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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



servation of Catholic liberties, the maintenance of the Catholic tone knives, and at the close of the sermon raised loud shouts of "Vive la Social-

tive. The meetings will be attended by every Catholic interested in the wel-fare of the Catholic body. They have a direct local interest in the subjects that raised loud shouts of "Vive is Social" maintenance of the Catholic tone distribution interest in the social maintenance of the Catholic tone distribution interest in the social maintenance of the social maintenance of the distribution, will be submitted to their consideration, pretres." A general panic threatened to of this little Confederation, depend and it will be incumbent on them to see ensue, but fortunately the police had absolutely upon the preservation of that men most fitted by character, edu been forewarne!, and without much the decentralised system which in most cation, business capacity and experience are chosen to take part in the management of the Catholic public affairs of Belfast. The composition of the Executive could not be more fairly or wisely planned. While it secures the indissoluble

holder will have a vote and a voice in its proceedings. Its platform is broad enough for every man of Catholic faith. ions of the powerful Conservative Assonation and soon offer relief. and well-equipped Catholic Association to meet and beat them at every point. If experience of Orange ascendancy has taught one lesson more strikingly than another to the Catholics of Belfast, it is that they should act together as a united body, and stand by and sustain local municipal fortunes.

distressed are becoming more frequent. Government aid has been asked, but so far is not forthcoming. The rates are nearly 10s. in the ± 1 and the Guardians (2) The Catholics will have to fight at their last meeting threatened to re-against the drilled and trained battal sign in a body if the Go ernment did

notice that amongst the people of ireland there is growing every day more and more rapidly the conviction that no personal considerations as to the position of this man or that man ought to be allowed or can be allowed to inter-fere with the good of the nation or the success of the cause (applause); and I am convinced that from this day forth. and indeed for some time past, every man will be judged in Ireland, mainly if not entirely, by the services which he renders and the attitude which he takes towards those proposals for the union and peace on which the future safety of the Irish cause rests, and on the success of which depends, in my judgment, absolutely the success of that cause which is dear to us all and the future of the ngtion of which we are proud to form apart (applause). After the reading of a letter from Oardinal Vaughan, Mr. Justin McCarthy, inresponse to the toas: of the ' Irish Party; delivered an able speech. Hon. Edward Blake and Mr. T. P. O'Connor and others also delivered spirited speeches, in which there was an earnest expression of hope that unity would soon prevail in the ranks of the Irish Party. One of the most successful banquets held by the Nationalists was then brought to a close by the gathering singing "God Save: Ireland."

difficulty some seven or eight were respects exists at present. The law arrested, the rest taking to flight. The which has just been rejected had passed incident was much commented upon in through the legislative Chambers, and the press, and several of the anti-clerical papers did not hesitate to encourage the | Constitution of the country had not the agitators in the clearest terms, to pro ceed in their scandalous conduct. They signalized especially the church of St. Germain-des-Pres, where Father Forbes, SJ., is delivering a course upon " Moral ity and Economical Science" The result was that here again a strong police force, directed by M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, had to be massed to secure order during the service. Even so there was some disorder, and a good many people passing out of the church were subjected to insult from the mob.

THE PONTIFICAL SEMINARY.

A Roman correspondent, in a recent despatch, refers to the action of His Holiness in connection with the education of the students for the priesthood, in the following interesting manner:-

It has long been recognized that one great needs experienced by the Church at this time is a soundly educated, an entirely cultured, clergy, fitted by the nature of their studies in the seminaries to uphold, among men of the world and among the chiefs of learning and intellect, the principles of Chris-tianity. Leo XIII., whose linger is ever kept firm on the pulse of the age, who never overlooks the minutest of the signs of the time in their bearing on the progress of religion, has just inaugurated a work which will leave an indelible mark on the future of Italy, and which sets up an ideal to all who are concerned in the training of priests. By a Bull just issued, His Holiness calls attention to the work of the "Seminary of the Vatican," founded by Urban VIII., and puts its constitution upon a new basis, bringing its studies and methods entirely into harmony with the spirit of the century. The new constitution makes the old foundation-henceforth to be known as the "Pontifical Seminary"—a verit-able University where the highest studies of philosophy and modern science will be pursued equally with the subjects more directly associated with the priest-hood. The Pontifical Seminary will con ferdegrees in the faculties of Philosophy, Natural Science and Literature, as well as in Theology, and it goes without saying that its degrees will be a hall-mark of learning and ability. Arrangements have been made to endow the foundation with ample means, and the Holy Father has himself. personally, founded three Bourses in favour of young men from his own hirth place. The Bull appoints as ex officio Superio General the Cardinal tioneering dodge. The general belief, Archpriest of st. Peters-at present however, is that the letter is perfectly Cardinal Rampolh-and reserves to the authentic, and that some kind of a 'Pope the nomination of the " Prefect "

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would have definitely entered into the Referendum been demanded. A law having passed through the Chamber can be submitted to the Referendum only when at least 30,000 protests have been sent in. In this case the protests were immensely in excess of the statutory minimum; and when the Referendum was taken, and the bulk of the people gave their vote upon the matter, the centralising law was rejected by a vast majority. The result is that the movement assiduously worked by those who hate religious liberty, and especially the liberty of Catholics has received a remarkable check.

EDUCATION IN ITALY.

The following expression of opinion in regard to religious instruction in schools, coming as it does from no less a person than the Italian Minister of Education, cannot be regarded otherwise than as being very significant. Writing to a professor at one of the Universities he is reported to have stated :---

"Do you know," he writes, "to what conclusions I have arrived? I have turned back, in one most important respect, from all my former beliefs. It is hard for me to avow it to myself : but I find at least the pleasure of speaking out the truth. In Parliament I have called the free schools (that is to say, the Christian as contrasted with the Secularist Government schools) sources of ignorance. I have bitterly inveighed against private instruction. I have made myself the echo of opinions which are current in our part. Now I recognise that the free schools give a better education, sounder instruction, than the schools of the State. . . . The official system of education is fundamentally corrupt. I am preparing a law which will give the largest liberty in educational matters : the State will have only the duty of protecting masters and pupils; the Church will have the duty of fixing the limits beyond which truth and justice are not found; science will be able to develop itself in the immense field of material and moral Order. They call me a reactionary. Professor, Italy will thank me, because by this renovation I will people h r with Men. As things are now, Italy produces only the things you know well."

At first sight, the letter excites susnicion; the thing is too good to be true. On the other hand it may be an elecmiracle has been wrought. Certainly if

UNION OF PRIESTS AND PEOPLE.

it makes the lay element the predominant partner of the Executive. The union of priests and people we consider to be absolutely indispensable to the working of the scheme, and to be a happy augury of its success. To this union all the past progress of Irish Catholics is due. By it alone can we secure and promote the progress of the Catholic body in this The new organization is democity. cratic in its essence, and is framed on democratic lines. It claims the support of the people, because it will exist for the good of the people, who have had put into their hands a powerful instrument for making their collective force felt in municipal and other matters. It gives them a means of attaining one of the ideals of Leo XIII, quoted by the Lord Bishop-that of taking a prudent part in the business of municipal administration. Here, in Belfast, the Catholics number 75,000 In this city they have hitherto, for municipal purposes, been treated as hewers of wood and drawers of water. The iron heel of Orange tyranny has ground them down. They were thought unworthy of civic rights. Effective and independent civic representation was denied them. In the struggle over the Corporation Act of 1896 the fabric of Protestant exclusiveness was partially demolished. We won, not all we sought, but a measure of our righte.

A NEW MUNICIPAL ERA IS ABOUT TO DAWN

for the Catholic people. Unhoped-for opportunities are within their reach. It is for themselves to use these opportunities wisely and most advantageously. We believe the new association, inaugurated by His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Henry, furnishes them with an effective means of strengthening and consolidating their power in municipal elections, and that it is deserving of the support of every Catholic citizen. At the public meeting in October last, which was probably the most represen tative that ever met within the historic precincts of St. Mary's Hall, Most Rev. Dr. Henry expounded a scheme for the protection and promotion of local Catholic interests, congreg tional and general The scheme when worked by the new Association, which will be firmly and prulently guided and thoroughly org m ized will be a splendid weapon in the hands of Catholics for keeping their ground and

BETTERING THEIR SOCIAL POSITION.

The men of Belfast and a few other places in the North have borne the brunt number of Ribbonmen had visited the and of the Council of Administration, this fair promise be not belied by the of the anti-Catholic and anti-Irish perse-which is always tobe composed of four issue, there may be a better spirit stir- cution of recent years. We have fought because the daughter had supplanted the Order in Boston.

PROTEST AGAINST EVICTIONS.

A report comes from Cork, that a large enthusiastic meeting was recently ınd held in the Billymacoda district, to ex press condemnation of the eviction of Philip O'Neil. The Very Rev. Canon Rice presided. The following resolutions were proposed and adopted

1. "That we condemn the taking of this farm as purely legalized robbery, and pledge ourselves to use every lawful means for the restoration of this farm to its lawful owners."

2. "That we offer our sympathy to the brave men who have been unjustly fined and sent to gacl."

3. "That we are convinced that there is no hope for cordial unity amongst Na tionalists until a chairman of the party is elected, in whose wisdom and unselfish ness Nationalists of every section and party shall have confidence. 4.

"That the Queen, on the approaching occasion of her Jubilee celebration, ought not allow herself to be surpassed n clemency by President Kruger in the iberation of political pr soners."

5. "That we establish a People's Defence Association, and all the members of the National League and National Federation be hereby constituted a committee."

DEATH OF VERY REV. DR. O'MEARA.

News comes of the death of the Very Rev. Dr. O'Meara, P P., of Roscrea, after a brief illness. Dr. O'Meara had been in failing health for some time, but the announcement of his death came as a shock to the diocese of Killaloe, for on the last Sunday of January he assisted the Right Rev. Dr. McRedmond at the ceremony of bleasing a bell for the Church of St. Mary's of the Rosary, which his own generosity had been instrumental in procuring, and on that occasion he wore the appearance of strong and vigorous health. Dr. O'Meara was only 57 years of age at the time of his death and was universally esteemed.

THE DANGER OF SECRET SOCIETIES.

Secret societies have ever been deaounced by the Catholic Church for their baneful influences, and the following in cident is a striking proof of the evil effects that germinate in these bidden organiz tions.

Robert Blieu, of Buncrana, County Donegal, was killed by his son Charles, and the inquest revealed the fact that a

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

There is a rumor that the Government will again take up the question of aninesty to the Irish prisoners. The Dublin Freeman refers to the matter in a recent issue as follows :

Mathew Kinsella, at present confined one another in every crisis of their in Mountjoy Prison under a twenty years sentence in connection with the fatal occurrence in Tighe street in '82, will be liberated in the ordinary course about the 5th or 6th of April, and it is said the Government intend at the same time to take into consideration the cases of Fitzhamis, Joe Mullet, and L. Hanlon, whose sentences would come up for consideration under ordinary circumsances twelve months hence. Fitzharris had been in very weak health for some time past, and his release is merely a question of physical condition. Fitzbarris has been several times in such a condition that the last religious rites were afforded him, and his friends communicated with, and this has created a feeling that his release is not far distant."

St. Mary's Parish.

At the monthly meeting of the Holy Name Society of St. Mary's parish, held last week, Mr. Thomas Jones presiding, a resolution of condolence was passed to Mrs. T. McAuliffe on the death of her beloved husband, a member of the organization.

Immaculate Conception Parish

Rev. Father Murphy. S. J., of the "Sault," held what proved to be a most successful retreat in the Immaculate Conception Church. It was opened on Sunday, March 21, and was brought to a close last Sunday, by a sermon and Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The music was very well rendered by the Ladies' choir. The "Ecce Panis," by Miss Moncel and Mrs. Vallaide, and the solos by Mrs. Morley and Miss Jones, were perfect.

We have received an invaluable little book entitled, "Vocations Explained," from the enterprising publishers, Ben ziger Brothers, New York, Cincinati, Chicago. It is an abridgement of "Questions on Vocations," by a Vincentian Father, and for the plice, ten cents, is admirably printed and strongly bound. home.

Rev. Father Anderson, C.SS.R., who has been stationed at St. Patrick's Church Quebec, for the past six years has, through failing health, been obliged to give up his labors for a time, and has

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CONFERENCES OF IRISH MEMBERS.

The adjourned meeting in connection with the Conferences of Irish members, in order to reach some decisive method of dealing with the question of the Financial Relations Commission, was in no way more successful than the previous gathering.

The following resolution, which was proposed by Mr Clancy, was the subjectof much discussion :

"That the findings of the Royal Commission as to the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland disclose sdisproportion between the taxation of Ireland and its taxable capacity as compared with other parts of the United Kingdom, which deserves the immediate attention of Parliament."

Colonel Saunderson, who occupied the chair, declared that rom inquiries he had made he felt sure that the resolution, as submitted by Mr. Clancy, was the high water mark of what would commend itself to his Unionist friends. That being so, and there being apparently no possibility of their coming to an amicable and common understanding he proposed to leave the chair and adjourn the meet-

After some further discussion in which Messrs. Dillon, Healy and Clancy took part, the meeting adjourned without having reached any satisfactory conclusion. Mr. John E. Redmond was unable to be present at the meeting, owing to It should have a place in every Catholic | business in Wexford. There seems to be only one hope now, and that is in tus direction of the Irish members making a determined struggle when the debate takes place on the motion of the Hon. Edward Blake. That Col. Saundersco. will not be enthusiastic in this more seems a foregone conclusion judging by

A Remarkable Article Published in Le Monde, Montreal, on the Occasion of the Celebration of the National Festival.

FRENCH CANADIAN SYMPATHY

A Vigorous and Scholarly Outline of Irish Ilistory---An Enthusiastic Expression · of Good Will Towards the People of the Emerald Isle.

ing ranslation of an able and sym-sing ranslation of an able and sym-of these hecatombs, croons to herself in pathetic article, which appeared in the issue of Le Monde, one of the leading French Canadian journals of Montreal, on St. Patrick's Day:

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There is notihng in the law of the pres ent time which prohibits frishmen from manifesting the love they bear for Ireland by celebrating St. Patrick's Day.

It was not always so, and history still preserves, in the archives of Parliament the text of those laws in virtue of which in times gone by, an Irishman exposed himselt to the punishment of the lash who should be "guilty of making a pil-grimage to the tomb of St. Patrick."

Of course this is now ancient history, but, even so, it is instructive sometimes, and even in our days it is a salutary thing now and again, to "catch a glimpse of the days that are over," so that we may gather there the energy to confront whatever hardships the future may reserve for us.

Moreover, this virtue is contagious and nothing is so fit to generate and foster heroism as the history of that little nation of heroes on which fortune only smiled, it would seem, when fortune found nothing else to do.

Twenty centuries of war, in the fields of battle or of politics. and Ireland's sons were scattered under the sky of every land, but preserving still, like the green shamrock of her plains, an ever living hope, based on an immortal faith. as well in the supreme justice of her cause as in the immortality of justice. In the recent and throughout the remote past thus has it been with Ireland.

By turns invaded, victorious, defeated, oppressed,-subjected to the fierce will of hatred and fanatics, parcelled out as spoil of war among her victors. Ireland has seen her sons tracked like wild beasts, ejected from their old homes, be-cause they would not say "I abjure,"-driven for safety to caves and fastnesses, [slaughtered while they prayed, or sur prised asleep and killed, starved to death or worse, made so miserable that in the space of some months 250,000 of the people died of want. And yet in spite of and shamrocks, and singing to her all this, Ireland to day remains the same as she is described in her old national archives, the Psalter of Tara, the Annals (of Tigernath and of Innisfally-indomit able and with the added glory of the martyr's crown.

After having deplored the loss of her ancient warrior-kings, assassinated or betrayed, of unfortunate heroes overcome by force of numbers, O'Neil, O'Donnell, MacGuire, Tyrconnell, O'Brien, O'Ruark and a whole litany of others, Ireland had still to witness the descention and pillage of her Christian temples, the proscription and banishment of her priests, replaced perforce for ministers of another Creed, her Christian schools of Catholicity, that even the most cruel closed in the name of law, her children forced to accept Protestant teaching or is impotent to distray the ardent, living forced to accept Protestant teaching or be allowed to grow up in ignorance,--and still Ireland remains exhausted it is true, but still with a smile of hope struggling through blood-stained tears, and murmuring ever: "I shall live, because I under their pastors, respected and still believe Erin go bragh." She saw sedulterous Henry VIII. attempt to fan ticism of tyrants, ends in victory in dechristianize her by sending over spite of the perfidy of traitors. his perjured bishops; Edward VI. im To every eye may it show, pose on her the new liturgy of aloud in every ear, that right is invinthe new king pope; Elizabeth com cible and God's justice lives forever. mand the unparallelled massacre of Mullamast; Cromwell destroy the population of whole districts by burning down the forests in which they had of St. Patrick's Day, and join in the Irish taken refuge Eighty thousand people cheer, were, under the Act of Settlement, trans-

We present to our readers the follow- | ported to the Indies and there sold into the words of her old Bard McLiagh, the lament of her passionate desolation: 'Kinkora, palace of Brian my old king 'where is thy once spring like verdure? 'Where are the bards and warriors who once sat at thy banquet-tables, O Kinkora?

"Where are the heroic bards, O thou Queen of the Emerald Isle? Where are the golden-hilted swords that flashed in the hands of the brave Dalcassians?"

"And Donogh the Good is gone, and Conaig of the beautiful brow is de-parted. Alas! in my solitude I know that neither Gran nor Corc can hear the voice of my sighs. Where to day is my refuge?"

"Where are those silent abodes where once shone the flower of Temora? Without fear they rushed into the midst of battles, but never did they, with sacrilegious hands, defile the altars of the true God. Their loss has made my life desolate, O Kinkora!"

Then as of a sudden aroused, thrilled n every pulse, her head is raised to contemplate her people acclaiming a new hampion, the coming of a few brave ollowers, then a national party, while the people are cheered with hope of bet-ter days. It is Keogh, the father of peaceful agitation, who has ap-peared; it is Shiel, the orator, whose fiery word almost is worth an army; it is the great O'Connell reanimating the people's energy and grouping about himself all there remains of heroism in his dying country; it is a whole legion of tribunes of the people, for it is time of mass meetings, of petitions bearing 100,000 signaturesand then, at last comes PARNELL, the neroic unfortunate—and then Gladstone And behold always in the shadowy distance amid the balmy splendors of hope 'ar off. Look ! 'Tis the tair Maid, the sweet Genns of Erin cloaked in immacplate azure, with saddened eyes but still a smile upon her lips, an emerald crown upon her brow entwined with lilies

lieve and I hope." Therefore do we hail thee, O heroic Ireland. We hail thy worthy sons scat-tered in every land and bearing with them wherever they go an example of invincible attachment to the Church of Christ, and an unchanging love of lib erty.

May the magnificent spectacle of brave Irishmen kneeling this morning at the

a wider sale than any religious work published in this country, one of them now rapidly nearing its three hundredth thousand, and, the others growing into new editions every year. At ten o'clock, or possibly earlier, the calls begin, and from then to twelve visitors take up his time. These are of all kinds and conditions, for the cardinal is as noular among the noor as he is

is as popular among the poor as he is among the rich, and those who come in carriages and those who come afoot fare alike in attention. Never was tact bet-ter illustrated than in his disposal of these callers. He goes to the heart of the matter at once, and when the con versation is over he rises, tells his visitor he is glad to be of such service as he can, and leads the way to the door, mak-ing the adieu most charmingly, but m st conclusively. A great many Protestants call, for he is much liked by them, and it is easy to separate the Catholics and the Protestants, for the Catholics kiss his ring. Those who are rabid in their religious prejudices may be surprised to know that many of the Protestant ministers and the cardinal are on terms of cordial personal friendship, and I have heard one of the most brilliant of the Protestant preachers of Baltimore say that the cardinal was a priest among men and a man among priests, and one of the most deeply spiritual men he ever

knew. At noon there are religious duties, and at half past one o'clock dinner is served -a plain meal, for the cardinal is a small eater. He rests after this, but it is only for a short while, for there are more letters and matters to be attended to. The work goes on steadily until three o'clock, when the afternoon visit ors begin to arrive, and from then until five the parlors and reception-rooms are generally well filled. After five comes the cardinal's walk. Then he feels as if he has a little time to himself, but it is not always that way, for a dinner engagement-he was to dine with Presi-dent Cleveland the day I saw him-may interrupt his programme, or he may be down for an address at some important function. As a rule, however, his evenings are spent in his library, which is a splendid collection of books of over a century's growth, where he reads dili gently and outlines his sermons and his literary work.

The first Sunday of every month he preaches at the cathedral, the first cathedral erected in this country, and a noble structure which has been wonderfully improved under Cardinal Gibbons. The music here is as fine as can be heard anywhere in America. The services are always impressive, and the attendance is always beyond the capacity of the odifice, the crowds being especially large when the cardinal officiates.

KNIGHTS OF ESCULAPIUS.

The Results of the Examinations at McGill College.

The results of the final year's examinations in the Faculty of Medicine at McGill University were announced on Thursday last. Seventy-six have passed all their primary and final subjects, and are entitled to the degree of M.D. and C.M., and amongst the number we are pleased to notice the name of Mr. T. J. J. Curran, son of Mr Justice Curran of Montreal, as well as a number of other good Irish names. The following is the centre virtually makes up this monster

Note and Comment. The German Emperor has commanded

that medals made from cannons captured by German troops and bearing a portrait of Wilhelm I. be bestowed to members of the army in commemmoration of the centenary of the first Emperor.

Isaac S. Dement of Chicago has broken he world's record of speed as a shorthand writer by writing 402 words in or e minute in a test before a business college ia Quincy, Illinois. The report does not say anything about the reading of the

Labouchere, speaking of Jubilee hon-ors, humbly requests that he be omitted from the list of the elect, for in his opinion no one can justly lay claim to a title on the occasion of the celebration of the sixty year's reign but Her Ma-jesty's physician.

The Boston Post, commenting upon the fashionable cravats and neckwear of this season, says : Judging by some of the shop windows on Washington street. the coming spring is to be a season of very distinctly to be heard colors in men's neckwear. It would appear a little short of miraculous that in a few cases the plate glass windows were strong eno gh to stand the shock of some of the combinations in the alleged fashionable plaids.

The colored bicycle is more popular than the black one, and one of America's manufacturers explained this phen-omenon by saying that riders take a special pride and in-terest in the different makes of wheels and the color helps to distinguish them; but the real reason is more likely to be the general love for brightness and a festive air, and the fact that a rider on a black wheel looks as if he were ready for funeral.

Thirteen has proved to be a lucky number for Nansen, the explorer. He was born on the thirteenth of the month, he went "farthest north" with a com pany of thirteen, and all returned safe and sound. The Fram became tree from the ice on the thirteenth of the month and the Roy al Scottish Geographical Society entertained him on their 13th anniversary, which was held on the 13th of February.

In the report of the Jefferson Labor-atory of President Eliot of Harvard, the following polysyallbic sentence is to be found: "Professor Jackson, Mr. M. H. Ittner, finished the work upon parabromdimetanitrotoinol, which was begun last year, and continued with Mr. II. A. Terrey the study of the derivatives of chloranil, obtaining results which throw some light upon the constitution of the oxide of dibenzoyldichlordimethoxyquinone."

Professor Max Miller, of Oxford, in a recent lecture described the largest book in the world, known as the Kuth Daw, which consists of 729 parts in the shape Cures "Cures talk " in favo of Hood's Sarsaparilla, as for no other medicine. Its great cures recorded in truthful, convincing language of grateful men and women, constitute its most effective advertising. Many of these cures are marvelous. They have won the confidence of the people; have given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world, and have made necessary for its manufacture the greatest laboratory on earth. Hood's Sarsapariila is known by the cures it has made-cures of scrofula, sait rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsis, liver troubles, catarrh -- cures which prove

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Hood's Pills take, easy to operate. 254

and best reports of every local accident and crime; that would take all the rabble. Then, as I could afford it, I'd rise a little and give first-class non-partisan reports of local political affairs; that would fetch the next largest class, the ward politicians of all parties. I'd lay for the local religious world, after thatreligion comes right after politics in the popular mind, and it interests the women like murder. I'd give the minutest religious intelligence, and not only that, but the religious gossip and the re-ligious scandal. Then I'd go in for fashion and society-that comes next. I'd have the most reliable and thoroughgoing financial reports that money could buy. When I'd got my local ground perfectly covered, I'd begin to ramify. Every fellow that could spell, in any part of the country, should understand that, if he sent me an account of a suicide, or an elopement, or a murder, or an accident, he should be well paid for it; and I'd rise on the same scale through all the departments. I'd add art criti-cisms, dramatic and sporting news, and book reviews, more for the looks of the thing then for muthing clocks of the thing than for anything else; they don't any of 'em appeal to a large class. I'd g t my paper into such a shape that people of every kind and degree would have to say, no matter what particular objection was made to it, 'Yes, that's so but it's the best newspaper in the world,

and we can't get along without it."" "And then you'd begin to clean up, little by little-let up on your murders and scandals, and purge and live cleanly like a gentleman ? The trick's been tried before

"I don't know about the cleaning up. I should want to keep all my audience. If I cleaned up, the dirty fellows would go off to some one else: and the fellows that pretended to be clean would be disappointed."

A statement relative to the adoption of preen as the color of the Irish flag at the time of the Revolution of 1798 has been of white marble plates, covered with in-scriptions, and each plate built round with a temple of brick. It is found in Burmab, near the old city of Mandalay, and the 700 pagodas of this Baddhist territory through the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, the statement is forth ligious codex of these people. It is a with challenged by an alert subscriber, product of this century, having been erected as late as 1857 by order of Manof Ireland was a golden harp on a dark blue ground and that it was not until the Rebellion of 1798 that green was adopted as the national color, because it was a fusion of the orange and blue and thus represented the union of Catholic and Protestant Irishmen of that time." A little investigation of the subject has brought out the following historical references to Ireland's national color and In the third of Thomas Mooney's series of Irish Lectures, published in Boston in 1846, we find that during the reign of Tighernmas "the monarch was known by his mantle of yellow and purple, for green had not yet become the national color. "The yellow banner, emblazoned with the dead serpent and the rod of Moses, was borne by the standard bearer of Roderick O'Connor, King of Connaught, when that monarch had an interview with Henry the Second of England."

The streets around the Senate House were thronged with the disciplined ranks of the Volunteers in various uniforms-orange, scarlet and green-with different facings. Gorgeous banners, with watch-words and devices, significant of freedom, worked in gold or silver on their folds of blue, green, or white, floated proudly

From Mooney's XIX Lecture : "In 1789 Lord Charlemont instituted the 'Whig Club' purposely to counter-act the wild zealots of the hour. The pale flag of the Whig Clubs soon yielded to the flag of deeper green raised by the United Irishmen."

The "National Guards," in 1793, "assumed a green uniform and wore but-tons on which was medalled the figure of the harp without the crown, the emblem of a Republic."

blem of a Republic." In the Instructions drawn up by the Provincial Committee of the United Men of Leinster in 1798, the 7th reads: "A standard to be got for each com-pany, ten feet long, with a pike in the end: the flag to be of green stuff, about two feet square." The 14th is: "A bit of green stuff, or any other color, to be fastened at the end

any other color, to be fastened at the end of each pike, as it has a great effect in frightening the horses of cavalry."

Gordon, a Protestant historian, writing of the period of the abandonment of Wexford by the Orangemen, says:

"Most people were desirous to wear uniforms and ornaments of some kind or other; green was the most favorite and predominant color, but on failure of this blue was substituted, and as to their flags and ensigns, they were also green, or of a dark greenish hue, decorated with many emblematic figures."

When General Humbert's expedition landed in Killala on the 23rd of August, 1798, "a green flag was mounted over the castle gate with the inscription Erin go Bragh." Smith O'Brien at the opening dimer of the "Eighty-two Club" in Dublin, in

1845. gave expression to the following:

"When we can unite-and God grant that that day may not be far distantwhen we can unite the emblems of our northern fellow-countrymen with our own immortal green, I shall not be the last to support the proposal of my friend, Mr. Porter, for the formation of a national militia for Ireland."

The uniform of the "Eighty-Two Club" was " the significant grow and gold worn by Sarsfield, Lord Edward Fitz-gerald and Robert Enumet."

From the above quotations we may infer that green was at least the favorite if not the distinctively national color, from the days of Brian the illustricate.

The subject is one that is call of interest, and a clearer light may be thrown apon it by some of the Irish readers of THE TRUE WITNESS. The dags carried by the Irish Brigade in France, and the Irish under Montcalm in Canada, that Mr. Kavanagh refers to in his interestng letter, are also subjects of inquiry. Who will state their colors

М. Н.

Scrofula ïs a word you don't quite understand, but if you talk with your doctor, he will tell you that it is generally believed to be due to the same cause which gives rise to Consumption. It appears mostly in those who are fat-starved and thin, usually in early life. A course of treatment of Scott's Emulsion with the Hypophosites wherever Scrofula manifests itself, will prevent the development of the disease. Let us send you a book. Free.

taith of a whole people. May the great spectacle remind our persecuted brethren, remind all sincere Catholics, that the union of the faithful

To every eye may it show, and cry

"ERIN GO BRAGH!"

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Mr. Lynn R. Meekins, a Protestant, moral scales. contributes to the current number of tions of Cardinal Gibbons as a pedestrian, the writer proceeds to say :--

lem, although he would like to see sometration; and administration he will better why it is that his books have had Vork Herald.

be found taking the highest ground without for an instant letting the discussion become partisan, for he tries to Au Interesting Outline of His Daily Life. hold the balance even between the parties and to weigh all questions with

Now, we may want to know what this Leslie's Weekly an interesting sketch | prince of the church does, and probably of the daily life of Cardinal Gibbons, we shall discover before we get through, that, next to the President of the United from which we take the following ex- States, he is about the busicst man of tracts. After referring to the qualifica- high position in this country. He is never in bed after six o'clock. He cele-brates the seven o'clock Mass every morning. At eight he takes his break Undoubtedly this regular and thorough fast, and until half past nine he is busy exercise has everything to do with the with his secretaries, his mail, and the fine health of Cardinal Gibbons. From morning papers, which he never fails to early youth he has lived a perfect physi- read. This work almost always goes cal life, and now, when he is traveling over its alotted hours, for his mail is rapidly toward sixty-three, he has the beavy and he answers a great many of vitality and freshness of a man of forty. his letters personally. Every note or So many articles and sketches and bi- letter I have ever received from him has ographies have described the cardinal as been in his own handwriting, and when an ascetic, that the impression of a great | I suggested that it must be a great deal many people is that he is a man who of work to write so much, and that the lives apart from the world and its inter typewriter certainly offered a way out of ests. and who cares for nothing but re- it, he replied that he found that he could tirement and formalism. This is just get shades of expression and meaning the kind of man Cardinal Gibbons is not. with the pen that somehow escaped him In his information and in his activities in dictation. When to this correspondhe is strictly modern. He is conven- ence we add the fact that he writes his tional to the duties of his position, but sermons, and most astonishing of all, there is no man who more dislikes un that he has written all his books-some necessary ceremony. He will drop into of them twice over-with the pen, we a friend's home on one of his walks, and have in this very performance a great it is a general saying that no one knows exactly when the cardinal will call, for plishes. I can now understand why one of he likes such little surprises; and he the men who were putting his last book will talk in the most interesting manner in type said to me: "The cardinal is a upon topics of current interest with his visitors. He will discuss the full merits of civil service reform, and he will tell cause he does not do his work promptly; why he believes high license is the most | it is because he revises and rewrites so practical regulation of the liquor probinuch, and if the authors who wait for inspiration and dash off things could see thing ven more stringent than that if and know that it is out of the hardest like those myself." Farmer. Thrift (re-

J. Barclay, Montreal; W. K. Brown, Montreal; C. L. Brown, B.A., Port Lewis: R. H. Burrell, B.A., Yarmouth, N.S.; I. G. Campbell, D.V.S., Montreal; S. L. Clindinin, Brighton, Ont.; T. J. J. Curran, Montreal; F. W. Delmage, B.A., St. Mary's, Ont.; J. J. Doyle, Hali-fax, N.S.; W. R. Dunbar, Abercrombie, NS. : E. M. Von Eberts, Winnipeg, Man.; G. M. Foster, Pembroke, Ont.; A. L. Foster, Ottawa, Ont.; F. W. Gilday, Montred; G. S. Gordon, Halifax, N.S.; T. A. Gourley, Eganville, Ont.; C. C. Gurd, B.A., Montreal; E. S. Harding, Amherst, N.S.; F. C. Harvey, Wolfville, N.S.; E. W. Hayden, Cobourg, Ont.; H. H. Hurdman, Ottawa, Ont ; J. A. Johnston, Emerald Junction, P. E. I.; W. Johnston, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; W. Johnston, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; A. C. Jost, B. A., Guysboro, N.S.; C. B. Keenan, Ottawa, Ont.; R. A. Kerr, Montreal ; H. S. Kirby, Ottawa, Ont ; I. H. Laidley, Montreal ; A. L. Laing, Montreal ; H. B. A. Lennon, Montreal ; L. B. real; H. B. A. Lennon, Montreal; J. R. Le Touzel, Goderich, Ont.; J. L. Lockary, St. Stephen, N. B.; H. F. Lyster, Rich-mond, Que, E.C.D. MacCallum, Kingston On; D.J. Macdonald, Whycocmagh, C.B; G. P. McDougall, Grand River, P.E.I.; J. 4. McDougall, Blue Mountain, N. S.; A. S. McElroy, Richmond, Ont.; F. W. Me Kinnon, Vankleek Hill, Ont.; A. A. Me Lennan, Lancaster, Ont.; D. A. McLennan, Montreal; W. P. McNally, Abrams Village, P. E. I.; J. D. McRae, Glen Ellis, Ont.; W. R. McRae, Baddeck, C. N. N. McRae, Cont. J. J. McRae, Cont. J. J. McRae, Baddeck, C. S. N. McRae, Baddeck, C. J. McRae, Cont. J. J. McRae, Cont. J. McRae, McRa B.; N. Malloch, Kenmore, Ont.; M.J Valoney, Eganville, Ont.; E. A. Merkley, Morrisburg, Oot.; C. H. Morris, B. A., Windsor, N. S.; L. H. Morse, B. A., Bridgetown, N. S.; R. J. Midgley, Woodstock, Ont.; J. A. Milburn, Peterboro', Ont.; W. T. Pallister, Guelph, Ont.; A J. Palmer, Buckingham, Que.; A. R. Pennoyer, Gould; Que.; A. A. Ritchie, Dalhousie, N. B.; G. C. R. b. rt Holyoke, Marchine State Version and the ship was blown far out of her course. A calm followed; then six of the crew died of scurvy, and Dalhousie, N.B.; G. C. Ribert Holyoke, Mass.; H. M. Robertson, Chatham. Ont.;
F. E. Rogers, Brighton. Ont.; J. J. Roy, New Glasgow, N.S.; W.T. Scott, Mont-real; A. A. Skeels, B A., Montreal; H. Smith, Acadia Mines, N.S.; R. A. Smith, Durham, Ont.; H. M. Staufield, B.A., Truro, N.S.; A. Sterling, Fredericton, N.B.; G. R. Sutherland, Hodgson, N.S.; J. A. Tiernay, Valleyfield, Que.; H. W. Thomas, Montreal; J. E. Fhomas, Mont-real; J. A. Thompson, Kinnear's Mills. real; J. A. Thompson, Kinnear's Mills, Que.; F. W. Tozer, N.B.; J. B. Trainor, Kell-'s Cross, P.E.I.; F. R. Wainwright, Montreal; S. F. A. Wainwright, St. Andrews Que.; E. J. Williams, B.A., Sherbrooke, Que.; and F. W. E. Wilson, Montreal.

Lawyer: "Now, Mr. Thrift, describe to the court the chickens that you charged my client, the defendant, with stealing." Farmer Thrift goes into de-tails, but is interrupted by the lawyer, ook, which may be considered the re-

domin, the second of the last kings of Burmah.

Broken hearts are frequently reckoned among the damaged personal property of this world, but we seldom see them, and so we have to accept the statement of their owners for the fact. Some people's hearts stand a good deal of patching and seem none the worse for it, but a lady of New York died last week from the breaking of her heart. A post mortem examination showed that her heart had burst open, and the Coroner said that to his knowledge it was the only case on record of the actual breaking of a heart. And it was not sentiment did it, either, just indigestion.

The overflowing of the Mississippi and its tributaries has caused great desolation in Tennessee and Missouri and other neighboring States. Many lives have been lost, stock drowned and property destroyed in the submerged districts, and the sorrow and desolation of the scene is appalling. Five railroad lines are stopped, and the lowlands opposite Memphis and Tennessee are inundated for forly miles. The poor are suf-fering from want of food, clothing and

A plucky woman is Mrs. Reed, the wife of Captain Reed of the long overdue ship, T. F. Oakes, which left Hong Kong on July 4th, for New York. While in the China Sea a terrific typhoon was enone by one the others became afflicted, and it was at last necessary for the captain's wife, a woman of great endurance and courage, to take the wheel while her husband aided the men on deck. In spite of the intense cold Mrs. Reed stuck to her post until the British steamer Kasbeck, Capt. Muler, sighted the Gakes, and towed it into New York harbor.

Leslie's Weekly publishes the follow-

ing extract from a book written by Mr. W. Dean Howells, nearly fifteen years ago, in which the principal character, a modern journalist, is made to declare his creed :

"I should make it pay, to begin with; and I should make it pay by making it such a thorough newspaper that every class of people must have it. I should cater to the lowest class first, and as long as I was poor I would have the fullest

WONDERFUL are the cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and yet they are simple and natural. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes PURE BLOOD.

"The harp was the earliest national symbol of the Firbolgs, or first inhabitants."

"When Heber and Heremon divided the Kingdom between them they differabout a musician and a poet; but the matter was settled in a friendly manner by Ambergin, their brother, who adjudged the musician to Heber, and the poet to Heremon; the brothers then assumed the harp as an emblem of the harmony that prevailed between them.'

Colonel Vallancy, writing of the same

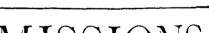
period, says : "Though the garb of the ancient Irish was simple in its fashion, yet the materials of which it was composed were of the most costly quality. Their kings wore mantles of an immense size, generally nine ells, of yellow and purple silk.

Again, in Mooney's Third Lecture, we are told that Ollamh Fodhla regulated the laws and customs of heraldry. "Previous to his time the Milesians did not observe very exactly any particular order; they had a banner bearing as an escutcheon a dead serpent, and wand, in memory of the cure of Gaodhal by Moses.'

It is at the battle of Clontarf that we first hear of the flag emblazoned with "the Gall-greans or "blazing Sun," the sunburst standard of Fingal, marked with the arms of the O'Brien, the hand and sword, bearing the inscription "Victory or Death." This standard is believed to have been green, and from this time forward green seems to pre dominate though other colors are conspicuous in their patriot banners and

uniforms. In T C. Luby's "Life and Times of Daniel O'Connell," the following paragraph is found : "On the 19th of April, 1780, Grattan

moved his famous declaration of right. 11.G



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and the second second

1wo Severe Shocks Within an Interval of Three Days.

Terrified Civizies Push From Buildings into the Streets -An Interesting Article on the Subject from "Old and New" of the Gazette.

A second earthquake visited this city on Friday at midnight and shook it to its very foundations. The shock did not have the same effect, coming as it did at s lates hour than that of last week, but it has nevertheless awakened a feeling of pervouances which is visible in the Street, the main business thoroughfare with blanched faces, expecting to behold the mins of some of the buildings in the peculiar rumbling noise, followed by an effect of causing the houses to sway in a startling manner. In the portions of the city which twenty years ago were low and swampy, and have since that was very soverely felt.

the subject :--

The only earthquake which, for alarming qualities, can be compared, from the experience of living Montrealers, with that of Tuesday evening, is the earthand New" can doubtless recall the widespread consternation that it caused. The houses in the business streets were uickly emptied, and the agility suddenly developed by persons not hitherto famous for rapidity of movement was extrondinary. The Descent of Man was enacted without regard to the links of connection, so long as the goal was attsined. Dickens has described, with characteristic humor, the flight of a usually sedate man from a supposed enemy, and his attempt to pass it off as a joke on finding himself unpursued and the observed of all contiguous obserers. During an earthquake, which more than any other natural phenomenon renders the wise and the simple like helpless, few pause to bethink them of the proprieties. Even in the presence of an earthquake, however, men's characters do not torsake them. It was said that, in 1870, a certain judge, then sitting on the Bench, having calmly watched the hasty exodus of the special pleaders, arrested with authoriative voice the last of the court officers to reach the door and summoned him trembling to his side. "Go," he said, "with all speed and bring me a bottle of sherry." "John" stood not on the order of his going and His Honor enjoyed his refreshment while the earthuake was the theme of excited discussion outside. The earliest mention of an earthquake to be found in any work relating to Canada is in the Relations des Jesuites for the year 1638. Father Paul Le Jeune is the writer: "On St. Barnabas Day (June 11) we had shocks of earthquake in several localities. It was so percep tible that the Indians were astonished to that their bark platters rattling against (ach other and the water overflowed their kettles. They showed their astonishment by uttering loud cries." On the oth day of February, 1692, according to Father Jerome Lalemant, began that ex-traordinary series of earth shocks and minor movements which have made the year 1663 so memorable in the record of seismic phenomena. The "Tremble-Terre" was preceded by a number of unusual meteorological appearances. In the autumn of 1662, Father Lalemant relates, there were seen in the sky figures of serpents interlaced in the form of the heathen caduceus, which flew through the air on wings of bre (voloient par le milieu des aires portez sur des aisles de feu.) Over Quebec Was suspended one night a globe of fire which turned night into day, and would have been welcome had not the sparks that it darted forth inspired the admiration of the beholders. A like meteor was seen in Montreal, where it seemed to issue from the moon, and was attended with a noise like that of cannon or of thunder. Having traversed the sky for distance of "about three leagues," it "isappeared behind Mount Royal. More stonishing still was the spectacle of hree suns, which, at eight in the morning on a fine day in winter (1662 68,) was incased by many. First of all, a ht vapor was seen to rise from the St. wrence, which, on being struck by the is rays, gradually assumed substance l shape until the three suns were dile. This spectacle, which was seen the 7th of January, 1663, lasted near-, two hours,

and the earth rolling in an incredible the world for their assistance. The Number, in honor of the Golden Jubilee 000 feet of logs will be driven down the fashion. The animals were panic strick natives of the parish now residing in of St Patrick's Church, in that city. It Penobscot river this spring. The sud-en, the children began to cry, while of New York, in response to an appeal from embraces upwards of forty pages and its den and unexpected revival of the Euroand the earth folling in an increation the series of the parish now residing in the children began to cry, while of the parish now residing in the method women some prostrated appointed Mr. Patrick Reynolds, 336 alout for mercy, as though menaced by East Fitteenth Street, New York, as gravings of St Patrick's Church, the for mercy, as though menaced by Transmiss and the series their series and the series are of the parish the transmission of the parish now residing in the series of the series of the parish now residing in the series of the parish now residing in the series of the parish now residence of the series of alou i for mercy, as though menaced by instant death. Meanwhile, the trembling of the earth continued all through the night, the motion being like that of ships at sea. Some were even affected by seasickness. In the surrounding forests the disorder was increased by the trees dashing against each other. In some cases trees were torn up by the routs; in others, great cavities were made in the ground through eminences being removed. Rivers changed their courses or their streams were lost, or the waters of two or more were mingled. The state of the old church, which is The St. Lawrence from Quebec to Ta- neither safe, comfortable for the neonle-

were seen in the air, some bearing torches; and pikes, lances and brands hustled through the sky.

At Three Rivers porpoises were heard uttering pitcous sounds, and other plaintive voices broke the silence of the night. The earthquake was felt at Tadousac, at Bay St. Paul, at Cape Tourmente and even at Pointe aux Alouette. At this of persecuence and methods of citizens, young last place an entire forest was separated and old, to discuss the subject of earth- from the mainland. The shocks did not quakes, and strive to obtain some ex- entirely cease until August, having thus planation that will dispel the dreadful lasted more than six months. The exten of seismic action is computed at two anxiety which has taken possession of hundred leagues in length by one hunanxiety which has these pock was felt them. When the first shock was felt about ten days ago, the occupants of all the large office buildings on St. James the large office buildings thoroughfere protection which preserved the colonists of Montreal, rushed out into the street so wonderfully that not even a child was injured, while the loss in property was infinitezimal. The Mere Marie de l'Incarnation has also left a vivid account vicinity. It was accompanied by the of those months of terror, as of other events and scenes in the infancy of the weillating movement, which had the colony. M. Faillon, M. Ferland, M. Garneau and the other modern historians are indebted to these sources, where they have not copied from each other.

Records of earthquakes have come time been tilled up to the level of the down to us from distant ages. Hero street by the road sweepings, the shock | dotus, Dicdorus Siculus, Livy, Aristotle, Pliny the Elder, Seneca (who has a theory of earthquakes), and many other We take the following interesting writers, both Greek and Latin, either article from the Old and New corner of describe special convulsions or deal with the Montreal Gazette, which treats of the subject in general. Ammianus Marcellinus, a soldier who wielded the pen of the ready writer, has left us a striking survey of the terrestrial disturbances of the year 258 of the Christian era. with special reference to the destruction of Nicomedia, in Bithynia. quake of 1870. Some readers of "Old To day I can only allude to this chapter and New" can doubtless recall the wide- (xvii., 7), which is of interest because the year 258 in Europe presents, in the historian's pages, some points of comparison to the year 1663 in Canada.

> Long before Herodotus, there are references in the poets and in the popular myths to those shiftings of terra firma that have always spread alarm among the tribes of men. One of the Prophets (Zechariah, xiv., 5), of the Old Testa-ment refers to an earthquake, that of the reign of Uzziah or Azariah, as an event in his time well known. There is no more sublime example of the diversity of God's messages to men's hearts than the passage in which we are told how the Word of the Lord came to Elijah on Mount Horeb : "And behold the Lord passed by, and a great and strong wind rent the mountain and broke in pieces the rock before the Lord : but the Lord was in the wind: and after the wind an earthquake: but the Lord was not in the earthquake : and after the earthquake a fire, but the Lord was not in the fire : and after the fire a still small voice. This-(Kol d'mamah-a voice of stillness: in Vulg., sibilus aura tenuis, a gentle whispering of the air)—was to Elijah the end of perplexity and despondency, giv-ing him assurance of Divine approval and counsel, as well as of human sympathy and help, and of a successor not unworthy of the prophetic mantle.

East Fifteenth Street, New York, as Treasurer, and they unite their appeal with Father Taafe's to all former residents of the parish now in America for their generous support. Donations may be forwarded to the treasurer named, at New York, or direct to the Rev. Thomas Taafe, Tudyallen, Drogheda, Ireland. Father Taste received recently the following letter from His Eminence the Cardinal Primate of All Ireland :

I heartily approve of your design to build a new parish church for Tullyallen. neither safe, comfortable for the people, dousac appeared of a peculiar whitish or becoming the divine worship, renders tinge, and in view of its volume your project a very necessary one. I your project a very necessary one. I an immense mass of coloring material earnestly recommend both to your own must have been brought in contact people and the charitable public the with its waters. Phantoms and spectres | appeal you are about to make for funds to carry out the good work. I am very glad to learn that your own people have been so generous up to the present, and I trust that their own generosity and self-sacrifice will contribute to enlist the sympathy of their neighbors in their behalf.

Praying that God may especially bless all who aid you in your good work, I am, dear Father Taafe,

Yours most faithfully, MICHAEL, CARDINAL LOGUE."

OUR SOUVENIR,

Expressions of Approval From the Catholic Preis of the United States

and Canada.

The second edition of our Jubilee Souvenir is nearly sold, but few copies remaining to be disposed of. We have received letters from a large number of members of the clergy and laity in different parts of the Dominion, congratulating us upon the splen lid character of the Number. Below we give a number of expressions of approval from the Catholic press and other sources, which serve to manifest that our endeavor to fittingly commemorate a great and important occasion has been appreciated beyond the boundaries of our own locality :--

STANDARD AND TIMES (PHILADELPHIA.)

The Golden Jubilee of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, was fittingly signalized by a magnificent issue of THE TRUE WITNESS of that city. The color com-bination of the cover is rich, though not too much so for the occasion. We have not seen a finer example of typography and half-tone plates than the thirty-two pages of historical work embraced within the covers, while as a Catholic liter ary chronicle it is absorbing and inspiring.

CATHOLIC UNIVERSE (CLEVELAND, O.) Our esteemed contemporary, the Montreal TRUE WITNESS, issued a St. Patrick Souvenir Number in honor of the Golden Jubilee of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal. The cover is gor-geousingreen and gold decorative effects, while the reading matter includes a very entertaining account of the growth of tholicity in the old French city of the north.

Archbishops of Toronto, Kingston and shipment to the United Kingdom. The Halifax, and of the priests who have, lumber will be sawed, mostly at the from its foundation, been prominently associated with St. Patrick's Courch, and is a stock of nearly 40,000 000 feet of logs the churches of the other English speak. on hand for spring sawing and the mills ing congregations in Montreal. The will start as soon as the ice bases the cover is illustrated in green and gold, river. It is twenty years since any conand is a splendid specimen of artistic siderable amount of deals war supped skill. The paper is time and the letter press is excellent. It contains well from Bangor. written accounts of the progress of the Irish people in Montreal, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. That relating Thousands of people are in this condito the Maritime Provinces is written by tion. They are not sick and yet they Rev. Dr. Campbell of Halifax. The are by no means well. A single bottle work is a splendid specimen of the of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them a

cents. News comes from Bingor, Me., that the lumber business in the Penobscot

printer's art, and sells for twehty-five

region will probably exceed in volume, this year, that of any year since the de-Hoop's Phils cure nauses, sick head-

cline in the industry began, and it is ache, indigestion, biliousness. All drug likely that from 140 000 000 to 160,000, 1 gists. 25c.



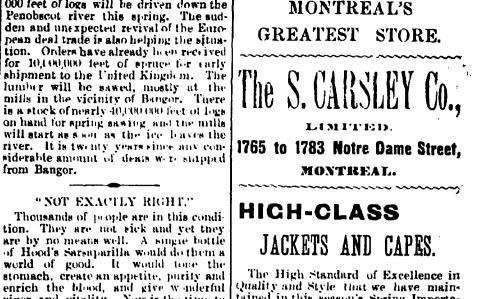
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world of good. It would tone the

vigor and vitality. Now is the time to

take it.

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3

Quality and Style that we have maintained in this season's Spring Importations of High Class Jackets and Capes has won universal admiration. A Grand Exhibit will be held of the latest conceptions of artistic minds and the daintiest products of skilled hands.

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(Ludies' New Regne Jackets, slashed collar, infail with velvet, lined with shot and fancy silks.

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Ludies' New Velvet Capes, fined with block or shot taileta, spangled with jets and trimmed with silk, chillon and monslin de scie ruchings.

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It was about half-past five in the even-The colonists scattered over New France began to hear strange sounds, as though

FIRST ABBOT OF MELLIFONT.

A Church Being Erected to His Honor In Tullyallen, Co. Louth, Ireland.

Rev. Thomas Taafe, parish priest of Tullyallen, County Louth, has under-taken the laudable duty of erecting, close to the ruins of far-famed Mellifont Abbey—one of the holiest and most his-toric spots in Ireland—a memorial church to its first Abbot, Saint Christian O'Conarchy.

The parish of Tullyallen, though now sharing in the widespread ruin that has followed the track of the ruthless in vader, was, in the olden days of Ire land's history, famous as a seat of learning, that sent forth its missionaries to the Continent to spread the truth of the Gospel. Monasterboice and Mellifontseparated only by a few miles-are names to awaken reverence for the past, and high hopes for the future of Ireland. The ruins of Mellifont Abbey are situated in the parish of Tullyallen, near the banks of the Boyne, a few miles from Drogheda. It was one of the most renowned, and first of the ecclesiastical buildings established by the Cistercian Monks in Ireland. Here they dwelt for over four hundred years, nursing and feeding the sick and the poor, besides educating the youth of the country.

Few spots in Ireland, or, in fact, in any part of Europe, are so rich in pre historic, pagan and historical remains, as the country surrounding Tullyallen. In the great tumuli and massive cairns along the banks of the Boyne, are in-terred the most valorous of the chieftains of old; in early Christian times the names of the saintly Saint Malachy and the great Saint Bernard, Abbot of Clairvaux, in France, is associated with the place, and in more recent times, historical point of view, is of a most inquite near by, was fought the most accursed battle ever fought on any soil —the inglorious battle of the Boyne.

Itais Father Tasfe's intention to re-place the old church at Tullyallen-now ing into the street, were astonished to see the houses tottering, the roofs bend-ing, the bells ringing, timbers cracking, and children of the parish scattered over in such a state of dilapidation as to be

THE CHURCH NEWS (WASHINGTON, D.C.) THE TRUE WITNESS, of Montreal, Canada, recently presented its readers with an elaborate and handsome Souvenir Number on the occasion of the commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal. It can be truly said that it is one of the handsomest numbers yet presented to the public. The illustrations are especially worthy of commendation.

CATHOLIC REGISTER, (TORONTO.)

We congratulate our contemporary, the Montreal TRUE WITNESS, upon the very handsome Savenir Number of St. Patrick's Church Jubilee which it has published. The history of the Catholic Church in Montreal is written in an in-teresting manner and chapters on the growth of the Church in Ontario and in the Maritime Provinces are contributed by Mr. William Ellison and Father Campbell, of Halifax. Our contemporary has carried out its enterprise admirably.

CANADIAN FREEMAN, (KINGSTON.)

The Jubilee Number of the Montreal TRUE WITNESS is acknowledged on all sides to be unequalled as a souvenir. The illustrations, reading matter and general appearance could scarcely be improved upon, which, with the minutest details of the progress of Irish Catholicism in Montreal, will be interesting reading for future generations. A description of St. Patrick's Church and its pastors, accompanied by portraits of the lamented pastors who have passed away and also those at present engaged in the Lord's work, are life lik pictures that will be treasured. St. Anthony's, St. Ann's, St. Gabriel's and St. Mary's are brought out in beautiful form. On the whole the issue reflects much credit on the management and its efforts should be thoroughly appreciated.

CATHOLIC RECORD, (LONDON, ONT.)

We congratulate our contemporary, the TRUE WITNESS, of Montreal, on the production of its St. Patrick's Day Number. It is beautifully printed and contains excellent portraits of the past and present pastors of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, as well as of that magnificent Church and the charitable institutions connected therewith, while the reading matter, especially from a teresting character. Altogether it is a very creditable piece of work, and we hope the publishers will be suitably recompensed for their commendable enterprise.

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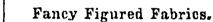
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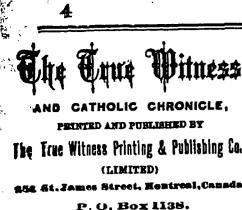
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WEDNESDAY......MARCH 31, 1997

THE PAPAL ABLEGATE.

Since the first announcement that Mgr. . Mery del Val was coming to Canada on a special and delicate mission, the press of Canada has hardly done itself credit by a dignified reserve. Nor has it shown as much good taste as our patriotic sentiment would like to see it manifest in connection with the circumstances with which the Papal Ablegate's visit is generally associated. A great deal has been surmised that has no foundation whatever. A great deal has been taken for granted in which the wish is father to the thought. Opinions have been attributed to His Excellency for which there is not the slightest sanction. Feelings and intentions have been assigned to the Episcopate without their authority. Inferences have been drawn from the utterances of public men that are almost certainly wide of the mark and which, even if they were correct, it would be an im propriety to make public. Some writers have undertaken to forecast the entire course of events after M. Mery del Val's arrival. Theories have been hazarded as to what was in the mind of His Holiness in entrusting the Ablegate with a mission to Canada. Other writers have an ticipated the decision as though there was not the slightest doubt as to the result. They have identified the views and sympathies of the Ablegate with errown prepossessions before he landed in the country or begun his inquiry. Some have gone so far as to range the bishops in two opposing parties, and have strengthened the minority with the . support of influential ex-Conservatives. Altogether, the press has had a veritable -epidemic of conjecture, and rumor is still busy.

Malschi, the great medieval primate.long before the time, indeed-the Celt of tricity-that rapid courser of the air Ireland has cherished an admiration for swift as lightning itself—and the speech his Gaulish brother which time nor dis tance have diminished. Side by side the Irishman and the Frenchman have fought in many a stubborn field. French soldiers whose renown is immortal are known by Irish names. They have fought for France on the continent of Europe, in India and Canada, and Fontenoy is a word of glory for both France and Ireland. Irish priests have had their training at French seminaries; Irish

scholars have used the French tongue, and one of the best known Irish histories was first written in French. It was in France that attention was called to the treasurce of ancient Irish learning long before the value of mose precious stores had been recognized by British students. Frenchmen visiting Ireland, long before the recent revival of interest in Ireland's ancient literature, have been surprised that so little attention was paid to it, and to day some of the finest and most expressive and most have been the work of French scholar-

ship. The article in the Monde is evidence that French Canada is not behind Çld France in its sympathetic knowledge of Irish history and poetry. It warms our hearts to read such a message of condolence and congratulation on such an occasion as our Golden Jubilee, and to be assured that our French fellow-citizens have so enthusiastic and generous an interpreter of Irish aspirations as the Monde. Happily the condulence has reference to conditions that no longer exist. The day of persecution has ended, though we have still to watch and wait and is our due. It would be craven, nevertheless, in these days of more expansive liberty, to forget the martyrs and confessors of an Ireland where life was only tolerated by defiance of the laws, and defiance of the laws incurred the risk of horrors unspeakable. Had not brave men scorned to live in the sufferance of mere human feeling and claimed as a right the largest civic and religious free dom, fighting for what they sought till death or victory ended the contest and had not this contest been continued from: bleeding sire to son down to this day of be the status of the Irish race to day?

We hold, indeed, that old world quarrels and feuds and names of strite have no place in Canada, and it those who have transported or imported them to these shores will only consent to abandon them and the system that keeps them alive, we promise to invoke no more the spirit of the past, save where truth and consistency demand it. We these latter are deliberate falsifiers of are not the aggressors : it is the Orange men that keep trailing their coats in principles of morality and the rules of aside to accept their boastful challenge; speak of other crimes-had, as Canon accommodation for the preservation of it is only when they cross our path that we resent the uncalled-for provocation. It is because in this quarrel we often fail to obtain the good will of those who generally are not hostile to us, that we are especially grateful to our contemporary, whose words of heart-felt kindness we prize even more than his scholarly references to a past which in days of darkness has been a solace to Erin's sons and

tory, the triumphs of steam and elec. of an orator can dominate in an hour all the capitals of the civilized world. Let no one say that the Church condemned this progress. Far from it. A. Pope gave his pontifical benediction to the first printing press that entered the City of Rome.

But to claim for the press the liberty to say everything and to circula e everything is a most dangerous and most detestable error. The right of promulgating error no more exists than the right of doing wrong. The one, like the other, is a monstrous fallacy, incapable of justification. Reason and good sensethat first of philosophies-forbid such a doctrine. Will the father or mother of a family allow any one with impunity to scatter poison through their household, in the way of the children whom they love and cherish? Will magistrates permit s free circulation of false keys for the convenience of burglars? And does not the same reasoning apply accurate versions of old Irish documents to the intellectual and moral interests of the community? Yes, and a fortiori, for if those interests are neglected, what

will become of the material interests? Some will say that they consult a paper simply to learn the news, or to see the changes in the financial quotations, or to get information as to the commercial movement, and that the opinions of the editors were of no consequence to them. They might as well say that it was of no consequence to them to remain in an atmosphere infested by pestilential microbes. They cannot come in contact with those malicious spirits. rebellious wills, vitiated hearts, without being affected by the deadly miasma hattle for the full measure of justice that that must assail them. By a miracle they may recover, to be thereafter a warning to others, but if they escape moral destruction, it will not be without undergoing the severest test that the human soul may be subjected to. The danger is far too great to be incurred lightly: the only assurance of safety consists in keeping entirely aloof.

After dealing with the newspaper, Canon DeMontigny spoke most timely words on the novel-the reading of which, without proper supervision, was a terrible danger. A Belgian Deputy confessed some time ago at the tribune final conflict of Home Rule, what would of the Assembly that he sold yearly three millions of romances, and it was his tirm conviction-and he thought he knew-that the three-fourths of those (2.250,000) were decidedly and utterly bad. Especially malignant were these romances that gave rein to the worst passions that vented the spites, preju. dices and antipathies of the infidel writers against the Church. Some of the Church's doctrine and even of the the mud. Nor have we ever turned duty. Madness and suicide-not to

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The speech from the Throne at the opening of the second session of the present Dominion Parliament contains some retrospects of which we disapprove and some forecasts of which we approve, at least conditionally. All that is said of the Manitoba School Question we unequivocally condemn. This will be no surprise to our readers. From its first announcement we have objected to the so-called settlement as adding injury to insult and insult to injury, as utterly out of harmony with the decision of the highest tribunal in the Empire, as a surrender of Catholic principles and of the principles which Protestants as well as Catholics had undertaken to observe and had observed until a wretched plot, hatched by a few fanatics, interrupted the good relations that had prevailed for nearly half a century between the Catholic and non-Catholic sections of our population. We refuse to accept the question as settled. To do so would be a flagrant violation of our concientious convictions, and we consider ourselves all the more justified in this refusal because, unhappily, a certain proportion of our Catholic people in this Province have, in their loyalty to a leader of their own origin, been led aside from the straight path of integrity and justice. We regard this de ection from the spirit of the past and from the line laid down by their bishops and clergy as all the more deplorable because the minority that suffers the wrong is largely of the same origin as the leader and followers who have thus betrayed them. It pains us extremely to have to make such comments, but if we said anything else, we would be surrendering our sacred convic tions. There is a certain air of hesitation in the part of the Qucen's speech that touches on the settlement-an apologetic tone also, which may indicate some measure of contrition for a wrong, the evil results of which will be more and more sensible with every passing month. The tariff question occupies a prominent place in the Speech, and it is not too much to say, that it will occupy a good deal of attention during the session, although from present indications it seems unlikely that any serious changes will be male.

The deepening of the St. Lawrence Canals is a project which has our approval and the more vigorously it is prosecuted the better. Whatever tends to diminish the terrible evils of the liquor traffic has always had our sincere countenance. Whether a plebiscite is the best plan for attaining that end we shall take an early opportunity of considering. If the government is sincere in its advocacy of a thorough temperance crusade and in its appeal to the mass of the people for assistance in that righteous work, we wish Mr. Laurier and his colleagues God speed. The providing of the Cold Storage

lic principles. But the successor of Archbishop Taché is the last prelate to be no justice in a tolerance of undehave his faith in those principles shaken. To speak of "claptrap" in such a connection is rash and wild and altozether unbecoming. Archbishop Langevin has simply done his duty in standing up for his rights and those of his people. His Episcopal brethren have simply done their duty in espousing his cause, which is also their cause. That thousands of laymen have proved recreant to their duty does not alter the case in the slightest degree.

Though we still think "An English Roman Catholic's " letter to the Herald ibiudicious and uncalled for and the signature to it reprehensible for more reasons than one, we again assure our correspondent that we had no intention to hurt his feelings. As for his characterization of ourselves, we must leave it without comment.

THE EDUCATION BATTLE.

What a buzz and hum of comment. conjecture, hastily drawn conclusions and misrepresentations have been evoked during the last months and especially since the announcement that an Ablegate was coming to Canada.

Above it all one central truth riscs serenely, that the Catholic Church does demand and wil demacd everywhere and slways Catholic education for her children. Popes from the earliest ages, councils, ecumenical or merely national, having insisted upon this point and urged the faithful to co-operate with them in attaining the end. Never, perhaps, was it more forcibly expressed than in the immortal syllabus of Pius Xth., reiterated no less forcibly by His Holiness, Pope Leo.

But in countries where Protestantism or infidelity are in the ascendant, this right of the Catholic parent and the Catholic child is often violated or ignored. So, the battle rages between the anti-Christian policy of secular education and the Catholic doctrine conformable to reason and conscience; namely, that every parent has a right to have his child educated in his own religious belief, and that every parent is bound so to do. It seems even that Catholics would have a measure of obligation to procure Christian education for the children of others as well as their

Furing the rise and fall of the Education Bill in England, it is amusing to observe how precisely similar are the tactics of the enemy, how he utters the same battle-pries, makes use of the same weapons, as here in Canada, only that instead of the Canadian hierarchy, which our own wiseacres love to designate as mediceval, behind the age, reactionary, ultramontane, it was the Anglican clergy who were struggling for senarate education and were consequently the objects of abuse. The cry was raised 'clericalism" and "sacerdotalism.' 'Educational progress is arrested," shouts one, "and clerical monopoly in the schools is left untouched."

"The Bill," cries another, "is only a piece of veneered ecclesiaticism. It takes the money of the rate-payers of all denominations in order to put it in the

and Dther, religious bodies. There can nominationalism and in an intolerance of denominationalism.

Need it be added that the Catholic clergy in England were at one with those of the Anglican Church in this matter of education. The writer, Rev. J. Trome Wilkinson, quotes Cardinal Newman as being opposed to any compromise and as declaring that full religious teaching should be open to all and that separate religious instruction should be given to the children, as the parents severally demanded. He refers likewise to Cardinal Manning's emphatic views and vigorous action in this same matter.

Writing as an old Liberal," says Mr. Wilkinson, 'as well as a churchman, I would respectfully plead for protection at the hands of the State against the growing religious intolerance of the undenominationalists, against a concerted attempt to abolish the denomination. alista.'

So the battle goes beyond the seas in England as in Quebec or Montreal, Under different uames it is the same enemy everywhere, and the blow they strike is directed against Christ and His Church, and ultimately against every form, however weakened or distorted, of Christianity by making education god.

Needless to say that the Church everywhere is up and doing. The Payal Ablegate in the United States seems to have taken this work of Catholic education under his special charge. Everywhere he urges the multiplication, the development, the improvement, of separate schools. In a recent interview with a representative of the press, his secretary, Dr. Zooker, gave particular emphasis to this special work of Archbishop Martinelli. In the great West Archbishop Ireland is calling upon his people to support parochial schools, the foundation of Christian society, His powerfully worded appeal for that cause must find an echo in every Christian The archdiocese of New York, heart. faithful to its most noble traditions, is still in the van with a splendid phalanx of Catholic schools. And in Manitoba, Archbishop Langevin, against almost overwhelming olds, raises the same standard of education and calls upon all Catholics to rally round it.

A. T. S.

OBITUARY.

MRS. THOMAS SAUNDERS.

It is our melancholy task to appeare the death of Mrs. Annie Saunders, willow of Thomas Saunders, during his luctime a well known trader of Montreal, which sad event occurred last week. Mrs. Saunders had attained the age of the allotted span at the time of her death, and during her long career, for the most part spent in this city, she was highly esteemed for her kindness of disposition and the tender solicitude she evinced for her family.

Deceased was a splendid type of that earnest, energetic and persevering little band of Irish pioneers who came to Canada two generations ago, and who each in their own zealous and painstaking manner overcame obstacles which to the present generation would well nigh seem insurmountable. True to her religious convictions, she was a pions and steadfast admirer of St. Patrick's, the Mother Church of the Irish race in Montreal, the foundations of which it was her joy and happiness to see laid, and atter its completion to worship before its altars for many year. Mrs. Sannders had also the happines to behold her offspring attain places of prominence; two of her daughters, Mrs. Frank J. Hart and Mrs. Jeremiah Fogarty, being identified with every undertaking in religious and charitable works. The funeral, which was held on Saturday last, was one of the largest witnessed in Montreel for many years. Citizens of all classes and creeds followed in the cortege as a testimony of their respect and esteem for the deceased. A solemn Requiem Mass was chanted at St. Patrick's Church, at which Rev. Father Driscoll, SS., the spiritual adviser of the deceased, officiated, assisted by Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., as deacon, and Rev. P. Fallon, S.S., as sub-deacon. The sacred edifice was draped in mourning. At the close of the service the cartege reformed and wended its way to the Cote des Neiges Cemetery, where the remains were temporarily placed in the vault, pending their consignment to the family plot in the month of May. The chief mourners were Mr. F. J. Hart, son-in-law; Mr. C. M. Hart, Masters Frankie Hart, Frank S. Cliffe, Gerald Fogarty and Thornley Hart, grandchildren of the deceased. Dr. O'Connor and Mr. George Landscale, friends of the family. Owing to illness, Mr. Jeremiah Fogarty, son-in-law of the deceased, at present in New York under medical treatment, was unable to attend. Amongst others who assisted at the funeral were Mr. Justice Curran, Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty, Ald. Jas. McBride, Wm. Masterman, G. C. Nicholson, H. J. wm. Masterman, G. C. Nicholson, H. J. McGuire, W. L. McKenna, Ed. Irwin, M. Hicks, M. C. Mullarky, W. Strachan, C. Marrotte, M. P. Laverty, John Barry, James McNally, Wm. McNally, R. C. Barry, John Johnston, John Kay, P. F. McCaffrey, John M. Callaghan, E. Wright, Jaa, O'Brien, F. Laveren, Martin Fagan. Jas. O'Brien, F. Lungan, Martin Esgan, C. A. McDonnell, B. Tansey, B. McNally, Ed. J. P. Hammill, R. J. Anderson, Ed. Ronayne, John McNally, Charles Fe Smith, J. Strachan, and a large number of others. The floral offerings were numerous, and occupied a special conveyance. Mrs. Hart and Mrs. Fogarty have been "The now famous clause of the drafted the recipients of many expressions of sympathy on the death of their esteemed mother.

Need we inform our readers that this eagerness to force its secrets from the future is unseemly. In ordinary circum stances, where an important judgment has been rendered by the secular courts. it is considered right, in fairness and good taste, to await the judge's sentence. Sub judice-this legal proverb is a rebuke of that impatience which prejudges as well as of all prejudice or prejudgment. Mgr. Mery del Val will know where to look for the data on which he will form his decision without the promptings of the press.

The Archbishops and Bishops have nothing to be anxious about and the sentiments that have been impertinently attributed to them are purely imaginary. The highest tribunal in the Empire has delivered a judgment in which the grievance of the Manitoba minority is plainly stated, and the grievance being such, it may be inferred what the remedy should be. But behind that judgment there is the whole history of our public school system for more than fifty years, I the wisest of all compromises for the protection of a minority's rights-a system that was the grateful praise of Pope Pius the Ninth. It is of importance that Mgr. Mery del Val should learn these facts from a trustworthy source. His coming -to Canada will be the means of enlight-.ening the Curia as to many things which -could only be learned by a special envoy commissioned to seek the truth, the whole truth and the truth alone.

AN EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY.

No Canadian Irishman can have read without emotion the article in which the Monde expressed its sympathy with the Irish people of Montreal, doing honor, under exceptional circumstances, to their Patron Saint and to their priestly is such sympathy welcome, but it is as fitting as it is gracious. For since the little grey dust, a fragile papyrus. But days when Saint Bernard cultivated relations of pious friendship with Saint | the durability of steel. Add to this vic- | of the latter.

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TRUE LIBERTY.

daughters all over the globe.

We might find subjects for a long series of articles in the Rev. Canon DeMontigny's third Notre Dame confér. ence. This course is an admirable feature in a remarkable succession of services and addresses, of which, for us, at least, our Jubilee formed the central point of interest. Canon DeMontigny chose his text, with judgment, from St. Paul's Epistle to the Galatians-a people of Asia Minor, who formed the farthest eastern colony of the Celts in Apostolic times and spoke, even in St. Jerome's days, a language in which a likeness to that of the western Celts could be recognized. Like the latter the eastern branch of the race affected an independence and freedom from restraint that were not always wisely used, and the Apustle undertook to impress upon them the characteristics of true liberty-that liberty with which Christ set free those who accepted the evangel in all its purity. Canon DeMontigny began by pointing to the harmonies that gave a single voice of praise to all the parts of God's material universe. "Benedicte omnia opera Domino"-thus all God's works were invoked to bless their Maker | race or whether they are ministered to and Master. But a note was still absent -that of love. God made man free from the first, but his freedom was given him not to shake off the yoke of law, but to bear it with honor. False ideas of liberty had engendered two kinds of excess-perilous, and if not unchecked, fatal to racial life. These are the uncontrolled liberty of the press and absolute liberty of conscience.

Before the invention of printing, human speech was a power limited by benefactors of a by-gone day. Not only space and time. After a few years what | and John Higgins, was appointed to prewas there left of the greatest orator? A printing seized that speech and gave it Kearns, sister of the former and daughter

DeMontigny showed by statistics, enormously increased, very largely owing to the reading of these pernicious works of fiction.

Coming to deal with errors entertained on the subject of liberty of conscience, the learned and eloquent conferencier explained the different meanings of conscientia, and the necessity for a past comprehension of these shades of differences. From the false notions that have prevailed as to its varying significance and the limitations of its liberty have issued a harvest of evil, the reapirg of which is one of the moral phenomena of ourage. Canon DeMontigny laid special stress on that false conception which regarded as of equal validity the rights of error and the rights of truth. The liberty that was born of that outrageous conception was the enemy of the faith and of good laws. A great patriot had with his dying breath pleaded for liberty -liberty for all save the wicked and their wickedness. That was the liberty of which the Church and reason approved.

THE San Francisco Monitor, in a recent issue, refers to the loyalty of the Irish people in Canada, to the Church, in the following terms of praise.

"In Canada the French Language and the French Catholics have held their own in Quebec and most likely will continue to hold it and to send out swarms into New England and the Western country. But even in Montreal the Irish form no inconsiderable portion of the population. To the East and South-west and West lies the heritage of the English speech, a land of limitless possibilities From Newfoundland to Vancouver Island the Irish are the backbone of the Church. Whether they have priests of their own by French or German or Belgium missionaries they rally round the altar. Their sublime unselfishness has taught them that character not blood is the test of worth and they bid their children to reverence not the word but the idea, not the man but the priest. This loyaliy is their characteristic not only in Canada but all the world over and has been under God one of the most potent elements in the success of the Church."

At a recent meeting of the A.O.H. Branch No. 4, a committee consisting of Messrs. John Traynor, John P. O'Hara pare resolutions of condolence to Mr. Humphrey Kearns and Mrs. Kearns, on the death of Miss Blanche Elizabeth

the perishable products of our farmers during their transit by rail or water will be of great service to the industrial, commercial and general public, and the details of the proposed scheme will be awaited with interest. The final settlement of the claims that have arisen out

matter of satisfaction to both Canada and the United States and we hope that the Canadians concerned will receive just compensation for the delay and inconvenience in which they have been involved. The close of the adjudication

AN ANGRY LETTER.

is daily awaited.

Our comments on the letter of an 'English Roman Catholic" to the Herald have given deep offence to the writer, who sends us his name. We wish to assure him that our reference to the financial value of his name was personal only in the sense in which the criticism of any anonymous production is personal when it happens to hit the bull's eye of actuality, and that, had we been aware of certain facts that he mentioned, we should have modified our language.

As we did not know anything of his circumstances, we could have had no intention of giving offence and therefore offence should not be taken. The blow was purely accidental.

Nevertheless, the class to which that criticism is applicable is not unknown in Canada, and it is no friend to the professionwhich "An English Roman Catholic" belongs, though it may be his whim to take its part. He is, of course, at liberty to hold his views, as we are to condemn them. The Archbishop of St. Boniface is making the best provision in his power for the children of the minority in his province who have been defrauded of their schools. We cannot understand how any Catholic, who knows the history of the question and the arts and motives with which the movement against the separate schools in Manitoba was started, should assent or insinuate that the agitation sanctioned by the Archbishop is "claptrap." If we did not implicitly believe in His Grace's sincerity, we would not defend him. The righteousness of the cause that he upholds does not, in our judgment, depend on the support of any one bishop or any

sect."

A pamphlet called "The Education Crisis," issued under the "National Education Emergency Committee," accuses the Church of England of being "aggres sively and intolerantly sectarian;" "the contention," it adds, ' that the Church has been the fount of national education of the Behring Sea controversy will be a is a complete perversion of history ; the Church has never initiated or promoted any advance in national education; it has been the consistent opponent of all progress; the struggle for national educational has been a struggle to compel the clergy to allow the children of the nation to be educated; the schools under denominational control are the worst part of the national system; clericalism is the fanaticism of a priestly caste thrusting itself into the temporal domain and determining by spiritual prerogative

questions of the civil sphere. These expressions gathered at random, it will be perceived, have a strong family resemblance to the species of abuse Canadian Catholics are accustomed to hear hurled at their own Bishops. Amongst the ignorant these tirades pass as current coin and are supposed to be peculiarly applicable to the Canadian hierarchy. A writer in the National Review, for December, 1896, an Anglican clergyman, takes issue with the triends of secular education on these utterances, and what he says applies with equal force to the position of the Canadian clergy.

"How often," writes he, "does the fact appear to be overlooked that the clergy are still citizens. Truly the opponents of denominational schools have a wonderful way of magnifying our 'spiritual office,' we no longer have a place in ' the temporal domain."

'Complaint is made," he says again, that we are a separate caste; priestcraft is held up as a thing to be abhorred. while statecraft is an idol before which every knee should bow. Then because we endeavor to take our part with other classes of the community in education, we are intruding in the civil sphere. It is a little hard, all this. It looks as if we were to be deprived of our rights of citizenship and that the next mis-named Liberal reform would take away from us the franchise."

Education Bill gave parents of any de-nomination the right of determining the religious instructions that should be given to the children. There is imperative need for some change in the law which shall give this guarantee in any new measure of elementary education. It is monstrous that the Anglican parent, the Roman Catholic, the Methodist, the Baptist parents should be ruled out of court, while the demands of the undenominationalist parents are provided for. For the State to bar the way to Canterbury, or Rome or Geneva, in the education of the children of her citizens, is to pass beyond her proper sphere and to interfere with the free exercise dozen bishops, but on recognized Catho- | of the spiritual functions of the churches | General of Canada."

THE report cabled some days ago that Catholic nobleman, the Duke of Leeds would be appointed as the successor of the Earl of Aberdeen, to the office of Governor-General, has evidently awaki *ed the ire of the Toronto Globe, jud, ag by the following reference made in a recent issue by one of its editorial paragraphers :---

"Right on top of the discussion about the Papal Ablegate comes the announce ment that a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire is to be the next Governor

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, MARCH 31, 1897.

PARLIAMENT IN SESSION,

The Full Text of the Speech From the Throne-

On Thursday last, at three o'clock p.m., His Excellency the Governor-General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Senate, in the Parliament Buildings, and took his seat upon the Throne. After the faithful members of the Commons had assembled he read the following speech :--

In welcoming you on your a tendance at the second session of the present parliament, I desire to express the gratification I feel at the evidences which prerail throughout the Dominion, of the loyalty and affection entertained by the Canadian people for Her Majesty the Queer, and of the desire to join with their fellow subjects in all parts of the Empire in celebrating the Diamond Jubilee in a manner worthy the joyous event. And I am pleased to be able also to announce that in accordance with an invitation from the Imperial Government, arrangements are being made for an effective representation of the Dominion in connection with the commemoration of this historic occasion at

the Capital of the Empire. Immediately after the last session, the Government of Manitoba was invited to the subject of the grievances arising out of the Act of that Province relating to Education, passed in the year 1890. In reeponse to that invitation, three menibere of the Manitoba Government came to Ottawa, and after many and protracted discussions, a settlement was reached between the two Governments. which was the best arrangement obtainable under the existing conditions of this risturbing question. I confidently hope that this settlement will put an end to the agitation which has marred the harmony and impeded the development of our country, and will prove the begin-ning of a new era to be characterized by generous treatment of one another, mu tual concessions and reciprocal good will.

A measure will be submitted to you for the revision of the tariff, which it is believed will provide the necessary revenue, and, while having due regard to industrial interests, will make our fiscal system more satisfactory to the masses of the people.

You will be asked to give your support to a Bill abolishing the present expensive and unsatisfactory Franchise Act and adopting, for the election of Members of the House of Commons, the Franchises of the several Provinces.

My Government has determined that the advantages to accrue, both to our Western producers and the business interests of the whole Dominion, from the completion of the works for the enlargement of the St. Lawrence Canals, should no longer be deferred, and has, subject to the approval of Parliament, taken the initial steps for a vigorous prosecution of those works and for the perfecting of the Canal system by the close of the year 1898.

I have much satisfaction in informing you that arrangements have been concluded which, if you approve, will en-able the Intercolonial Railway system to reach Montreal, and thus share in the

crease the happiness and prosperity of every class in the Dominion.

MR. THOMAS O'REILLY PASSES AWAY.

press the hope that your deliberations

under Divine guidance will tend to in-

SEVENTY-ONE YEARS RESIDENCE IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

A SUCCESSFUL RAILROAD CONTRACTOR AND LUMBER DEALER-FATHER OF THE LATE REV. FATHER O'REILLY OF UTICA, N.Y., AND B. O'REILLY, ADVOCATE, OF PLATTS-BURG, N.Y.

One by one the sturdy pioneers who came to this country more than a half century ago, in order to seek that freedom for the exercise of their talents which was denied to them in the Old Land, are passing away from the scene, leaving not only the record of a life devoted to honest enterprise and industry, but also in a great many instances substantial evidences of thritt and selfsacrifice to save their off-spring from the necessity of undergoing the same course of severe trial.

This week it is our sad duty to chronicle the death of Mr Thomas O'Reilly, a man prominent in his sphere of life and successful in the pursuits to which he Government of Manitoba was invited to | turned his attention. The deceased had hold a conference with my Ministers on | just reached the threshold of the decade that would have given him the title of centenarian, being S0 years old at the time of his death, A long life, well spent, should not be lamented at its close, for the final reward is certain; and Mr. O'Reilly acquitted himself of the duties of each succeeding phase of life, from early boyhood until the snows of age settled on his brow, with a fidelity that proclaimed him a good son, a kind husband, and an indulgent father. He ielt the County of Longford, Ireland, when 18 years of age and came to Boston. where he was a professor in a private school for some years, afterwards removing to Platteburg, where he saw there was an opening for an active young man, and made it his future home. Mr. O'Reilly after a few months entered into the business of a sub-contractor in connection with railroads, and was interested in the build ng of the line between Plattsburg and Caughnawaga. But he did not confine his energies and abilities to this sphere alone, but devoted con siderable time and a tention to the farming and lumbering industries of Chateau guay Lake, in all which undertakings he was very successful. Mr. O'Relly was the father of four sons and two daughters. One of the former was Father O'Reilly, of Utica N.Y , and another, B. O'Reilty, a lawyer of Plattsburg. His daughters are Mrs. M. J. Spellesey, of Caming street, and Mrs. F. M. Wilson, of Mansfield street, this city, and it was at the residence of Mrs. Si ellesey that the devoted father breathed his last. A sister of Mr. O'Reilly died during the scourge of yellow fever in New Orleans-

Mother Secton of the Sisters of Charity. The funeral took place from his daugh-ter's residence, 75 Canning street, on Saturday morning, March 20, and was largely attended by many friends and

acquaintance. A solemn Requiem Mass was sung at St, Anthony & church, at which the pas-tor, Rev. J. E. Donnelly, officiated, as-

Preparations for the National Pilgrimage to Ireland in Commemoration

DOINGS IN NEWYORK

of the '98 Gentenary.

Portions of the Grant Sarcophagus Mutilated-Patriotic Greeks Leave for the Scene of Battle-An Exhibition for New York State, aid

Other Matters.

The Ninety-Eight Centennial Association held a meeting last week at the rooms of the Irish National Club, to perfect arrangements for their coming visit to Ireland in June or July. Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, New-Haven, Pittsburg, Sranton, Rochester and Troy, and other American cities, were represented by delegates to the meeting. Great interest had been aroused in the plan and it is believed that it will be necessary to form several parties of 500 people instead of one limited to that number as at first intended. The date of departure has not yet been fixed but it will be determined by the date fixed by the Dublin Committee for the principal event of the Dublin Celebration. It is intended not only to visit the scines of the Rebellion of 1798 but also to erect a monument in memory of its heroes. The cost of the excursion to each person will be \$160 payable in three instal ments, and the treasurer and secretary will receive communications at their offices, No. 656 Broadway, New York.

Great indignation was manifested when it was made known that some vandal, actuated doubtless by a mania for curio collections, desecrated what will be the last resting place of General Grant, last week, by chipping away a quantity of stone from the upper surface of one of the granite blocks which support the head and foot of the great sarcophagus.

From all appearances it was the work of an expert stonecutter.

The steamer La Champagne, which sailed last week for Havre, had among her passengers 150 Greeks who go abroad to ught the Turks. The patriots were escorted to the pier by fully 500 of their friends, headed by a brass band and a Grack thig. They expect to reach the end of their long journey in about three weeks.

The present indications are that the military parade in connection with the Great memorial exercises next month will be the largest ever held in this city. The authorities are now actively engaged in making prepar tions for the event The whole of the National Guard of the State will attend.

Senator McNulty, of Brooklyn, is pressing the attention of his scheme for an exhibition in commemoration of the incorporation of Greater New York which recently passed the State Legislature. The bill which he has presented large traffic centering in that city. The sisted by deacon and sub-deacon. After creates a commission to have charge of many advantages which will flow from the ceremony the cortege proceeded to "an exhibition of arts, sciences, manufactures, and products of the soil, mine, and sea. The commission is authorized to expend, subject to the approval of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, the sum of \$2,000,000, to be raised by the issue of municipal bonds. The bill is now before the Cities Committee.

crematorium, where they may be follow-ed by one friend of the deceased ; but no inspection of the process is on any ac-count permitted. The operation usually occupies about one hour and a half, and the ashes are then gathered together by the Society's officer and placed in an urn for preservation. Scrupulous care is taken to maintain them intact and pure for this purpose. The urn contain-ing the ashes may be left in one of the niches of the chapel for one calendar month from the date of the cremation free of charge, to enable the friends to secure a suitable permanent resting ings. rlace ; if it be leit beyond that time, a fee of five shillings per month is required." The mass of mankind who respect the sanctities associated with the interment of the dead will never take to this unhallowed cult. Its advocates seem to us to be of the class who, as Wordsworth says :

Would peep and botanize Upon their mothers' graves.

The Tablet, in referring to the splendid display of energy and enterprise evinced

by the Catholics of Liverpool, says :-Liverpool is gradually falling into line with London in the work of social union initiated by Cardinal Vaughan in the metropolis. Another parochial hall in addition to those recently erected in connection with the Pro-Cathedral and the Church of the Sacred Heart, Mount Vernon, has been built by the energetic rector of the Benedictine Church of St. Mary, Highfield Street, the oldest of the thirty three missions in that city. Pri-marily designed for the local Young Men's Society, which is the parent branch of that splendid Catholic organization, it will also serve as a meeting place for other bodies and a centre of religious intellectual and social action. This is the trend of Catholic activity in this as in other countries; and Father Cox, who is a rector with up-to-date ideas of working a mission, is fully alive to the wants of his people, and in touch and sympathy with them, as a priest should be in this democratic age. This gathering the people together frequently for their mutual instruction or enterisinment is attended with many advantages when everything is carried out under the supervision of an experienced and prudent priest. Among these may be specially singled out the marked decrease in the number of mixed marriages which have been round to be the result of promoting social rountons in a parish. Mixed marriages are strongly disapproved by the bishops, and are a prolific source of leakage, and anything that would at

Religious News Items.

Arrangements are already in progress for a pilgrimage to the tomb of St. Peter Canisius at Frieburg, Baden, which shall take place immediately before the conference of German Catholics, which is to commence at Frieburg, Switzerland about the 29th of August. Dr. Lieber, the leader of the Catholic party in the Reichstag, will take part in the proceed-

The Very Rev. Augustine F. Hewit, has celebrated the golden jubilee of his ordination. Father Hewit is the Superior General of the Paulists ; he was associated with Father Hecker in founding the Paulist Congregation. His father was a Congregational minister. Father Hewit is now 75 years of age and the last thirty years of his life have been spent as a student, writer and professor in the Paulist scholasticate. He is the author of a number of theological works.

The 25th anniversary of the enrolment of Leo NIII. as a member of the Third Order of St. Francis will be celebrated on May 30th next.

His Holiness grants a plenary indulgence for the occasion to all members of the Third Order who shall make a public novena, or when that is not possible a private novena from the 22nd to the 30th of May, inclusively, and who, having gone to confession and received Holy Communion, shall piously visit a public church or oratory and pray to God for peace between Christian rulers, for the extinction of heresies, for the conversion of sinners and for the exaltation of Mother Church. The indulgence may be applied to the souls in purgatory.

Clara-Why so melancholy? Belle-Oh ! I had the worst shock this afternoon that I ever experienced. You know those flowers I was going to take down to the gaol to that poor man who murdered all his first cousins? Well, I got into the wrong cell, and gave them to a big, blear eyed brute, who was there for robbing a banana stand.

"Theoretically," remarked the man who had lived in flats for years, "there are always two sides to a story. Practically, however, after you get above the fourth story, the inside doesn't amount to much." He spoke something lightly, as knowing the potency of an affectation of galety and insouciance to lighten the sternest sorrows .- Detroit Free Press.



652 Craig Street.

Japan Teas.

Young Hyson Teas.

FRASER, VIGER & OO

THE NEWS IN BRIEF. Hillhurst Farm Maple Syrup.

Rev. Father MacArdie, who some five years ago was Prefect of Discipline at Ottawa University, died recently at Phillipstown, Ireland.

least tend to minimise the evil is worthy

of the hear is support and encourage

ment."

The project of purchasing a site for the Nurses' Horn- in Boston, evoked considerable discussion in the City Council at a recent meeting, without any satistactory conclusion being reached.

The Ladies' Altar society of St. Bridget's Parish, Ottawa, held their sixth annual concert on Tuesday evening, March 23rd, and an excellent programme, which included a fancy scarf drill, was presented before a large audience.

The funeral of Mr. Jules Taché, late of the Department of Colonization and

Rumor has it that three will be a dury placed on all terms and coffees coming into Cann la, sure. As to the wisdom and popularity of the tax, we have the Liberal Government at Ortawa to settle that with the consumer. The Government waves money. Money it must have, and there is no question, but what it will be an ease way to raise a Few Million Doltar. Whether the proposed dury is to be an ad valorem or specific one, or a combination of both, or whether it will amount to One Cent or Ten Cents Por Pound, will make no difference in our prices for sume cansiderable time to come at any rate. We have secure our supplies for the next six months or more. All grades at all prices. BLACKS AND GREENS from 20 cents to \$1,25 per pound. TEAS TO SUIT THE PURSE AND TEAS TO SUIT THE PALATE OF ALL, and not a package tea in the lot. FRASER, VIGER & CO. FINE BREAKFAST CONGOUTEAS. FINE CEYLON TEAS. YOUNG HYSONS. FINE COLONG TEAS. GUNPOWDERS, Etc. Our Famous "CRACK CHOP." at \$1.25 per pound, is the very finest.

THE FIRST RUN OF THE SEASON.

In Haf Gallon and One Callon Cans. Now in Store.

Also BROMECOUNTY NEW MAPLE SUGAR in One Pound Blocks.

The Free Breakfast Table To Co.

this extension of that railway are ap-parent, and I have no doubt you will gladly approve of the proposal.

Appreciating the difficulties encoun-tered by our farmers in placing their perishable food products on the English markets in good condition, my Government has arranged a complete system of cold storage accommodation at creameries, on railways, at ports and on steam ers, by which these products can be preserved at the desired temperature during the whole journey from the point of pro-duction to Great Britain. The contracts made for this purpose will be laid before

It is desirable that the mind of the people of Canada should be clearly ascertained on the subject of prohibition, and a measure enabling the electors to yote upon the question will be submitted for your annioval.

The Behring Sea Claims Convention constituted during the past year to adjust the damages payable to the owners of the British Sealing vessels, seized by the cruisers of the United States on the high seas, has completed taking the evidence submitted to it by the respective Governments of Her Majesty and the United States, and has adjourned for a time to hear the arguments thereon on behalf of both Governments. I indulge the hope that a final and satisfactory adjudication of those long delayed claims will now speedily be reached.

The calamity which has befallen our fellow-subjects in India has evoked a wide-spread sympathy in this country. The generous manner in which the ap peal for practical tokens of this feeling has been responded to, has elicited warm assurances of grateful acknowledgement from the Government of India which have also been specially and heartily endorsed by the Imperial authorities.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons: The accounts of the past year will be laid before you.

The Estimates for the coming year will be presented at an early day. They have been framed with every regard for econonly consistent with the efficiency of the public service. I regret that the receipts from ordinary sources continue to be inadequate to meet the charges against the Consolidated Revenue. The proposed revision of the Tariff and the application of strict economy in the administration of the Government will, I trust, restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure.

Henourable Gentlemen of the Senate :

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

Among the Bills which have been prepared and will be submitted for your approval, are Bills amending the Superannuation Act and the Civil Service Act.

the Bonaventure depot where the re-mains were transferred to the New York train and taken to Plattsburg.

PAPAL DELEGATE ARRIVES.

Mgr. Mery del Val Passes 7brough Montreal on His Way to Quebec.

Mgr. Mery del Val, the Papal Delegate to Canada, reached Montreal yesterday morning at S o'clock, accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Father Tampieri, Mgr. Gagnon, and Rev. Abbé Arsenault, of the archdiocese of Quebec, and Mr. G. Shaugunessy, vice president of the C.P.R. He was received at the depot by Canons Racicot, Archambault, Vaillant and Martin of the Archbishop's Palace. They at once entered carriages and drove to the Dalhousie Square C.P.R., where Mr. Shaughnessy's private car. "Cham-

plain," was placed at Mgr. Del Val's disposal for the journey to Quebec.

Preparations on a large scale were made at Quebec to worthily receive the distinguished visitor, who arrived at 3 o'clock.

When the train pulled in Monseigneur Marois, the administrator in the absence of Archbishop Begin, ascended Mr. Shaughnessy's private car, accompanied by Archbishop Langevin of Manitoba, and several prelates of the Bishop's Palace. Mgr. Marois escorted the delegate to Cardinal Taschereau's state carriage.

The suite was provided with carriages and the procession started up the palace hill to the Basilica, where a solemn thanksgiving service was celebrated. The ceremony ended with Te Deum. The chancel of the Basilica was filled with priests and curates from the different districts adjoining. After the service a reception was held at the palace at a reception was need at the parace at which the clergy assisted. Mgr. Mery de Val then handed his commission, which is in Latin, to Mgr. Marois, who read it aloud.

Prof. Contant, organist of St. Jean Baptiste Church, has composed a Muss for male voices, which will be rendered by the choir of the church on May 9 are told that "During the year under next.

From Stratsburg, N.Y., comes a shocking story of youthful savagery. Four schoolboys of that place, ranging in age from 10 to 16, took two younger companions into the woods and tied them to a tree, and after piling brush and leaves quoted do not hold out any great about them set fire to the heap and fled. prospect of progress. And yet the disciabout them set fire to the heap and fled. Fortunately, however, one of the young ples of this cult, as we may call it, are torturers became frightened and returned and released the prisoners from the pile of burning brush. The fire had spread to the neighboring trees and it was sometime before it could be extinguished. The boys have been caught These and other measures I commend and a severe punishment will be meted to your earnest consideration and ex out to them for their nendish cruelty.

The Central Labor Union delegates recently discussed the question of whiskers at a meeting, and the result was a gen-eral demand that a tax be levied on the wearers of the obnoxious growth on the ground that it was a menace to the barber trade; that a man who hid the beauty of his countenance with a hedge of whiskers should be made to pay for the privilege; and that while there was a tariff on wool there should be a tariff on whiskers.

It is reported that ex-Mayor Grace will donate \$2,000,000 towards establishing an institute for young women, where they may receive the necessary training in various branches of trade and commerce.



PLEADING IRISH LANDLORDS.

Things have changed wonderfully when it has come to pass that a number of Irish Landlords wait on the Premier of Great Britain and beseech him to assist them in their endeavor to escape what they call the torture of Sub Commissioners and Court Valuers. Lord Salisbury's reply to the deputation was a peculiar mixture in its way. After urging the members of the deputation to assert themselves by making their grievances known throughout the country, he concluded by promising to consult his colleagues in the matter. *_*

THE FAILURE OF CREMATION FAD.

The recent report of the "Transactions of the Cremation Society of England " is referred to in the following terms by review one hundred and thirty-seven cremations were carried out at We king as compared with one hundred and firty in 1895." Compared with the total number of deaths in England, the number of cremations are, it need not be said, insignificant, and the figures we have tising. They freely subscribe to the Society and liberally circulate literature advocating cremation. The custom, however, is not only pagan but too grue-some to permit of their making n any converts. For instance, we read that some of wh "the remains are conveyed into the diameter."

Mines, took place at Montmagny on Tuesday, March 23rd. The deceased gentleman was a son of Sir Etienne P. Taché, formerly Prime Minister of Canada. It is reported in the New York Herald

that before long the Baroness de Hirsch will bestow the magnificent sum of \$1.800,000 on divers benevolent enterprises in the United States, but the greater portion is to be applied to the illeviation of distress in entirely new channels of charity.

Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen visited Rev. Father Champagne at Gatineau Point, and inspected the bell placed in the church by their direction, Their Excellencies ex-pressed themselves as pleased with its tone, and congratulated the pastor on the appearance of his neat church.

Early next month the ne lest Amerian battleship, the Iowa, will make her trial trip over the government course hetween Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise. If she exceeds a speed of sixteen knots for four consecutive hours her makers will receive a bonns of \$50,000 for every additional quarter knot. The lowa will, when completed, be the most formidable battleship in the world and it is estimated will cost \$3,000,000.

Last week it was reported that the Imperial Government had almost decided that the next Governor General of Canada would be the Duke of Leeds, a Catholic. Sir George Goldolphin Osborne, tenth Duke of Leeds, succeeded to the title in 1895, and left the House of Commons, where he sat for more than one seat. He is a young man of 35, but with ability and considerable experience. He is of fine personal appearance, tall and lithe, an aristocrat, but of easy manner, and the advantage of having been a member of the House of Commons, which he was loth to give up. He is married to the granddaughter of the famous Canadian Governor, the Earl of Durham.

Advance Agent-You Western people don't seem to be quite up to opera. Everywhere we go the audience weep in the wrong place. Local Manager-You won't have any trouble here. My ushers are instructed to eject anybody who does not weep in the cuspidor .-- Detroit Jour-

nal. Emerson used to say that when a new book was recommended to him he took down an old one, and in these days, when literary wares of small value are persistently puffed, the average man would occasionally do well to follow his example.—Speaker.

An Oklahoma eutor expresses his thanks for a basket of oranges thus: We have received a basket of oranges from our friend Gus Bradley. for which

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.

We offer it at \$1.25 by the single pound, \$1.20 in 5-1b, caddies ; \$1.15 in 10-1b, caddies and \$1.10 in 20-1b, caddies or larger lots. Our next highest grade is the

KARAVAN,

choicest early spring picked breakfast Congou tea at \$1.00 per pound in 1-1b, packages ; 90 cents per pound in 5-1b, caddies ; 80 cents per pound in caddies of 10 and 20 pounds. Then we have our

Extra Souchong Tea,	Extra Congou Tea,
at 75 cents per pound.	at 60 cents per pound.

Our Special Blend at 15 cents per pound, and

Our Famous English Breakfast Tea

at 35 conts per pound. 100 half chests, upwards of 7,000 pounds. This is the popular tea for the mass-es. We offer it at same price to one and all, 35 cents per pound in 1-1b. packages; 35 cents per pound in enddies of all sizes, 5, 10 and 20 pounds each, and 35 cents per pound in half chests. We have also exceptional good values to offer in BLACK TEAS at 20 and 25 cents per pound.

Formosa Oolong Tea.

 Formosa Oolong Tea.
 Japan Leas.

 We offer Per Lb.
 We offer \$0 for

 The Royal Dragon Chop No. 1, very finest
 \$1 60
 Extra Japan tea.
 \$0 for

 The Royal Dragon Chop No. 2, fine For \$1 60
 Extra Japan tea.
 \$0 50

 The Royal Dragon Chop No. 2, fine For \$0 75
 Coylon Teas.
 \$0 25

 Coylon Teas.

 Very inest Ceylon Tea
 0 75
 Young Ilyson Tea.
 0 75

 Ceylon Pekoe tea
 0 60
 60
 60
 75
 0 75

 The very finest scented orange Pekoe tea.
 0 60
 60
 60
 0 50
 0 50

 Choice Ceylon tea (Hoonoocotua)
 0 35
 0 50
 0 50
 0 50
 0 50

And we have a special drive to offer in a 50 Cont English Break fast Tea, the grade we have been selling thousands of pounds for the last three months. We have secured another 50 half chasts, about 3,500 pounds, and we propose to rattle it off at same price to one and all :-50 cents per pound in 1-th caddies. 50 cents per pound in cardies of all sizes-and 50 cents per pound in half-chests, about 2011s - to each secure a se 70 lbs, not each.

FRASER, VIGER & CO, 207, 209 and 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

This Ad. is of Special Interest

TO PEOPLE WHO ARE MOVING OR RENOVATING THIS SPRING.

After vainly endeavoring to find space on our fourth floor for both our Furniture and Carpets, we have come to the conclusion that the space at our disposal necessitates our relinquishing either of the above Departments. We have decided which-the flat has gone forth :

The Carpets Must Co!

When we set out to do a thing, WE DO IT. In this case we intend CLEARING "absolutely " our entire and immense stock of Union, Wool, Tapestry, Brussels Axminster and Velvet Carpets, and AT ONCE. To effect this we have decided to put such prices on all goods in this Department that will speedly move them,

regardless of the big loss to ourselves. Every article, every piece of Carpet in stock must be sold. NEVER AGAIN will you be able to purchase really first-class fresh and desirable Goods at the prices we are now prepared to quote you.

IN ADDITION to the sweeping reductions we have made, every Carpet over 50c yard sold during this Clearing Out Sale will be MADE AND LAID

FREE OF CHARGE

Come in and make your selections now, whilst the Stock is complete. Bring your measures with you if possible. Intending purchasers of Carpets and Rugs can not afford to miss this oppor-

tunity of procuring a Genuine Bona Fide Bargain. We've got to clear this stock, and at once. Above we explain why. Don't

delay, the earlier you come the better.





stranger

* A smile for the sometime guest

- "But oft for our own the better tone
- " Though we love our own the best."

Some time ago Aunt Nora told ber young friends about the helping word and its far reaching influence. This week the subject of her chat is something very different, viz., the habit of faultfinding, or picking flaws in a neighbor's work.

There are many earnest, conscientious people who mistake ill-natured criticism for cleverness, ignoring the fact that the true critic is not inspired by spleen, but by love of truth.

If you succeed in your studies and become the leader of your class, do not forget that your intellect, your talents, are given to you by a merciful Creator, to enable you to help, not sneer at or hinder your weaker brother. Make the most of your opportunities, but find time **bo** say a kindly word, thus initating our Divine Lord, who, while He walked with The children of men, was loved and veh erated for His simple, kindly courtesy as well as the dignity of His mien ; even in the hour of His betrayal He greeted the Iscariot as "friend," the great lov ing heart of our Redeemer would not wound even the feelings of Judas.

Life is too short for fault-finding. What good does it do to hold up a brother's faults to the world? An unkind word will surely rebound and leave a wound in one's memory that time cannot efface.

In olden times the enemies of the Christians exclaimed in admiration: "Behold how they love each other." Our ill-nature, our fault-finding and censure prevents the same being said of our nineteenth century Christians.

Culture for culture sake is not the most essential thing in this life of ours. Sugar can be refined until it is devoid of eweetness. Learning and culture and the pleasures thereof sink into insigmificance in comparison with the wealth of a loving and loyal heart.

Who will live the longest in the hearts of men? The morose, carping Carlyle or the great-hearted Boyle O'Rielly, who had not even an unkind thought for his persecutors.

During the residence of Robert Louis Stevenson in far off Samoa, a number of native chiefs were unjustly deprived of liberty. Hearing this the noble defender of the martyr priest, Father Damien, spared neither time nor expense until saints had the same difficulty to combat the prisoners were free. So grateful were bright locks; the trouble is deeper-rootthe poor men for this kindness that be- ed, William.] fore they made any enquiry about home

We have careful thought for the time, and many wealthy Americans from the Southern States have found this out and told it to their friends, and they have come North and built picturesque homes, and in the summer time they inhabit them, and our town wears a very lively and festive air when

filled with these wealthy strangers. There are beautiful drives and romantic spots for picnicking, and the voice of the great broad lake is ever sounding in our ears. It is n arly 70 miles wide at this point, and uninterrupted by islands great or small. Just one endless stretch of water as far as the eye can reach, and then the sky bends down and seems to mingle with it. It is a grand but awful sight to see the lake when a storm passes over it. Its waters pile up into great mountainous waves, and bend and curl until they are all crested with foam. and then with a mad rush and a thunderous roar they dash upon the sandy beach, and in a moment are drawn back into the mighty flood of waters again.

We have a convent, too, and it is under the charge of the Rev. Sisters of St. Joseph. It is a fine building with wings and pointed gables, and is known as "Brookhurst," because a deep brook flows through the grounds. Our new church, St. Michael's, was completed about a year ago, and we are very proud ot it, and of our Rev. Pastor, who has parish.

I did not mean to write such a long letter, dear Aunt Nora, but as my teacher has often told me, "my heart runs away with my head" before I notice it.

Your new niece,

OHATTERBOX. [Aunt Nora is glad to welcome a new niece that has such an earnest love for her home and appreciates the beauty of her surroundings. Your town is a lovely spot, dear child. Aunt Nora knows it well, and the lake is its crowning glory.]

WILLIAM'S TROUBLES.

DEAR AUNT NORA,-It is a dreadful thing to be a boy with a red head. Now, I made up my mind at the very begining of Lent that I would not lose my temper once during the whole seven weeks, and I did my very best to keep my resolution, but my tongue has trip ped me up a good many times with its hasty words, and now I believe that the fault is not all mine, but that a little of it lies at the door of my red head.

I hope that as I grow older my hair will grow darker, and my temper a little milder, and I suppose until that happens I shall just have to learn patience and try to practice it.

In sympathy with all your auburnhaired nephews and nieces, I sign my self.

WILLIAM.

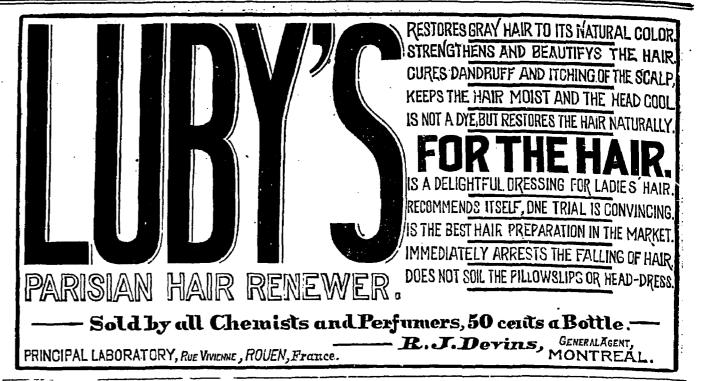
[Your good will and earnest endeavor will do very much to curb your hasty temper, William. Some of the greatest

onnade and the pavilions are numerous niches, in which it is planned to place statues of all the celebrated generals and supporters of the Emperor. The sides of the pedestal are adorned with reliefs of the pecestal are adorned with relies of an allegorical character, the figures of which are life size. On the front of the pedestal is the inscription: "William the Great, German Emperor, King of Prussia-1861-83." On the rear of the pedestal is inscribed: "With gratitude and faithful love of the German people."



MONTHLY MAGAZINE.)

N THE vicinity of Askeaton is the small village of Shanagolden, one mile southeast of which, and closely approaching the moun-tainous tract lying between Limerick and Kerry, stands out a prominent grassy bill of considerable elevation and steep hill of considerable elevation and steep. ness. It is unconnected with any other eminence in its vicinity; this is the hill of Shannid-quasi Shanait, "The old place." It terminates in a double peak, evidently artificial, each forming a truncated cone, fashioned in ages remote for purposes of defence. That to the north is surmounted by a castle, the area of which, 180 feet in circumference, covers the whole extent of platform. In height accomplished so much good in the this structure is something between 30 and 40 feet; the walls are ten feet in thickness. Its form is polygonal without, circular within. It contains neither vault nor staircase. An external wall, about twenty feet in height, and but little in advance from it, surrounds the structure. Lower down, a deep fosse, 600 feet in circumference, flanked by an earthen rampart, forms a girdle round the hill. Previously to the seventeenth century this castle was held by the Ear s of Desmond, and the cry of "Shannid aboo," i.e. "Shannid victorious, or hurra for Shannid," forms the motto of the knights of Glen, a still subsist-ing branch of the Geraldines, as "Cromaboo," from the place called Croom, in the same county, has been adopted as the motto of another branch of the same spreading family-that of the Duke of Leinster. The southern peak is crowned by one of the ancient raths; a hill fort, formed of earth, and surrounded with deep fosses and ramparts. The area of this is extensive, and it possesses a fea-ture peculiar to it, that of being sub divided into four equal portions by the intersection of a rather deep cut through the centre; with what object it is hard to determine. The structure is, of course, of greater antiquity than the adjacent castle. The utmost date that can be assigned to the latter is the commencement of the twelfth century, whilst that of the rath may be lost in the clouds and mists of the remote ages. The purpose for which it was erected was at once of a domestic and military character. In a country so subdivided as was ancient Ireland, into clans or tribes of different descents, and almost perpetually harassed by internal dissensions, security of residence was not always easily attainable; but every means which the knowledge and experience of the time suggested was made available for the purpose. The site, of course, was a cardinal object hill, the neighborhood of a river, a wood, or a morass, was sought out, and this being chosen, the fosse was hollowed out, the high embankment thrown up, and the interior of the enclosed area was wrought, in the style Cyclopic, into galleries of intricate maze, serving at once as repositories for valuables, as granaries, and sometimes as outlets in case of emergency, and often as places of interment. The form of these forts was generally round; the circle, indeed, appears to have been a favorite figure with the ancient Irish; it was adopted in their dwellings and their temples, whether these last consisted of stone pillars or lofty towers Casar found the Britons attached to a similar form in the construction of their houses. The square fort is, however, often found, but made of similar materials. We are to presume that the buildings which occupied the area within the intrenchment were generally formed of the same mater ials, still used by the peasantry in the erection of their "mud edifices"-earth intermixed with rushes or straw, and the roof composed of thatch or shingle. Timber, doubtless, was also extensively used in these structures; indeed, the ancient Irish are reputed to have been well skilled in what the venerable Charles O'Connor calls "lignarian architecture." Such scenes are, indeed, everywhere very productive of superstitions; some of them are not without a moral, as our readers will find, if they have the patience to ac company us through a story related to us upon the very spot we are describing. Two men are leaning against the but-tress of an old park wall, which in many places was overgrown with ivy; the youngest was hardly more than a youth, although there was evidence in his firm and assured manner that he had for some time considered himself a man; the other was considerably advanced in years, and was of a much humbler class in society than the younger, to whom he looked with all the affection which an Irish forefather bears for the child his wite as nursed. The young man was of noble bearing, well grown, and finely proportioned; the jesting expression of a mouth whose muscles seemed almost too flexible for a determined purpose, was corrected by the intelligence and fervor of the eyes, and the breadth and dignity of a lofty brow. He had thrown off his hat; perhaps it pressed the wind might play more freely through his clustering nair; but his temples did rob, and his lip was trembling with emotion He spoke no word in reply to the aged servitor's garrality, he talked on, as though his heart rather than his mind overflowed. Seeing himself on a fragment of rock at the young man's feet,



spectfully to the youth as though he had been the heir of the O Briens, not a dis carded younger brother of the name and race.

"Things must mend, Masther George -they must mend !" he said, over and over again. " Muny an Irish gentleman would be proud to have fifty young brothers like you, just to make divurshin for himselt and his friends, and keep the pulses of life bating through the house Why don't you turn to the army at once, sir? I've heard the old master say he had forty promises for commissions for the whole of ye. Or marry an heiress? Well for her to get you! Ay, str, you've looked too often in the glass not to be lieve that '-Or-But where's the use of thinking? thoughts are-nothing !- not worth a thrashed straw! Who would have thought your own brother could-Well, there, I'll not say a word against him-only he is the most unnatural-well, I'm done ! But-it's no matter-I wonder how he'll look his father in the face hereatter ! But he never can-well, there, Master George, I'm finished ! Sure, if you must make your way, you've a power of talents and beautiful book learn ing—can't you be a counsellor or a judge, at once, sir? 'Deed, Masther George you're breaking my heart with your silence, so you are, sir; and I've thought of everything ! "

"And done nothing," added the young man. "As usual, plenty of words and no acts!"

"What can I do, dear!" replied the servant. "Sure, I'll lay down my life any day, and follow you to the world's end. I'll do that, and never lave you while there's a shadow of trouble over you; I'll never lave you until you're a great man, sir, and then, may be, I'd come back to my own little place, and lay my bones at all-barring-you'd drame!-Now don't look that way, don't! for its as true as gospel! There's a deal of 'hidden treasure' about the place. and if you could but drame of it you'd surely find

"Corney " answered the young manit's quite time I awoke."

"Come like shadows, so depart "thoughts, the very vapors of the imagination, gathered into something more formed and fixed as some plan for the hereafter crossed his brain and then vanished.

Making some excuse to get rid of his old follower, George O'Brien wandered through what was now only the brushwood of a forest, which had been for centuries the pride of his ancestors. As the evening gathered on he threw himself on the grass beside the stream where he had thrown his first fly, and, after much patience, hooked his first trout. The dinner bell rang; its cracked and bitter tone sounded in his ears rather as warning from than an invitation to the festive board; he felt he could sit there no more; was it really no more? The bright vision of his mo her's smile, the very echo of his father's blessing, floated round him; and, covering his face with his hands he wept bitterly; and those tears relieved him. He reviewed the past, and was only roused from his rev-

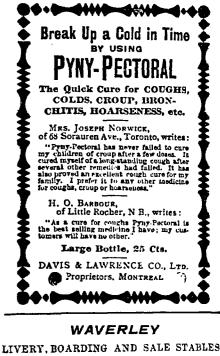
erie by the gathering of a thunder storm. It must have been near midnight when he left the cottage of an old gamekeeper where he had taken shelter from the heavy rain of a July storm that would have drenched him to the skin. Peal atter peal of thunder rolled through the heavens and the lightning played the most fearful pranks round the peak of Slieveburgh, now circling his rocky head as with glory, then fixing, as it were. i s Sure I wonder she's not stirring in her summit in lines of many tinted light. Sure I wonder she's not stirring in her summit in lines of many linted light. grave with the knowledge of your Despite his determination not to enter trouble? I don't know what's it for now it he wandered in the direction of the old hall, more moody and thoughful and yet as planless for the future as ever. It might have been the light falling in a particular way, but as he stood for a moment upon the ruined wall of the deerpark, surveying with aching eyes the hill and dale of his favorite haunt, Corney, I've been dreaming all my life; he thought he saw a white doe rush into the glade in which the "dreaming stone"

"Oh, sir, how can you say that? Sorra had lain for centuries. Prompted by the a more active young gentleman is in the instinct of a keen sporstman he rushed

the old man talked as earnestly and re from home, and the moment he saw its brow of the overhanging rock and curpeak rising from amid the clouds, he tained him round about; and, although shouted as if to an ancient friend. But another manner of spirit possessed him, he must not think of that now; his he still retained enough of the spirit brother had insulted him; he had rudely of the old world to wonder it ne bade him forth with a sneer at his "fine should really dream, or learn aught sentiments." Full of sad thoughts, of the "hidden treasure" which tradition mingling as they did with fancics, those said should one day be revealed to whichever of the O'Briens was most worthy of the revelation-provided he sought the myster ous knowledge on the 'dreaming stone."

(To be continued.)

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or friends they built with their own hands a road from some important point to Stevenson's door as an evidence of their gratitude, calling it "The road of the loving heart."

Christ did not choose from the learned ones of the earth a successor to govern his Church; on the contrary, a simple unlettered fisherman was appointed to the post. So you see, dear young friends, knowledge and culture are not the things to be most prized; you may be successful in your studies, become clever doctors, lawyers, professors, or even ascend the dizzy height of the Editorial Chair. and still be without culture in the best sense of the term, for true Christian cul-ture is found only in the road of the loving heart.

EARTHQUAKES.

DEAR AUNT NORA,-I have just been wondering if the earthquake reached the Corner and shook out any of your little nephews and nieces, so I made up my mind I would write and see if the mail-box was there anyway.

There was one terribly cold day last winter when the mercury nearly hid it-self with shame at Jack Frost's tricks, and the wind went galloping along at an awful rate in its haste to get out of the country, and now would'nt you think if the earth wanted to shiver, it would do it then and not when the sun is doing his best to coax her to yield her treasures.

Earthquakes are very serious affairs. Just a little bit of a harder shake and we might have all been in eternity. I mean to be more regular in my prayers after this, for I don't mind telling you, Aunt Nora, I was dreadfully frightened, and it made me understand better the mighty power of God, who can move the universe at will.

JOHN SMILEY.

[You have made a wise resolve, John. We should always be prepared for Death, for, like the earthquake that stirred the city, it may come suddenly.

THE TOWN OF COBOURG.

DEAR AUNT NORA :-- I want to tell you something about the beautiful town I live in. It is named Cobourg, and is situated on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, about 60 miles east of Toronto. It contained at the taking of the last census 5000 inhabitants, but a great many died this winter with the grip, and ever so many more have gone away be cause there is no work for them here; an I think there is not quite 5000 people

here now. and lovely spots in Ontario in summer the left she bears the palm. In the col-

ACADIA MINES, Londonderry, N.S.

DEAR AUNT NORA,-As I promised you I would write again, I now take the oc-casion to do. I stood on McCord street facing good old St. Ann's Church, and as I stood there quiet and alone, gazing at the beautiful structure with the bright clear sky above it and the bright sun shining down upon it, when all of a sudden there came upon my ears the sweet strains of the "Wearing of the Green" and "St. Patrick's Day," and as I gazed in the direction of the Wellington Bridge how great was my joy to behold such a magnificent display of flags, bands and banners, and realized that it was St. Patrick's Day. Oh! what a feeling of love and joy springs up in every true Irish heart at the mention of that day. Again, I found myself standing in front of St. Patrick's Hall on McGill street, listening to a gentleman I did not know, addressing a sea of upturned faces and calling upon the listeners in a strong and impressive manner to stand by Archbishop Langevin in the stand he had taken on the "Manitoba School Question," but my disappoint-ment can better be imagined than described when I was awakened by my mother telling me it was time to get up and prepare for school, and as it flashed across my mind that I was in Nova Scotia, still I thanked God with all my heart that I had once more seen the St Patrick's Day parade in Montreal, even if it were only in a dream.

WILLIAM MARTIN NORRIS.

[The love for your old home, William, has not been chilled by the sea breezes of Nova Scotia. When you write again tell us something about Acadia Mines and the surrounding country. Your old schoolmates and your cousins of the Corner would like to know something of the town you live in.]

The Germans have been celebrating the centenary of Kaiser Wilhelm I. who was born March 22, 1797. A colossal monument erected to the memory of the dead emperor was unveiled by his grandson, the present Emperor of Ger-many, on Monday, March 22. The monument consists of a long colonnade with small pavilions, the domes of which rest on columns, which stand in its too heavily upon his throbbing temples; centre. The pedestal as well as the col- perhaps it was cast upon the grass that onnade is of polished granite. All the statues, including the equestrian one of the Emperor, are in bronze The monument is flanked at the four corners by figures of Victory standing on globes of the world. The Emperor is on horseback in full uniform, with the cape of his great coat thrown back over his shoulders, while in one hand he holds a field marshal's baton. The horse is walking, led by the goddess of peace, Cocourg is one of the most attractive | whose right hand grasps the bridle; in

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country -or a better shot—or a more after it; and surely he could not be twice pen; and, sure, the beautiful song you isn't a head in the kingdom you could not take off with your pencil; and one I know said, 'If Masther George had only one of the talents he possesses, he could get good bread by it all over the world.' 'Dreaming,' indeed! Faix, no! its wide awake you've been, not a wink on your eyes or ears, sir-but I wish you would drame. You're the seventh son, with only a trifle of girls between ; and that's luck, and you've only to lay your head on the draming stone on the seventh day of the seventh month, as the morning comes alone out of the dark twelve of midnight (morning drames are always truest,) and I'll lay and wager your eyes will be opened—in your sleep,—and you'll drame of the *hidden treasure* that all the world knows is in the family, if it could only be got at. It's a pleasant place, sir-sheltered and to its self-close to the bohereen you cross to get to Slieveburgh when you go shooting. They say a white doe comes once a year to drink at the stream, and its close to a holy well, and in sight of a cross road, so that altogether it's a place you may rely on."

"I know the dreaming stone well, Corney," answered young O'Brien; "but if hidden treasure is to be discovered, why don't you send my brother there, or some of the elder ones; they're the legitimate dreamers?

"They might lie there forever, Masther George, and no light be given them. Have not I told you it was the seventh son that should be after draming? By sides, dear, sure you're my foster child, and her that loved your shadow in the sun-God help us?-stiff and cold in her grave."

"Well, I'll think about it, Corney." "Don't, sir, dear, don't think about it-whenever the old masther went to think anything it was never done-do it, dear, do it. To morrow is the seventh day of the seventh month ; do it, darling, and maybe, its over our heads in silver and goold we'll be before this day week. I wonder what will the young masther think then of his seventh brother?"

George O'Brien was a bright-hearted clever fellow, full of intelligence and talent, which for many causes had lain fallow. He had high aspirations and high hopes; but the live hard and yet do nothing sort of life he had led since his father's death had impaired rather than strengthened his mind. The asso ciations of childhood bound him to the spot where he had been born. Slieve burgh, the giant-headed mountain, which was the weather-glass of all his excursions, was also his landmark when away

beautiful dancer-or a finer horseman- deceived-the creature paused and or one with a better voice. And all the looked back and then darted forward as world knows you're a fine hand at the before. Of course he followed, but still more strangely lost sight of it exactly where the "dreaming stone" was shel-bright gurgling stream, whose bed was dotted with silver pebbles, meandered round the rock, now almost laving its base, at other times rambling far away as if it intended to return there no more. George thought he had never seen the spot look half so lovely the sky, cleared of every vestige of cloud by the past storm, was one canopy of blue, starred by the countless multitudes of unknown worlds; the young moon was like a bride amid her handmaids, the earth beneath glittering with dew, and fragrant from the herbs and thyme he had crushed beneath his feet. The half sleepy chirp of the tender nest-lings, disturbed in their repose by his hasty footsteps, was answered by the insect murmur which is felt rather than heard to be a mouse in the stillness of the holy night. An unaccountable stupor arrested his

steps; he passed his hand over his brow in vain; by a violent effort he sprang over the bubbling brook, but it seemed as though he had entered a charmed circle; nothing could exceed his drowsiness; the winking stars became paler and more pale; the winds whispered the softest music through the trees; the air was warm and perfumed; he endeavored to keep his eyes open, but they closed and closed, and at last, completely overcome by the "drowsy god," he sank beneath the shelter of the rock, his head resting on the "dreaming stone," which, covered as it was by a deep bed of the softest moss, was as soothing and refresh-ing a pillow as a weary man could desire But, however much overpowered when he laid down his head, George O'Brien declared he found it impossible to sleep when once fairly resting on the moss; but if he found it impossible to sleep he found it also impossible to move; he was spellbound; everything painful or un pleasant passed from his memory, which was rendered pure and gentle and docile as the mind of a little child. All that he had heard and loved in his infancy was with him in that perfect and entire repose which his restless spirit tasted for the first time, and as moments passed, elevated by a new nature, all was peace. Gradually a veil of mist, soft and transparent, descended from the (the star and star and star and star and star

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, MARCH 31, 1897



The skirts for spring and summer show an inclination for lengthwise trimmings and many skirts have the tablier defined by bands of trimming on each side. But perfectly plain skirts retain their popularity with as strong a hold as ever, although modistes are endeavoring to re-vise the elaborate skirt decorations which are such handy receptacles for dust and often prove a weighty burden rather than an additional beauty to a costume Sensible women will confine their frills and furbelows to their warm weather gowns of light gauzy materials and re-tain the elegant simplicity of their woolen gowus.

Sleeves and Skirts.

THE volume of sleeve and skirt is vast diminishing and the severe little coat sleeve is gradually throwing off the shoulder adornments and coming more boldly into view.

For the newest tailor coats a gored sleeve is being made to swell a little what looks uncommonly like a plain coat sleeve. The seams are strapped, piped or jetted, according to the material of the gown.

It is a thing to be thankful for that the trim, simple, elegant tailor costume never goes out of fashion. Its inor details and features may vary from year to year, the skirt grow fuller or narrower, the coat longer or shorter, but the general idea remains. Through all the chances and changes the sensible fundamental principle is left unditered. This season the cost is very short and smart in effect, but a trifle longer than those of the past winter, only in certain materials and for certain figures. The spring and summer skirt models are almost, if not absolute perfection in their lengths, varie shapes and modified widths, and for utility gowns-chopping, travelling, cycling, etc -serge and mo-hair remain the favored materials.

My Lady's Hat.

DLAITED coarse straw seems to be select the desired amount of garninge-herself, and insist upon this quantity and no more. A fairly normal French but exhibited this week was made of co. :--ly plaited dark-green straw trimmed the eye. round the jam pot crown with clusters of alternate pansies in shadod velvet, and sprays of yellow mimosa, with a glimmer here and there of pule-green velvet Violets are the rage again in every sort of tint, from palest manye to the soft blue and plum red shades. A pretty turban of palest rosy heliotrope straw has the white and purple, mingled with a panache of lustrous Lyons velvet of a deep but vivid rosy purple tint, soft folds of this velvet edging the rolled brini of the bat. Another very beautiful model is trimmed with nothing but shaded velvet maiden-hair-fern fronds, an aigrette of very natural pink roses and foliage, and folds of green and violet velvet. A third hat is made wholly of maiden-hair fern, sprays of valley-lilies, and green-silk velvet of a superb tint like wood moss, with

head of the household, that delegated authority was made visible to the world by conferring to her the all important ring, the only distinction being that the woman wore the ring on the left hand, as being the inferior hand of the two, while man, as lord and master, carried his upon the right or superior hand. In a day, therefore, when the woman claims the authority in her own right and scornfully repudiates the idea of being "delegated," it would be only consistent for her to refuse the symbol.

How to Hang Pictures.

THE arrangement of pictures requires L no little thought. People should in the first place consider that pictures hung low not only add beauty to the room, but lend charm to the occupants of the same. Pictures hung almost on the ceiling have had their day, and now they must be hung low, and very low at that, to be considered in good taste. In their arrangement it should be remembered that oils, etchings and water colors should not hang together, and that the drawing-room walls are not to be packed with canvases if one be fortunate enough to buy them. Two or three fine oil paintings are about all that any room can stand, too many giving the effect of a picture gallery. In small remedies claimed to be cures, the truth rooms, as is now often the case, particularly in flats, small pictures may he used cessfully cope with this terrible disease with beautiful effect, yet they must all hang at different distances from the mouldings. White frames on pictures always lend charm to a small room, and narrow gilt frames scattered here and there give enough color. The touches of gilt harmonize with anything, and now that gill furniture is so much in vogue, the housekeeper has much in her favor for making the best of these attractive

Veils

pieces.

PROMINENT oculist has said that A each dot in a veil was worth a dollar to an eye specialist, so writes a N.Y. Times contributor, who continues : Since the size of a dollar does not vary and the PLATED coarse straw seems to be size of a donar does not vary and the favored more than anything else for spring hats and toques, and masses of flowers are used to decorate. Feliage of two distinctly now strike in with nowers are used to decorate. For age of two distinctly new styles in veiling: one every sort is likewise employed—the tender leaves of birch, ivy, rose, popler, of field daisies, heliotrope, nigronette, maiden har fern fronds, etc., and wien so far apart that with a little skill a veil maiden hair fern ironals, etc., and so in so far apart that with a little skill s veil blending with a few appropriate flowers, term, be adjusted to the face so that the the effect is very charming, but if press term, be adjusted to the face so that the entsenseless excess in decoration is to the noting on which the dots are placed be avoided, the wearer must this spring is so this and fine that it does not interfore at all with the eyes. The others, with strations as close as the leaves of the forest in summer time, are much becoming to the face and pernicious to

Every woman to whom complexion study is interesting notices with horror the mu titudinous lines which mar and distigure the face if a veil by heavy enough in its meshes to throw shadow lines upon it. Clever women think of this and avoid that kind of a veil; heedless once wear them. There are very crown surrounded with purple, yells w less ones wear them. There are very few faces which do not appear to better and white crocus blooms, with violets, advantage under a veil. They heighten the coloring, make the eyes look brighter, cover defects, and shut out wrinkle-searching light. There is very little that is new in veil ing, since the old styles are so good it would be hard to improve upon them. Instead of wearing two at a time, as many did last summer, there is a new doubled-faced material which takes their place. The outside is rather heavy with good sized dots on it, and the inside is a perfectly plain tulle. The outside is in all cases darker than the lining. Black ones are lined with white, tan ones with light yellow, green ones with light shade of violet. Imagine any one wearing a green veil! Many of the new veils, whether plain or dotted, have small raffles around the edges, some finished with narrow ribbon and others with lace of the same or a contrasting color. They will not float untied as they used to, but are to be fastened in a knot on the back of the hat.



gives a bubble and foam to the drink, which completes its relish. Orange juice chilled in ice and salt and served in tall dishes, with a strawberry, slice of ban-ana, a grape cut and seeded, a die of pine apple, or any seasonable treatment with fruit, is another agreeable drink to hear one day that Mr Wm. Taylor, a sip through a luncheon. The juice may resident of this town, had been cured of be chilled sufficiently by putting it in a kidney trouble through the agency of Dr. tin pail and placing that in a pan with Williams' Pink Pills, a reporter called a layer of ice and salt to the depth of a couple of inches on the bottom, for an hour before luncheon. Watch that the freezing point is not reached, as may happen if there is too much ice and salt

to the amount of juice.

DEVILED OYSTERS.

Clean, drain, and slightly chop a pint of oysters. Make a sauce of one-fourth cupiul each of butter and flour and twothirds of a cupful of mik; add the yolk of one egg, season with one-half table-spoonful of finely chopped parsley, one-half teaspooniul of salt, a slight sprinkle of civenne, and a teaspoonful of lemon inice : add the oysters last. Arrange buttered scallop shells in a dripping-pan, half fill with the oyster mixture, cover with battered cracker crumbs, and bake from twelve to lifteen minutes in a hot oven. Deep oyster shells are sometimes used in place of the scallop shells.

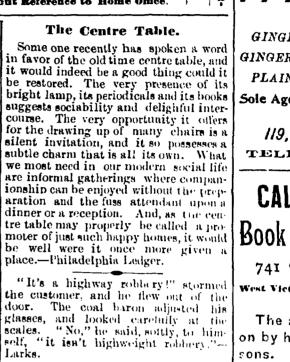
WHITE SOUT.

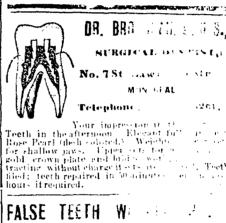
This may be a Lenten soup if the fryroud. When asked by the reporter con-ing is accomplished in olive oil, though certing his illness he said: "It was in clarified beer fat or a slice or two of FALSE TEETH WE HERE 2 . the spring of 1896 that I had a severe bacon make the best lubricant. In one (ROLD) a clar de transfer Crowns fitte feit (1977) de attack of kidney trouble, brought on by of these fats slice an onion and a root of Alumin an and furths Plates n do by the lates process. Teeth a visit i withen pain, by electricity and local amosthes a. the knob celery, with a few sprigs of appose it is caused by the oscillation of parsley, salt and pepper, and a little the locomotive. It affected me but mace. The vegetables are not to brown slightly at first, but gradually grew in the least in the trying, and after cook-Cheap. $\Box O$ worse. I consulted a doctor and then ing them about ten minutes add two tried two or three varieties of so-called tablespoontuls of flour. Stir for three Dr. J. G. A. GENDREAU, NEWS S-Dente cures. Some helped me for a time, but minutes, then add slowly a pint and a after stopping the use of them I grew half of cold water. Let the mixture boil 29 Mi. Lowrence Street, worse than ever. I had noticed numer- and thicken, then simmer gently till the Hours of consultation ; -9 A.M. Tor P.M. Tel.M. PHONE, BELL, 2818. 7-G ons testimonials in the papers concerned vegetables are tender. Remove from Registered Pactical Saultarians he fire and pass the stock through a INFORMATION WANTED sieve. Ten minutes before the soup is **INFORMATION** WANTAN Of the whereabouts of Mrs. John Nouvan, my sister, whom I have not heard t out in 52 years. When last heard from her address was Mrs. John Nooman, Diamond Harbor, Quebe , Canada. Came to this country with her brother, John Sanders, about the year 1846 or 1847; her maiden name was Sarah Sanders, height 5 feet 3 or 4 inches, mani-grated from County Limetick, Ireland Any in-formation of her whereabouts will be kindly re-reived by Mrs. Patrick McMahon, Alden Station, Inz County, Pa. 363 Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metaland needed add a pint of milk to the strained Slate Roofers. stock and let it get thoroughly hot, but 185 CRAIGSTREET, near St. Antoine not boil, before sending it to the table in a tureen, poured over a tew small croutons or some sticks of pulled bread. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charges moderate. Telephone 1834 ROSE-LEAVES. Never throw away rose-leaves, for after M. HIOKE. N. O'BRIRS. SEE they may no longer gladden the eye there is still perfume left. To conserve M. HICKS & CO. τηέ this sweet odour, keep near at hand a covered jar partly filled with almond or olive oil; when clearing out the vases, save carefully the leaves of any sweet-**Promotive** of Arts **AUCTIONEERS** IONE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS scented flowers or the heads of mignonette and the like, stir them into the oil. Association. 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame 8t. and after it has stood for twenty-four [Near McGillStreet.] MONTBEAL hours, strain through a bit of cheese cloth and return to the jar. Repeat this LIMITED Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Bea process until the oil is thoroughly per-Incorporated by Letters Patent, 711 Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchanumed with the volatile principle of the dise respectfully solicited. Advances October, 1895. lowers. Whenever a bottle of pure and made on Consignments. Charges exquisite perfume is desired it may be 1687 Notre Dame Street moderate and returns prompt. made by adding to the scented oil equal parts of pure rectified spirits, shake every MONTREAL N.B.-Largeconsignments of Turkish Russes day for a fortnight, and it is ready for Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Good 1196 Over \$5,000 in value. and Bigh Class Pictures a specialty distributed every Friday. It is now an established fact that the AVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BEFT S ONURCH SCHOOL& OTHER UMENELELY & CO., GENUINE WEST-TROY.N.Y. BELLANETAL CHIMES, ETC GATALOGUE & PRICES FREE state of the hair has a good deal to do PRICE OF SCRIPS 10 CTS with the health. Weak, thin hair, betrays a weak constituition, while a strong, glossy chevelure, on the contrary, shews sound health. It is well known AGENTS WANTED that a few applications of Luby's Pa-risian Hair Renewer works wonders towards the latter. Sold by all chemists. CHENTREN IN THE NEEDED IN THE READANCE . AND EBTABLISEBD1864 Legal Motices. C. O'BRIEN PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MOSTREAL, No. 2179. House. Sign and Decorative Painter A country minister, talking to an old ady about his sin who had emigrated. Dame Albina, alias Malvine Demors, of the City PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANDER. was very pathetic over the dangers of and District of Mostreal, has, this day, instituted the deep. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders prompting "Hoot, minister," quoth Janet, "ve needna haver sae muckle about it. It'll an action in separation as to property against her attendedto. Terms moderate. hasband, Ferdinand Bouchard dit Lavallée, of the same place. Rosidence.645 DorchestorSt. | East ofBieury, MinatusAL nae he sae awfu' deep; its been an unco Montreat, 5th March, 1897. dry year." SAINT-PIERRE, PELISSIER & WILSON, 34-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff. Manager-Everything set for that Accountants. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.) DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No 1858. farmy ard scene? Property Man-Everything but the M. J. DOHERTY, IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Once more the eternal feminine and the exigencies of realism were in dire Dame Flavie Raymond dit Lajeunesse, of the narish of St. Vincent do Paul, in the district of Accountant and Commissioner conflict.-Cincinnati Enquirer. Montreal, wife, common as to property, of Louis Prevost, of the same place, and duly authorized INSURANCE APD GENERAL AGENT. by a Judge, has taken, this day, an action before The Eighth International Congress of Money to Lend! this court in separation as to property from her Pharmaceutical Chemists takes place said husband. No. 8, FOURTH FLOOP. in Brussels on August 14. Montreal, 12th February, 1897. SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS BEAUDIN, CARDINAL LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, For Sick, Weak Women. Attorneys for Plaintiff C. A. McDONNELL, lias your doctor failed to curo you? Send your address with stamp, to me and I will forward full private descrip-tion, with advice FREE. of a Stovies THE ATMENT, which will not fail. I wish to reach only those women who require assistance, hence I ad-pt this method as I can better describe the action of my remedies by letter. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 295. ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTAN No. 295. Dame Charlotte Campbell, of the City and Dis-trict of Montreal, wife of Michael McGrail, of the same place, Gentheman, duly authorised desirer an justice, Plaintiff, vs. Michael McGrail aforesaid, Defondant. An action in separation as to prop-erty has been this day instituted in this same. * Montreal, 18th March, 1897, D. R. MURPHY, 37.5 Attorney tor Plaintiff 180 ST. JAMES STREET Telephone 1182. MONTREAL . Personalsupervisiongiventeallbusines. Mrs. E. Woods, 578 St. Paul St., Montreal. Rents collected, Estates administered and Books

Attorney tor Plaintif.

audited.

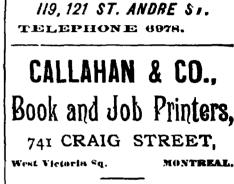
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Larks.





The above business is carried on by his Widow and two ofher

DANIEL FURLONG,

WHOLEBALE AND RETAIL DEALERS CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & POBE Special rates for charitable institutions. AC PRINCE ARTHUR STREET **FELEPHONE 6474.**

TELEPHONE 8393. MAS O'CONNELL ber berin General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils, ご MeOORD STREET, Cor**. Ottawa**, PRACTICAL PLUMBER, Gas. Steam and Hot Water Fitter. steeland Lining, fits any Stove, MOrders promptly attended to. Moderat obstras. A trialsolicited.

CARROLL BROS.



is that nothing had been found to suc-

until the advent of the now world-famed

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Chancing to

upon him at his home to hear from him

personally what he thought of his cure.

Mr. Taylor is an engineer on the Dominio e Atlantic Ruilway, his run being between Halitax and Kentville, and he is one of the most popular drivers on the continuous running on the road, and I

Spring Capes.

ALL the pretty spring capes are very short, very full, and very much trimmed. Many of the charming summer models are shaped with long Spanish scarf ends, such ribbon often being substituted for the material composing the cape. There are also tulle, net, and chiffon scarf ends made with a deep hem and finished with insertion bands of lace or a fine vine embroidery. Again, they are bordered with an accordion pleated frill of the airy fabric which either forms the entire cape or its trimming. The lengthening of the cape on the immediate front renders it far more becoming to a wearer of low stature than a simple circular; and a moderately tall. graceful woman who adopts the cape with stole ends looks most picturceque in the airy wrap, provided, of course, the rest of her toilet is made to accord with it. A very large portion of the thin summer gowns will be made with a Marie Antoinette fichu crother style of cape or bertha en suite.

The Wedding Ring.

IT must be remembered that, after all, the ring is nothing more than a symbol-that the putting on of a ring is not necessary to complete the legal con-tract of marciage. For 2 000 years, ever since the Romans plighted their troth with a tiny iron band, the magic circlet has kept its hold upon the world. But of power and authority. In the olden days, when messages were sent by word himself a wife, whom he placed at the -Christian Work.

PATENT LAW IN MENICO.

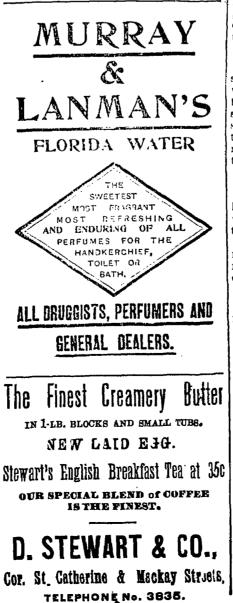
The following information is prepared specially for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, No. 185 St. James Street, Montreal :--

The Mexican Congress, by decree of May 27th, 1896, has amended article 33. Chapter 5, of the law of June 7th, 1890, relating to patents in certain particulars The proprietor of a patent or invention or improvement is obliged to prove to the Minister of Commerce and Industry, at the end of every five years whilst the patent lasts; and, in order to keep it in force for a further five years, that he has paid into the Treasury at the termination of the first five years the sum of \$50, as additional tee; at the end of ten years, the sum of \$75, and at the end of filteen years, the sum of \$100. All these pay ments must be made in Mexican dollars The time during which it must be proved that these payments have been made is limited to two months after the expirasigns are not wanting that its star is al-ready on the wane. The engagement ring may be regarded as doomed, since Princess May substituted an engagement bracelet for the conventional ring of become subject to the forfeiture estabbracelet for the conventional ring of become subject to the forfeiture estab-betrothal. She has not, indeed, declined lished in the third puragraph of Article the impute of York, but the refusal fairly be regarded as the first step in the path toward the abolition of its more important successor tion the rand without prejudice to of its more important successor. tion thereof, and without prejudice to There is quite another argument the rights which third parties may have against the welding ring. The ring was acquired after the declaration of the for-adopted as the outward and visible sign feiture.

A recent applicant for a pension who of mouth, it was the custom, in order to had been wounded while his regiment prove the authenticity of the bearer, to entrust him with the signet ring of the sender. Thus, when a man took unto himself a wife when a took unto

ing Dr. Williams' Pink Fills, and reading of one cure that was almost identical with my own I decided to give them A trial, and purchased four boxes at a cost of \$2. But it was \$2 well spent for I was completely cured by the use of the pills, and have not been troubled with my kidneys since. I can therefore recommend them to others similarly afflicted.

The experience of years has proved that there is absolutely no disease due to the vitiated condition of the blood or shattered nerves, that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will not promptly cure, and those who are suffering from such troubles would avoid much misery and save money by promptly resorting to this treatment. Get the genuine Pink Pills every time and do not be persuaded to take an imitation or some other remedy from a dealer, who for the sake of the extra profit to himself, may say is "just as good." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail.



37-5

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC' CHRONICLE, MARCH 81 1857.

A Marked Increase During the Past Twenty Years.

Only Four European Nations Reduce Their National Liabilities-

An Interesting Statement Regarding the Dutlay for Interest by the Different Countries.

[Pall Mall Gazette.]

Whether it be a good or a bad thing for the nations, there is no room to doubt that the debts of the world are growing steadily. In 1875 it was computed that they stood at £4 750,000,000, as compared with a round £4,200,000,000 two years earlier. On the basis of figures, many of which have been obtained by us at first hand, and are likely on that account to be more accurate than some of the wild guesses to which certain irresponsible statisticians have treated us, we ourselves estimate that the indebtedness of the world to day stands at £5,800,000,-000. As probably everyone knows, France has the doubtful distinction of being the country which has the largest debt. The latest figures put the total at something like $\pounds 1,200,000,000$, which is nearly double the debt-£660,000,000of Great Britain, which ranks as second on the list. Russia follows with a total of £575,000,000, and insignificant Italy comes fourth with £506,000,000—that is, if we count as separate items the joint debt of Austria Hungary and the individual debts of the two portions of the nation. The joint debt stood, in 1895, st £275,990,000; while the debt of Austria alone was £122,678 600, and that of Hungary alone £207,729,000, or £606,397,600 in all. The United States debt amounts to £339,000,000, and that of Spain-exclusive of the more recent loans in prosecution of the war in Cuba-at £279,000,000. In the following statement we give a comparison for 1875 and 1895 of the indebtedness of the nations which now owe, or did then owe, £100,-000,000 or over :

France	000
Great Britain 740,000,000 660	000
Russia	
Italy	
United States 440,000,000 339.	
Spain	000
Austria-Hungary. 350,000,000 +06	
	000
Australasia 46,000,000 240	
Turkey 135,000,000 180.	
Portugal 69,000,000 153,	
India 130,000,000 127,	
Brazil	
Egypt 75,000,000 106,	

Total £4,324,000,000 £5,172,000,000

.000

In spite of the substantial reduction of the English, American, Spanish and German debts, there is a net increase for the fourteen nations in the twenty years of £848,000,000. It may be added that in 1885 these same twelve nations owed £4,140,000,000, made up thus: France, £998,000,000; Great Britain, £740,000, 2535,000,000; Great Dintail, 2740,000;000; Italy, $\pounds 455,000,000$; Russia, $\pounds 381,$ -000,000; United States, $\pounds 379,000,000$; Spain, $\pounds 270,000,000$; India, $\pounds 127,000,000$; Turkey, $\pounds 127,000,000$; Australasia $\pounds 98,$ -000,000; and Portugal, $\pounds 83,000,000$. In the wear 1875,85 there was on this shoring years 1875-85 there was on this showing a net reduction of about £15,000,000 on the indebtedness of the nations enumerated; but the whole world's obligations in 1885 represented an increase or our calculations giving a total for the former of nearly £4,900,000,000. Among the minor debtors, Belgium has increased its obligations from £71,000,000, in 1875. to £91,000,000, in 1895, and in the same time the debt of the Netherlands, has gone up from £80,000,000 to £92,500 000, and that of Canada from $\pm 30,000,000$ to $\pm 51,300,000$. The Greek debt stands at $\pm 32,984,000$, and that of Mexico at $\pm 32,-720,000$, (as against $\pm 63,500,000$ in 1875;) while among the new borrowers must be reckoned Japan, which now owes £47,-300,000, and the Argentine Republic which owes about $\pounds74,000,000$. For the small borrowers-Bulgaria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Chili, Peru, Servia, etc.,-we have allowed £150,000,000, which is probably only two-thirds of the actual obligations of these nations. The sum paid annually as interest on the world's debts approximates to ± 230 , 000,000. Twenty years ago the total was about $\pm 200,000,000$, and the increase of only $\pm 30,000\,000$ with a capital addition of more than $\pm 1,000\,000,000$ is explained by the fact that money now is cheaper, provided credits are good, than it was in 1875, when on some of its loans England was paying 31 per cent; India, 4 per cent; Holland, 41 per cent; Canada, 4) per cent; France, Russia and Brazil, 5 per cent; Italy and Portugal, 6 per cent; Hungary, 71 per cent; Egypt. 8 per cent; Turkey and Peru, 10 per cent; Spain, 15 per cent; and Mexico 18 per Spain, 15 per cent; and mexico 16 per cent. France, of course, pays out the largest sum of money every year in the way of interest, the total running to about £37,000,000, or 19s. 8d. per head of the population. Great Britain's dis-bursement is £24,540,000, or 12s. 9d. per head. Russia pays out a little more, £24,726,000, or 4s. 11d. per head. Austria-Hungary, on the joint and special debts, pays out £37,190,000, a year, and the average per capita expenditure on the joint debt is 4s. 10d., on the special Austrian debt 10s. 10d, and on the special Hungarian debt 15s. The annual charge in Italy amounts to $\pounds 23,450,000$, which works out at the rate of 15s. 1d. per head. Spain pays nearly $\pounds 11,300,000$ interest annually, or 13s. 1d. per head. Though the capital itself is a large item, the charge per annum in the United States

THE WORLD'S DEBT runs to £1 3s., but there must be somehead. In Germany it is no more than 1. 4d.

> have seen, £127,600,000. Then comes New South Wales with £25,227,000, Canada with £51,288,000 (net), Victoria with $\pm 37,303,$ New Zealand with $\pm 39,635,000,$ Queensland with $\pm 39,635,000,$ Queensland with $\pm 30,639,500,$ Cape Colony with $\pm 27,675,178,$ and South Australia with $\pm 23,100,000.$ St. Helena brings up the rear with a modest $\pm 5,408.$

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

Enthusiasm Among American Women for Lectures a Feature of the Lenten Season.

Some Recent Conversions to Catholicity -Notes on New Books-The Flood

of Cheap Literature.

[From Our Special Correspondent.] PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1897 .--- The news that the Rev. Basil Maturin has left the Episcopal church, and been received into the Catholic Church, has more significance for Philad lphia than elsewhere. He spent twenty-one hard working years here as the rector of St. Clement's, the ultra " high-church " of Protestant Episcopal churches, and, whether he intended it or not, they were years that told for the One True Church in very deed. Many of his flock passed him in the race heavenward, and became Catholics, earnest, faithful and fighting soldiers in the ranks. Many more followed him step by step as he questioned lowed him step by step as he questioned is tucked away on the shelf to be looked his soul and advanced. There is sure to at in the "odd moment" which never be "an earlier and a later harvest" from seed of his sowing.

Another conversion-of a totally different order-bas also just been made | DEATH OF SISTER MARY CHARLES known to us.

THE WIFE OF THE PRIEST GERDEMANN.

the partner in the terrible scandal that sorely mistaken man aroused more than a quarter of a century ago, has just died and died a Catholic. One cannot but look back with sincerest pity upon the long agony of those twenty-five years. They have been in Philadelphia the greater part of the time, and their life has gone wrong in every way. They have lost and lost and lost; youth and health and their children, their false hopes, all the good things of this life. But there was something worth working for in the man, and God saw it. Adversity drove him back home, and a year ago he turned in his own chosen path, confessed his sin, left his home and his wife-with her consent-and went to do penance in a retreat, where his soul shall find strength to atone. Now, his wife has passed, we may hope, from death unto life. His son has also become a Catholic. There is an immense amount of lecturing going on as Lenten diversion. A great many women are turning to some account

is no more than 1s. 3d. per head. In Uruguay, on the other hand, it runs to as much as £12s. 6d. per head. Burdett says that in Peru this per capita charge

"AMERICAN CATHOLIC WOMEN WRITERS," thing wrong with Burdett's figures. In Portugal the amount is 15s. 10d. per head, and in the Egypt 11s. 10d. per whom their compatriots have hitherto been ignorant. The selections from the works with which Catholics everywhere 13. 40. Can any one say off hand what is the aggregate debt of all the English possestions in all parts of the globe? We will give the total—itis $\pm 1,097,166,600$. After the mother country, India has the heaviest debt; the total being, as we have same $\pm 107,600,000$. Then, comes in these pages. There is one slight same good end --are faithfully represent-ed in these pages. There is one slight inaccuracy, or, rather, one innocent mis take that would be better corrected. The opening paragraphs of the "introduc tion" are Miss Eleanor C. Donnelly's, and with her name annexed, the impression and effect produced would be more forcible than it is with the name of the ' Home Journal and News," of Yonkers, N.Y., from which it was selected-and from which, by the way, you can always make excellent selections in the best taste. The forty eight or fifty small vignette pertraits with which "Immor telles" is illustrated, are very good as likenesses and very dainty as illustrations. Sister M. Seraphine has done her work well, and the good Ursulines are to be congratulated on placing such an in-teresting reader within reach of the pupils of Catholic schools.

THERE IS A PERFECT AVALANCHE OF CHEAP BOOKS

let loose upon us now. We can fill our bookshelves with the best work of the past-and there is nothing better-at about twenty cents a volume. But we cannot get any Catholic books at such a price, of course. Now, there is no one to blame for this! It simply cannot be done, and indeed, it does seem impossible that anyone can do it honestly and fairly. So much use and beauty for a few cents! And, after all, I wonder if it is good for anyone. Cheap things are never valued-not even cheap books Let any observant fellow look around, or look in upon himself. Is there the same esteem for books there used to be ? Now that they can be bought as easily as a half-pound of candy, does anyone ever read carefully their crisp and perfumed pages? When it was an event to bring into a modest home a new book-when a little self-denial and a little "counting of the cost" was necessary to bring about that event, how much more was gathered into the minds and hearts of the household, to which it carried a gentle exhilaration! Even now, the Catholic book which still costs something takes hold and clings when the cheap edition comes. SARA TRAINER SMITH.

BORROMEO.

At the Convent of Mercy, Hogansburg, N. Y., Saturday, March 20, 1897, of la grippe, Sister Mary Charles Borromeo, formerly Nellie J Long, of West Con-stable, N. Y., aged 24 years.

Rest, Daughter of Heaven, No more are you bound To a world you had turned from As fruitless to win. O rest on the Heart Of the God, who has found Thee, a gem far too pure To be tarnished by sin.

So sweet was the call



JACKETS AND CAPES For Spring Wear.

All the latest styles and designs to se-lect from, at lest than wholesale prices.

Spring Novelties In Dress Goods.

Just received, 5 cases choice Organdie Muslins, all the latest patterns and colors. Handsome fancy striped Muslins, the latest novelty, fine quality.

DRESDEN ORGANDIE MUSLINS, all the newest patterns and pretty colors. Choice Organdie Muslins from 18: yd. HANDSOME DRESDEN CANVAS, the choicest and most stylish goods for the coming season, in new and artistic designs, price only 30c per yard.

Colored Striped Canvas "Just Out,"

in the following colors: BLACK WHITE, CREAM, SKY, YELLOW, HELIOTROPE, PINK, NILE, ROSE, GREY, NAVY, CANARY and AS-SORTED STRIPES.

FANCY AGRA LINEN, assorted Patterns, special cheap line, price only 10c per yard.

FANCY WHITE MUSLINS. An endless variety of new patterns to select from in Spots, Plain and Lace Stripes, and Fancy Patterns Fine assortment and prices from 10c per yard.

Country Orders filled with Care. Samples sent on application.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St.. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.

TERMS, CASH

year. It looks very much as if the field is occupied out of deference to a section of the contributors.

Apart from the impossibility of producing an effect upon so large a body of people with so slight an expenditure, it is extremely doubtful whether any good is accomplished in this way. A sincere Roman Catholic is as sure of the here-after as a sincere Protestant, and attempts to unsettle people's faith in their religion is more likely to lead them to infidelity than to another form of be-

There are 29,000 Indians in the Dominion who do not believe in the Christian religion. That is a more promising field han the two millions in Quebec who do believe in Christ and whose sincerity has never been questioned. It is in the widest and truest sympathy with the missionary effort of the great Methodist Church that these things are pointed out, Oyster plant, per dozen..... 0 40 (0, 0 75 as well as to warn the Missionary Board Sprouts, per dozen...... 0 75 (0, 1 00

and policemen he never was known to make a matake of a cent in any man's account, although all his records of transactions have been kept in his head.—New York Sun.

MARKET REPORT.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

Business in local provisions is of fair value, especially in smoked meats, which is no doubt due to the near approach of Easter, and prices rule steady. We quote Canadian pork \$12 to 13 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, in pails, at 6c to 61c, and compound r fined at 11c to 5c per Ib; hams, 94c to 111 , and bacon 104c per lb.

The tone of the Chicago provision market was firmer, and prices improved 21c all round. Pork closed \$8 45 March, \$6 55 May, \$8 65 July. Lard closed \$4 20 March, \$4 25 May, \$4 35 July, \$4 45 September. Short ribs closed \$4 622 March and May, \$4 672 July.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Cheese quiet. There are reports of further sales of fodder make at 93c, but the offerings so far have been unappreciable.

Butter continues quiet and steady, fresh receipts of creamery fetching 201c to 21c, while held creamery is an extremely slow sale at 18c to 19c. Roll dairy is dull at 13c to 14c.

There was a fair demand for small lots of eggs to-day, and the market was mo derately active and about steady at 101c for new laid stock.

The receipts of new maple syrup were larger, for which the demand was fair at 55c to 60c per small tin, and at 5c to 51c per lb. in woo't. New sugar met with a fair sale at Sc to Sic per lb. The demand for beans was slow and

the market is dull at 55c to 60c in car lots, and 65c to 70c in a jobbing way.

There was no change in potatoes, car lots being offered at 35c to 40c per bag,

and small lots at 45 to 50c.

RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Owing to the fine and warmer weather the gathering of buyers at Bonsecours market today was larger than it has been on a Tuesday for some time past; consequently, business in all departments was more active, but prices, as a rule, showed very little change. The demand was good, and sales were + ffected freely. In lettuce and rhubarb the feeling was weaker and prices lower. In game and poultry a fair trade was done, and values show no change. Dairy pro-duce met with a good demand.

VEGETABLES.

Parsley, per dozen..... 0 25 @ 0 00 Cabbage, per dozen..... 0 50 @ 0 75 Carrots, per basket..... 0 25 @ 0 00 Turnips, per bag..... 0 30 @ 0 00 Beets, per basket..... 0 20 @ 0 00 Potatoes, per bag 0 40 @ 0 50 Cauliflowers, per dozen..... 0 00 (a) 0 00 Celery, per dozen..... 0 50 (... 0 75 Radishes, per dozen..... 0 40 (# 0 50 Oyster plant, per dozen..... 0 40 (# 0 75

Live Stock Markets,

LONDON, March 29.—There was a firm. feeling in the market for cattle and prices were fully maintained. The sup ply was light, for which the demand was good, and choice States steers sold at 12c, and Argentines at 11c. On the other hand, the market for sheep was weaker and prices declined ic to be per-lb. since this day week, choice being quoted at 11 c to 12c.

MONTREAL, March 29.-Since our last there has been no important change in local live stock export circles. The tone of the markets generally are firm, and as supplies coming forward are not in ercess of the requirements of the trade, prices are fully maintained at the recent advance with an upward tendency. Though the country shippers are still buying stall fed stock for May and June shipment freely, at prices ranging from He to 5c per 1b. On spot the demand for all choice cattle is also good for shipment and purchases were made to-day at 4c to 4k3 per lb., and shippen would pay 41c to 41c for extra choice beeves, but such stock as this is scarce on spot. The prospects at present for the export trade this season from this port are rather encouraging, as mail ad-vices received to-day from Liverpool and London indicate that much higher prices will be in order in these markets this season for Canadian cattle and sheep up to the month of Jnly than what ruled last year during the same period.

At the East End abattoir market the offerings of live stock were 400 cettle, 75 sheep, 75 lambs and 100 calves. Although there is no actual change in values for cattle to note the tone of the market was firm to-day, and the recent advance was fully maintained with pros-pects of a further improvement in the near future. The attendance of buyers was large but the demand for cattle was only fair as butchers generally bought pretty freely last Thursday. The supply of cattle, however, was not large and as the quality was good holders showed no disposition whatever to make concessions. Choice butchers' cattle sold at 3ic to 4c, good at 3ic to 3ic, fair at 3c, and common at 24c to 24c per 1b., live weight. Owing to the small receipts of sheep of late there has been much better teeling in the marketand prices are higher. The de mand to day was good, and sales were made at 4c to 41c, mixed lots of sheep and lambs at 41c to 41c. and lambs at 5c to 54c per lb. hve weight. The receipts of calves were small and generally of a poor quality, and consequently prices were low at from \$1 to \$5 each, as to size and quality.

The run of cattle at the Point St. Charles Stock Yards was exceedingly small, there being only four carloads received, for which the demand was slow, and no sales were made. Sheep and lambs at this market were very scarce and wanted at full prices. There were about 200 live hogs offered, which met with a ready sale at \$5.25 to \$5.30 per 100 lbs.

For	Letter-	Writer
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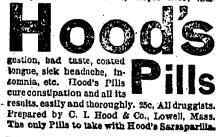
ъ. Thank a person for a gift the day it a rives. Acknowledge an invitation for dinner or luncheon the day it arrives. Acknowledge the receipt of a check at once. Send an address the day it is asked for.

fhank your hostess for your visit the eturn home. bill for subscription within

TELEPHONE No. 3833



Causes fully half the sickness in the world. It retains the digested food too long in the bowels and produces billousness, torpid liver, indi-



THE GIFT OF SPEECH

for which the sex has long been remark able. One thing may be learned from this procedure-that women are as good listeners as speakers. It is women who go to these lectures, and they sit as still and attend as thoughtfully as University men. Lectures on Shakespeare. on Dante, Gabriel Rossetti, on Aaron Burr, on Abraham Lincoln—on nearly every one who has figured in history or litera-ture, are to be heard in some quarter of ture, are to be heard in some quarter of the city on any day in the week. The fact is worthy of note from a Catholic standpoint, since not a few of these gentle lecturers are Catholic women. Miss Repplier lectures, Miss Jane Campbell makes charming little speeches for what she conscientiously considers a just and noble cause, Woman Suffrage, and a small host of less distinguished beginners bring forward facts and fancies in more or less engaging style. Dickens, it may be remembered, found material for jest and sarcasm in the devotion of the American woman to that mildest and stupidest form of dissipation, the evening lecture. "We have changed all that" without giving way one inch. We stand by the lecture, but we go to it in the afternoon now, and we do our own lecturing. It is only fair to say that we do it very well, too, and no one-not the most rigidly old-fashioned conservativecould object to the modest grace with which our women face a gathering of their own people, and pleasantly, clearly, frankly and with admirable self control, give their own views on some public character, or their own concise, smoothflowing and unbiased resume of the views of other people. To advance theories upon health and disease, or to instruct other women how to live their so different lives, is quite another thing from these Lenten talks, which put into manageable form the long accepted truths of history and literature. It would be a good thing for many of us if we never heard of a theory until it had be-come an established practice. Men and women are both all too credulous as to what is good for them, and while they are independent and decided as to "freedom of thought," they are perfectly willing that anyone shall lead them by the nose and feed them upon nostrums who talks about health and about the "treat-

ment of the face and hands."

From eternity's space, Thy soul fain would leave Lite's path yet untrod; So sweet was the call, So pure was the grace, That bursting its fetters, It soars to its God.

Yes, rest, holy sister, Thy mission is o'er, O how humbly you've toiled In love and in fear, 'Til Jesus, at last, Raised the cross that you bore, And clasped to His bosom Our sister, so dear.

Farewell—a long farewell, O loved and holy nun. The grief that throbbed Thro' breaking hearts is o'er. You've sacrificed your loved, Your life-and won. Twas all you had, Our Saviour asks no more.

Requiescat in pace.

METHODISTS MISSIONS.

The Evangelization of French Canadians Considered an Imperative Duty-Its Financial Features.

The Toronto Evening News, under the caption, "A Useless Effort," deals with the missionary enterprise of the Methodists in their endeavor to evangelize the French-Canadians in the following article :---

The missionary effort of the Methodist Church of Canada is an enterprise that every Christian must feel warmiy toward. The laity contribute largely of their means, and the clergy give their lives to the work in strange lands and under difficult conditions, a combination that must excite admiration so long as generosity and self-sacrifice are appreciated by mankind.

There is one phase of the work, however, that we have taken exception to, and which any reasonable person might well oppose. That is the mission to the French Canadians of Quebec. The General Secretary says : "Another impera-tive duty is the evangelization of our fellow citizens of Quebec." In our judg-ment that is not an imperative duty for the Methodist Church so long as there are 29,000 pagan Indians within the Dominion, and perhaps filty thousand worse than pagan white folk in the cities and towns of Canada.

The futility of the French work is apparent from the place accorded it in the distribution of the mission funds. But 3 cents and 7 mills of the funds is given to that work. It this is not an admis-sion of the hopelessness of the work it nent of the face and hands." Have you seen "Immortelles of sion Board does not expect to evangelize Catholic Columbian Literature ?" But, the two million people of Quebec at a of course, you have. It has been out cost of six or eight thousand dollars a

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of the general dissatisfaction with the French work,	Spinnach, per peck $0 \ 40 \ (a \ 0 \ 00)$ Tomatoes, per basket $0 \ 60 \ (a \ 0 \ 75)$	dav you r Pay a
	FRUIT.	week afte month ap
SHE'S WELL EDUCATED.	Lemons. per dozen 0 00 @ 0 15 Apples, per barrel 1 50 @ 3 00	possible.
A WOMAN WHO HAS LEARNED ENTIRELY BY	Oranges, per dozen $0 \ 15 \ (a \ 0 \ 40)$ Cranberries, per barrel $0 \ 00 \ (a \ 0 \ 00)$	
CAREFUL LISTENING.	Cranberries, per gallon 0 00 @ 0 00	Soap ha
The wonderful development of certain faculties in the cases of persons who	Bananas, per dozen $0.20 (w, 0.30)$	few year
have lost the use of some of their natural	Almeria grapes, per keg 0 00 (@ 0 00 Catawba grapes, per basket 0 00 (@ 0 00	discovere
functions, or of others whose faculties	GAME.	ird benea that fell
have not been fully developed, has long	Red head ducks, per pair 0 00 @ 0 90	soap foun
been a matter of remark, but it is not alone the outside observers who appre-	Canvas back ducks, per pair 0 00 @ 2 00	its efficac
ciate the provisions of nature for the	Prairie hens, white, per pair 0 00 (a) 1 50	1,800 year
benefit of the unfortunates. The suf-	Wild geese, each	Bill—B
ferers themselves often appreciate this fully, and in some instances, after years,	Black duck, per pair 0 75 @ 0 85	Ah, that
grow to depend so much upon their ac-	Blue-bill duck, per pair 0 50 (a) 0 55	neither.
quired faculties as to be afraid of a	Teal duck, per pair 0 40 (@ 0 45	'ave. W
change, even if they have the chance of	Mallard ducks 0 80 (# 0 85 Plover, per dozen 1 25 (# 1 50	up in Lon bratin' th
one. An illustration of this is given by a	Quails, per dozen 2 40 (@ 2 50	Bits.
woman in Brooklyn who never has	Quails, drawn, per dozen 160 @ 165	
learned to read or write. In no way	Snowbirds, per dozen $0 12\frac{1}{2}$ ($0 15$	
could one discover this except by her	POULTRY.	
own admission or by putting her to a direct test, for she is one of the best	Large spring chickens, per pair	
educated women in the country, conver	Small chickens 0 00 @ 0 00	
sant with languages, art, literature and	Fowls, per pair 0 60 @ 0 70	
all the current topics of the day. She is rich, too, and could afford all the ser-	Turkeys, hens 0 80 @ 1 00	The Id
vices of the best teachers if she but	Geese, each	110 10
chose to learn to read, but she refuses to	Cock turkeys, each 1 00 (a) 1 25	ΙΟΛΟΥ
do 50.	Pigeons, per pair 0 25 @ 0 00	BODY,
When this woman was a child, her parents lived far from schools, so she	Squabs, per pair 0 30 @ 0 35	,
had no chance then to learn to read or	DAIRY PRODUCE.	Medical
write. As a mere child she began to	Print butter, choice, per lb., 0 25 @ 0 30	neulca
earn her own living, and again the	Creamery 0 22 (20 0 23 Good dairy butter 0 18 (20 0 20	
chance for schooling slipped away. Then she married and the cares of a family	Mild cheese 0 12 @ 0 14	DOSE
took up her time. By the time the	Strong cheese	
babies were off her hands, her husband	Eggs, strictly new laid 0 15 @ 0 00	
had grown rich, and then she began her real education, and now, as a widow, she	Case eggs 0 10 @ 0 12 Honey, per lb 0 10 @0 12	
continues it. Her companions read to	Maple sugar, per lb 0 08 @ 0 10	
her and talk with her about all the topics	Maple syrup 0 70 @ 0 80	
which interest her. Years of such work have stored hermind with a rich treasure	MEATS.	li.
of knowledge, and there is not a page of a	Beef, choice, per lb 0 12 @\$0 15 " common 0 08 @ 0 10	
book that has been read to her that she	Mutton, per lb 0 10 @ 0 12	
is not familiar with. Her stores of	Lamb, per lb $0 12\frac{1}{a}$ 0 15	
knowledge are at her instant command. Why will she not learn to read? Be-	Veal, per lb 0 08 @ 0 12	Ţ
cause, she says, she fears that this won	Pork, per lb 0 10 @ 0 12 Ham, per lb 0 12 @ 0 13	
derful memory, which is now such a	Lard, per 1b $0 \ 8 \ (a) \ 0 \ 10$	AN TO THE REAL OF
treasure house to her, might be impaired if she were to do anything to weaken the	Sausages, per b 010 (a) 012	
demands upon it.	Bacon, per lb 0 12 (@ 0 14 Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs 6 25 (@ 7 00	1. 1
What such a memory can do is well	Fish.	- Uple
illustrated in the case of a tailor of this	Pike, per lb 0 08 @ 0 10	Prove Star
city who cannot read or write. He is	Haddock, per lb 0.06 (a) 0.07	WINS.
probably the most widely known man in his business here, as for many years	Bullheads, per lb 0 8 (0 00)	X HILL
ne has done business with New York's	Whitefish, per lb 0 10 @ 0 00 Cod, per lb 0 06 @ 0 07	
firemen and policemen. Almost every	Dore $0.00 (a) 0.00$	"I owe
man of these two bodies has dealings with this tailor, and each month be-	Halibut, per lb 0 00 (@ 0 15	of iron wl
tween the first and the tenth days had	Trout, per lb 0 00 @ 0 00 Smelts, per lb 0 00 (m 0 06	tonic win
visits every station house and engine	Mackerel, each	A + D * +
and truck house in this city to collect his dues. He has acquired considerable	Finnan haddies, per 15 0 00 (@ 0 10)	At Druggist
wealth, and it is said of him that in all	Fresh salmon, per lb 0 15 @ 0 20 Black bass per lb	Lawrence
the years he has dealt with the firemen	Black bass, per lb 0 00 (a) 0 00 Sturgeon, per lb 0 08 (a) 0 10	
		50 l i

er it is received. If delayed a pologize for the delay as soon as

Soap. as been in use for 3,000 years, vice mentioned in the Bible. A reago a soap boiler's shop was ed in Pompeii, having been bur-that the terrible rain of ashes upon the city, 79 A. D. The ad in the shop had not lost all cy, although it had been buried rs.-Weekly Bouquet. Be't still a raining, Sam? Sam-it be; and not like to give over, Bin a-comin' down powerful it by, I did 'ear say it's bin so bid don thet they've been a cele e longest rain on record."—Tid-(MARIANI WINE.) desl and Popular Tonic for ighly endorsed by the Profession, the Clergy and the Stage. -Wine glass full three times a day | Children half the quantity. to Vin Mariani a constitution hich resists all fatigues. This e is unequalled." RHEA. s & Fancy Grocers. Avoid substitutes A. Wilson & Co., Montrea E agents for canada.