relieve her by his absence.

The neighbors, who had no inkling of the cause, gossiped, of course, about the event. Many declared that their predicions had been verified, as was natural; and that Joe had made the mistake of

his life in marrying "the old maid." "He should have left her to comb St. Catherine's tresses," remarked Ma'am ficulet, spitefully; but, then, as every-body knew. Ma'am Goulet had three marriageable daughters, any one of whom would have smiled upon "hand-

Malvina, who was a capital housewife, had the stone house, where she and her husband had taken up their dwelling, always in apple pie order; and Joe, out in the shanties through that long winter following, thought often of the warm kitchen, with its great double stove, and Malvina spinning in the cerner. She was never idle. Joe had often admired her ceaseless, restless activity, which to have done if such were to happen." went so well with her glowing health and fine physical developments.

Malvina, during Joe's absence, made no confidantes, but went her own way liked the match, and who stood in awe of her dark browed daughter-in law, sad a mistake had been her son's mar-

a mistake which can not b restified now," the Curé had said, darkness, set herself to write a letter. sharply in answer to this remark; "but She was not as expert with the pen as it may grow worse with talking about it. with her household implements. She Let other people keep out of it, and the trimmed and lighted the lamp, and cloud must wear itself away. They have the grace datat which came with the Sacrament, and that must make all sheet of paper.

right." "However, the Curé, who was a shrewd man and well versed in human nature, made up his mind as to the state of affairs, and determined to have a talk with Ma'am Bourgeois. He drove up to have felt if, instead of weeks, it had been the door one snowy day; and Malvina, up for your rights."

"You are so much more capable of sent the door one snow day; and marking, though not much pleased to see him, though not much pleased to see him, sent the boy to take round the Cure's home and sleigh. She assisted him herself to remove his shaggy coat of buffalo skin_ with merely a stolid-

"Bon jour, Monsieur le Curé!"

"Bon jour, mon enfiant .- bon jour!" Herubbed his hands as he came into the genial warmth of the kitchen. 'You are well here, my child, -very well," he

"Oh, yes, Monsieur le Curé!" Malvina responded, indifferently.
"And our good Joe-how goes it with

him? 'Tis a pity he should be away from such a home." Malvina made no reply. Her face, set hard, had no expression in it. She beat with her right hand upon the table as

the Curé continued : "An excellent boy, that Joe; and it is I, who have known him since childhood.

thatsays so. There was a slight change in the poor woman's face, and the Curé noted

"A true heart," he went on, quickly. "His mother and his wife, that is all." "His mother, soit." Malvina blurted

out; but his wife,—oh, pour ca!"
"You jest, my child," replied the Curé, in gravetones; "and it is not well. You know when Christians, Catholics des bons Catholiques aussi-are married, that is serious. They do not jest

"That is the worst thing, Monsieur le Cure; with us it is forever."

The Curé arose and stood looking at her solemnly. "My poor child!" he said,—"my poor, poor child!"

Haclit been one of the neighbors in conversation with Ma'am Bourgeois, her remark would have been held as scandalous, and have been repeated to the four winds. But the Curé looked deeper. It was the bitterness, he knew, of a suffering human heart. The sympathy of his look and words had indeed a marvellous effect. Malvina laid her head upon the table and sobbed aloud. The Curé let he alone for a few moments, then he said

"When I came to this parish you were said:
"I thought that you repented of have but a little child. It was I who gave you your First Communion. Tell me what ing married an old maid." is this grief? I have guessed that all is "And it is I who thought you were band curiously as he strode away, over not well between Joe and you. Instead sorry for having chosen a good-for-noth-the grass-grown paths of the orchard, in of seeking help where it was to be found,

you have stayed away from Church and from the Sacraments when you most needed both.'

Malvina had nothing to say. Her head remained bent upon the table, though the storm of grief had passed.
"Malvina," the Curé continued, "I will not talk to you of duty, or of what has been wrong in your conduct."

"Wrong, Monsieur le Curé!" cried Malvina, raising her head. "I, who have done my duty,-who have worked carly and late; who have kept this house as you see it; who have spun and sewed and washed and tended the cattle-

"And have had always, which is the more important," interposed the Curc, "a smile and a kind word for poor

Malvina ignored the remark, though the blood mounted hotly to her face. "And Joe, who wanders here and there," she went on passionately "be-

cause he has married an old maid and is tired of his bargain!" "Malvina," said the Curé sternly, "do

you dare to speak like that when God has been so good to you? Why, it was but this very summer Joe said to me: "I am a happy man; I have my mother spared to me and a good wife. I want no more.

Malvina listened with curiously varied emotions. No one in the parish would have dared to broach the subject to her; no one but the Curé could have done it effectually. The habit of a life is not easily set aside, and respect for Monsieur le Curé had grown with her growth. His word in the village was always the word of wisdom, an authority without appeal. And Joe had spoken thus to the Curé,— Joe, whom she had driven away by her harsh words!

"Malvina," continued the Curé sol emnly, "what if some day a messenger

were to come to you, as I come now, to say: 'Joe is dying; Joe is dead?''

The pallor in Ma'am Bourgeois' face also frightened the Curé She sprang to her feet, one hand clasped to her breast. the other extended as if in appeal. She saw not what was before her, but the shanties, as she had seen them once in her girlhood-the rude figures,-and Joe upon a miserable pallet dying, or worse. At last she spoke, and her voice sounded hoarse and unnatural.

'For love of the good God, Monsieur le Curé, speak! Is it this you have come to tell me?"

The Curé was silent for a momentpartly from surprise, partly because he wanted to be careful of his words.

"It is, then, true, my God,-it is true!" | ESTIMATES OF CANADA'S PRESENT STOCK And she sank upon her knees, with a low, shuddering cry.

"Malvina, my poor child." said the Curé, "what are you doing? There is nothing wrong with Joe. I only wanted you to know how you would feel it such a thing were to happen."

The relief in the woman's face was so great, though her tears flowed in streams, that the Curé was deeply moved.
"So it ever is," said he. "We are not thankful to God for His gifts till He

withdraws them. Think, therefore, of what I have said. Joe is not dead nor dying. But act now as you would wish The Curédrove away, unmindful of the miles of bad road over which he had to

pass, in a snow-storm which had grown to a blizzard. He had probed the wound sullenly. Joe's mother, who had never in this woman's heart, which might have grewa to a canker, and he grudged not the cost to himself. For was it not part of his work, this taking to himself of apples, contrasting with the pale green of the later ripening fruit. It fell as warmly on branches bare of fruit or folised and seed to and from the sorrows and perplexities and difficult on the sorrows are called the sorrows and perplexities and difficult on the sorrows are called the sorrows and perplexities and difficult on the sorrows are called the sorrows and perplexities and difficult on the sorrows are called the sorrows and perplexities and difficult on the sorrows are called to another the sorrows and perplexities and difficult on the sorrows are called the sorrows are called the sorrows are called the sorrows and perplexities and difficult on the sorrows are called the Shepherd goeth after His sheep. Malvina left alone in the gat hering

hunted up a pen that was half rusty from disuse, a bottle of pale ink, and a

The letter !- what pains it cost her, and how unconscious she was that it was ill-spelled and worse written! And how she counted the days after it was gone! It would be two weeks, at least, before Joe could return; but how would she never!

At last she received a message brought by a priest who had come from the Northwest to visit the Curé. Joe would be with her on Saturday. What a Saturday it was! The final polish to floor and table, the cooking of choice viands; a roast of pork, as if it had been New Year's Day, and gateaux! Malvina took from the drawer the linen which she had ironed so carefully months bcfore. She fancied at first it had grown yellow; but no,-it was white still. She laid it upon a chair, examining it for any possible crease, and remembered how foolishly angry she had been as the iron had gone over and over its smooth

A quarter before noon she was out at the gate; but the quarter of an hour seemed to her so long she felt certain marketed. This high percentage is not that the train must have been delayed or had gone off the track. Perhaps, after all, Joe might never come back. She gre v positively feverish as she watched the red house, from the shadow of which Joe must emerge. She remembered, with | the west. strange distinctness, that day when he had ridden off upon the load of hay. That was the real going away, though he had been at home for a month after. And this was the real coming backmore real, perhaps, than when he had first come with her to take up his abode in the stone house.

It was five minutes ofter twelve precisely when Ma'am Bourgeois saw a figure come round the curve in the road Joe-yes, her Joe, handsomer than ever, browner, manlier, walking with more decided step. Malvina's heart beat high. She was there in her best gown-a dark red cashmere,-and she had a flower in her hair. "such foolishness at her age!" remarked one of the neighbors. But Malvina, even if she had heard, would

not have cared. The meeting between the husband and wife was awkward. Their natural village rusticity asserted itself; and, by way of explanation, Malvina was half ashamed of the letter, written from her heart, which she had sent to Joe, and loe too shy to refer to it. So she merely

"We were both wrong, Joe. Is it not

" Yes, we were both wrong, Malvina." The neighbors, who had been busy with prophecies, and the Cure, who had been otherwise busy, had nothing to say hereafter. For though Malvina still continued to drive hard bargains when she could, and to quarrel with the city folk over the price of apples, she never again said a harsh word to Joe; while he was more than ever convinced that he got the lest wife in the parish when he changed Malvina's title from that of the "old maid" to Ma'am Bourgeois.

CANADIAN BUTTER.

BRITISHERS INCLINED TO REVOLT AGAINST THE TUB.

"One noteworthy feature of the Canadian butter trade with the United Kingdom is the revolt against the oldfashioned tub," says the Canadian Gazette. "Merchants one after the other in England and Scotland have objected to the tub, with its waste and uncomely look, and have welcomed the 56 lb boxes in which the creamery butter is now coming to hand. The butter from Australia and New Zealand comes in 56-lb. square boxes, and it would be well if all Canadian producers followed suit. "We are convinced," writes one large West of England firm, "that Canadian butter all round would realize

from one to two cents per pound packed in boxes; and we say this as the largest importers of Canadian butter in Great Britain, and after extensive inquiries during the past two years." sooner the old tubs are finally abolished the better," says a Glasgow merchant; during the scarcity choicest Canadian creamery in boxes fetched as high as 140s per 112 lbs."

The position which Canada takes in

British butt	er mark	ets 18 cu	bante or
great impro	vement,	as these	tigures
show.			
Imported from	1893.	1894	1895.
Denmark		\$5.843.954	\$5,948,483
France	2,679,120	2.351.867	2,444,734
Sweden		1.413.779	1.644.111
Australusia		1.429.977	1,424,585
Germany		70:2,960	565,693
Holland		831,951	939, 326
United States .	104,220	125,947	271,776
Canada		90.121	153,491
Other countries.		666,143	853,741
:	\$12,753,593	\$13,456 699	\$14,245,230

THE CHEESE SUPPLY.

ARE FAIRLY CLOSE.

As a general thing estimates on Canada's and even Montreal's cheese supply are pretty wide apart. At present, however, shippers pretty well agree in their ideas. In fact, as supplies are really in such very small compass they could not well be otherwise.

This is how a leading shipper figures

the stock on 'Change.				
the stock on 'Change. Boxes. In Montreal				
In Montreal 15,000				
Between Toronto and Montreal 11,000				
West of Toronto				
Total52,000				
Total 52,000				
Of this total he estimates that 10,000				

boxes are white and 42,000 boxes colored. Also that there are about three holders with cheese for sale in the west and about two in Montreal. The Montreal Trade Bulletin makes

in the trade, some of whom have no monied interest in the matter, having sold out :

		oxes.
West of Toronato	25,000	to 30,000
Between Toronto and		
Montreal		
In Montreal	20,000	to 25,000
Total	53,000	65,000

"Last year," says the Bulletin, "it is a well known fact that about lifty or sixty thousand boxes of old cheese were shipped out of Canada, after the opening of navigation, which will not be the case this year "

HIGH PRICES FOR HAY.

THEY WILL PROBABLY LAST IN THE STATES

An investigation made by a reliable authority on the other side of the line reveals the fact that unless unforseen circumstances occur, prices for bay will continue relatively high throughout the season.

From east to west, with very few exceptions, all reports point to a shortage in last season's crop. The most impor-tant point at this time, however, is the uniform report of small reserves yet to come forward from first hands. many instances reports indicate that 75 to 90 per cent. of the 1895 crop has been universal, however, a few counties in New York, Michigan, and New England showing, perhaps, half the old hay still on hand. Quality is nearly everywhere fair to good, with some poor sections in

Owing to the prices, farmers are in most instances disposed to close out what may they still hold. Such eastern markets as New York and Beston are getting large quantities from Canada, one New York concern estimating that 75 per cent. of the supply for that city has come across the borders.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Toroxto, April6-The market is quiet.

Flour, straight rollers quoted at 83 35 to \$350, Torontofreights. Bran dull, cars quoted at \$1050 to \$11 west. Wheat quiet, feeling continues firm; white quoted on Northern at 75c to 76c, and red'nt 75c; No. 1 Manitoba hard offers at 79c North Bay, and at 73c Midland; No. 2 hard 75c to 76c North Bay. Barley dull, prices steady; No. 1 quoted outside at 40c; No. 2 quoted outside at 33c and No. 3 extra at 31c. Feed barley offers at 20c ontside. Outs quiet; prices unchanged; white sold at 22c outside, and mixed at 21he outside. Peas unchanged, cars worth 48le to 49e north and west. Oatmenl quiet, prices nominal at \$28) to \$285 on track. Corn steady; mixed quoted at 31c to 311c outside, and yellow nominal at 43cto 44c outside.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

MONTREAL, April 6 .- There were no new teatures in live stock circles to-day. Cable advices from abroad were dull and of a discouraging nature, prices showing no improvement over a week ago. There has been nothing done in ocean freight for May shipment, and the indications are that little contracting will be done this season on account of the ruinous prices abroad for cattle. There has also been little, if any, buying of cattle in the country for shipment in May and June, and on the whole the prospects for the cattle trade this season, at the pre-

sent time, are very poor.

At the East End Abattoir market there were only 150 cattle and 40 calves offered. The attendance of buyers was very small, and trade on the whole was dull, owing to the fact that butchers had ample supplies on hand after the active buying of last week. The demand was slow, and only a few sales were made, at prices ranging from 2c to 3½c per lb., live weight. Calves sold at \$1 to \$6 each, as to size and quality.

CHICAGO, April 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,500; firm and higher; common to extra steers, \$3 30 to \$4.60; stockers and feeders, \$2.70 to \$3.85; cows and bulls \$1.50 to \$3.25. Calves, \$3.00 to \$5.20 Texans, \$2.25 to \$3.95. Hogs-Receipts, 22,000; easy; heavy packing and shipping lots, \$3.65 to \$3.75; common to choice mixed, \$3.65 to \$3.85; choice assorted, \$3.80 to \$3.90; light, \$3.70 to \$3.95; pigs, \$3.00 to \$3.90. Sheep—Receipts, 12 000; firm and higher; interior to choice, \$2.80 to \$3.90; lambs: \$3.80 to

CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

James Horton, of Lumley, Ontario, has, the North British Agriculturist says, purchased on behalf of a syndicate of Canadian breeders, from Mr. James Picken, Torrs, Kirkudbright, his noted breeding and prize horse, Craigie Stamp, 7613, which, as a three-year old, won the Cupar and North of Fife premium at Glasgow, and, as a four-year-old, won the Brampton premium. He has travelled the Brampton and Carlisle district of Cumberland during these last four seasons, breeding those big, broad-legged colts and fillies with which Cumberland

has so long been identified. The Messrs, Picken have also shipped, to the orderof the Colquhoun Brothers, of Mitchell. Ont., a nice stamp of a three-year-old in the Britannia.



Wonderful Effect.

St. Louis, Mo., June, 1893. I was treated by the best doctors of this and other cities without any relief for ten years' suftering, but since I took Fastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic I have not had a single nervous attack; its effect was wonderful.

CAROLINE FARRELLY.

Finished His Studies.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., August, 1893. BRIDGEPORT, CONN., August, 1893.

It is about three years since I had the first attack of epilepsy, for which several physicians treated me unsuccessfully, but advised me to discontinue my theological studies. I was not disappointed by Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic, as after using it I finished my studies and am now assistant. I know also that a member of my congregation was cured by it.

TH. WIEBEL, Pastor, 357 Central Av.

A Valuable Book on Nervous Dis-eases and a sample bottle to any ad-draw. Poor patients also get the med-ions free.

This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Roeniz, of Fort Wayne, Ind., t-mee 1876, and is now-onder his direction by the

KC INIG MED. CO., Chicago, III. 49 S. Franklin Street

Sold by Druggistant 71 per Bottle. Gfor \$5. Tarres Size. #1.75 6 Pottles for 29. For sale in Montreal by LAVIOLETTE & NYLSOF. 1805 Notre Damestreet, and by B. E. McGale. 2129 Notre Damestreet.

MONTREAL City and District Savings Bank

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this bank will be held at its office, St. James et.,

TUESDAY, 5th MAY NEXT, AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M.,

for the reception of the Appual Report and statements, and the election of Directors.

By order of the Board,

IIY. BARBEAU, Manger.

Montreal, 2nd April, 1896.

New Spring Carpets

HAMILTON'S

SPLENDID BRUSSELS, at 75c. See them, they are the best value ever offered Not a few odd Pieces to job off but a full line of new goods.

PRETTY PATTERNS--" Hamilton's Special" Carpet Sweeper, \$1.75; madeby Bissell, of Grand Rapids.

OUR NEW LINE TAPESTRY CARPETS, at 56c., astonish all who see them. Come and be astonished yourself!

IN OUR OILCLOTH DEPARTMENT, we are offering a good quality English Oilcloth, at 25c. Fifty patterns to choose from. CURTAINS-Neat Lace Curtains, 27e per pair, but we have much nicer at \$27.

MEW LINE PRINTED ART SERGES, for Curtains, 75c.

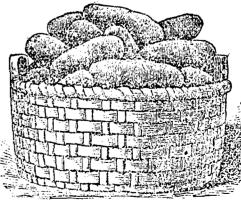
IN OUR WORKROOM we are prepared to make over and alter Old Carpets.

The Montreal Trade Bulletin makes the following estimates, based on the enquiries of several of our best posted men HAMILTON'S St. Catherine Street, Corner Peel Street.

IF YOU WANT A NEW UPRIGHT PIANO now is the opportunity to secure a bargain as we wish to sell our entire stock if possible before removing to our C. W. LINDSAY,

2268, 2270 & 2272 St. Catherine St.

N.B.—Our stock embraces all the latest designs produced by HEINTZMAN & CO., O. NEWCOMBE & CO., DECKER BROS., etc., etc.



Nice, Clean, Dry, And not subject to Rot.

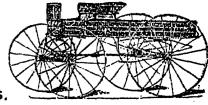
CROPS

500 to 600 bushels per acre raised by using

"Victor" Brand of Capelton Fertilizers

These Vertilizers are better and cheaper than ordinary farm manure—less work to use of distribute it—and makes NO WEEDS. Ten thousand farmers now use it, and fifty thousand more should and will as soon as they know its benefits. Several brands for different crops, \$16 to \$30 per ton—fifty per cent, interest from every dollar invested in these fertilizers. Every farmer, gardener and florist should use them, and double their crops.

FARM WAGONS, EXPRESS WAGONS, BUGGIES, CARTS, FARM IMPLEMENTS



. . . . OF ALL KINDS. at 31/2 to 32c. Rye dull, quotations R. J. LATIMER, 592 St. Paul Street, Montreal nominal at 43cto 44c outside.