

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Subscription price of Ten Years... Remittances may be made by Post-office money order, or by Registered Letter.



OFFICES: 253 ST. JAMES ST. MONTREAL, Que.

Remittances may be made by Post-office money order, or by Registered Letter. We are not responsible through the mail.

Street,

VOL. XLVI. NO. 37

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

EUROPEAN CATHOLIC NEWS

Disturbances During the Lenten Services at Paris.

The New Pontifical Seminary in Rome.

The Success Achieved by Switzerland Catholics.

The Italian Minister of Education on the Merits of the Work of Religious and Secular Schools.

The opening of the Lenten season, when the vast churches were filled to the doors by enormous crowds of the faithful assembled to hear the great preachers of the day...

The Church of St. Ambrose was the first to be chosen as the scene of these manifestations. Peré Etourneau is preaching here, before immense audiences, a course of sermons upon the mutual duties of the rich and poor.

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...

It has long been recognized that one great need 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 Christianity.

members of the Chapter of the Vatican Basilica. In this way the foundation will be in the closest touch with the Pope's and the Sacred College. In the course of time, that means—to put the matter very familiarly—good-bye to the old-fashioned country curate, who, knowing well enough how to say his Mass, and help his people on their way through life, is quite unfitted to encounter the fierce spirits who are now to be found inveighing against the Church in almost every hamlet in Italy.

SWITZERLAND CATHOLICS AND FINANCE.

The London Tablet, in a recent issue, publishes the following statement in connection with the recent efforts of Catholics to make their influence felt in Switzerland:—

One would scarcely expect to find the question of a National Bank assuming the importance of a test of strength between Catholics and their opponents. Yet this is just what has happened in the land of the "Ranz des Vaches." The electors of the Catholic Cantons were the firmest in their rejection of the proposal to centralize all the financial arrangements of the country by means of a State Bank; and it is almost entirely due to the Catholic party that the measure has been quashed.

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.

"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 recognize that the free schools give a better education, sounder instruction, than the schools of the State."

ring among official leaders of Italy—a spirit which, calling attention to the evil done in the past and its natural results on the moral, intelligence and public spirit of the people, has moved an initial reform. The developments of this new phase of official opinion will be watched with interest by all who care for the well being of Italy and for the preservation of Christianity within her shores.

Our Irish Letter.

The Organization of Belfast Catholics to Secure Representation in Public Offices.

UNION OF PRIESTS AND PEOPLE ONE OF THE CHIEF FEATURES OF THE MOVEMENT.

Indignation Meeting in Cork. Spirited Resolution Adopted. Death of a Prominent Irish Priest. Three Sad Occurrences. Distress in the Western Districts

DUBLIN, March 20.

The Belfast Irish News, in a recent issue, in referring to the letter of Bishop McHenry, which was read on Sunday last at the services in the churches of the New Belfast district, inviting all the parishioners to assist at the preliminary meetings of the new Catholic Association, says:—

This duty devolved on His Lordship pursuant to the constitution of the Association adopted at the great public meeting in October last. Accordingly on some day of the week beginning on Sunday next the householders attached to each church will meet to elect Congregational Committees together with three lay delegates to the Central Executive. The meetings will be attended by every Catholic interested in the welfare of the Catholic body. They have a direct local interest in the subjects that will be submitted to their consideration, and it will be incumbent on them to see that men most fitted by character, education, business capacity and experience are chosen to take part in the management of the Catholic public affairs of Belfast.

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 we can secure and promote the progress of the Catholic body in this city. The new organization is democratic 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 rights.

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 representative 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, congregational and general. The scheme, when worked by the new Association, which will be firmly and prudently guided and thoroughly organized 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 of the anti-Catholic and anti-Irish persecution of recent years. We have fought

a long and a good fight. We have upheld our principles at a great price. For many years past the profession of Catholicity put a man under a public ban. The paths of emolument and honour were not to be trodden by him. Now at last the Catholics are about to emerge from the rule of domineering bigotry into the light of a better time. The Association will fight hard to the end that the profession of Catholicity shall no more be a barrier to the enjoyment of the rights and privileges which have been monopolized by citizens of all denominations. Recent significant incidents in the work of hospital building show more eloquently than speeches or writings how scant and slight is the consideration the friends of ascendancy will give to Catholics or Catholic works. On these occasions our Protestant friends betray wonderful harmony—on one side. It would be a senseless and disastrous farce if the Catholic strength in Belfast were allowed to go much longer to waste.

THE REAL WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION

will be to organize the Catholic vote in all the wards. This is the stepping stone to municipal representation. The Catholic vote has long been scattered. Hence it is weak and shapeless. In the future it will be thoroughly worked, and the details of municipal registration will be attended to. When the Catholics have won their way into the City Council they will not rest content. We have a right to representation on the other public boards. This right we will assert in good time. The Catholic wards will be made doubly safe for Catholics, while in the wards where our people are not in a majority they can throw into the scale a mass of votes that will cause the electoral balance to lean to the side they favor. The Executive will find sufficient scope for its energies in securing adequate representation of Catholics on the public boards in selecting fit and acceptable candidates, in bringing about concerted action among Catholic voters in municipal, poor-law, and other elections, and in exercising a vigilant supervision over matters within its purview. Two points in the

STRUGGLE FOR OUR MUNICIPAL RIGHTS

are of great importance. These points were emphasized at the public meeting last October. Every Catholic ratepayer should bear them in mind—(1) In order to hold their ground and to improve their position, the work of organizing and directing the Catholic vote must be undertaken by an organization able to weld all the Catholics of the city into one mass. This the Catholic Association can do. Every Catholic householder will have a vote and a voice in its proceedings. Its platform is broad enough for every man of Catholic faith. (2) The Catholics will have to fight against the drilled and trained battalions of the powerful Conservative Association. Hence the need of a strong 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 one another in every crisis of their local municipal fortunes.

PROTEST AGAINST EVICTIONS.

A report comes from Cork, that a large and enthusiastic meeting was recently held in the Ballymacoda district, to express condemnation of the eviction of Philip O'Neill. 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 gaol."
3. "That we are convinced that there is no hope for cordial unity amongst Nationalists until a chairman of the party is elected, in whose wisdom and unselfishness 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 in clemency by President Kruger in the liberation of political prisoners."
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 blessing 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 denounced by the Catholic Church for their baneful influences, and the following incident is a striking proof of the evil effects that germinate in these hidden organizations.

Robert Bliou, of Buncrana, County Donegal, was killed by his son Charles, and the inquest revealed the fact that a number of Ribbonmen had visited the house of deceased twelve months ago, because the daughter had supplanted the

daughter of a Ribbonman in the past of workmistress in the National school. The raiders were very violent, nearly killing Bliou and frightening the boy Charles so much that shortly afterwards he became insane. Laboring under the hallucination that his father was a Ribbonman, the unfortunate boy took his life, and wounded his mother, brother, and cousin. Great excitement prevails in the district over the occurrence, and the pastor of the village has strongly denounced Ribbonism, instancing it in this case as the cause of the murder of Bliou.

TWO SAD FATALITIES.

An old man, aged 75, was the victim of a horrible fatality, at Ballydoon, about five miles from Wexford. He was a widower, named John Barlow, and for some time had lived alone. While in a fit he fell on the open fire, and nobody being aware of his awful position, he was being slowly burned to death, until the arrival of a neighbor rescued him, but not in time to save his life. The workhouse van was sent for to remove the sufferer to the infirmary of that institution, but the man strongly protested against quitting his own little home, and expired in the uncomfortable conveyance that was carrying him to the workhouse. The jury at the inquest condemned the Workhouse Board of Guardians for their negligence in not providing a suitable ambulance to be used for the removal of workhouse patients.

Another death by burning occurred in a limekiln near Enniscorthy. It appears that three men, named Bolger, Jordan and Connor, had been in the habit for some time of sleeping at the side of the limekiln in Mill Park road, and on the morning of the accident Bolger awoke at 4 o'clock and was horrified to see Jordan's body in the kiln. He went to release him but found him dead, with face and limbs horribly burned and his clothes slowly burning around him. Bolger was at first detained by the police on suspicion, but the inquest proved the death an accidental one, and in the evidence the fact came out that this was the third death which had occurred in the kiln under similar circumstances, for it has been a refuge for some time for homeless wanderers.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST.

A distressing state of affairs exists in the West of Ireland, where the condition of the poor is such that immediate relief is required to ward off a threatened famine. The Belmullet Union is almost bankrupt, and the urgent claims of the 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 at their last meeting threatened to resign in a body if the Government did not soon offer relief.

THE IRISH POLITICAL PRISONERS.

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

"Mathew Kinsella, at present confined in Mountjoy Prison under a twenty years sentence in connection with the fatal occurrence in Tighes 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 Fitzharris, Joe Mullet, and L. Hanlon, whose sentences would come up for consideration under ordinary circumstances twelve months hence. Fitzharris had been in very weak health for some time past, and his release is merely a question of physical condition. Fitzharris 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 on Mrs. T. McAniff 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 "Ecc. Panis," by Miss Moncel and Mrs. Vallade, 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, Benziger Brothers, New York, Cincinnati, Chicago. It is an abridgement of "Questions on Vocations," by a Vincentian Father, and for the price, ten cents, is admirably printed and strongly bound. It should have a place in every Catholic home.

Rev. Father Anderson, C.S.S.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 gone to a home of the Redemptorist Order in Boston.

ENGLISH LETTER

The Patriotic Speech of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., at the St. Patrick's Day Banquet

FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE. IRISH MEMBERS ON THE FINANCIAL RELATIONS QUESTION.

Dilemma of the Landlords. The Cremation Fad. Catholic Enterprise in Social Work in Liverpool.

The annual dinner of the Irish National Party took place as usual on St. Patrick's Day, in London, and notwithstanding the fact that it was held in the King's Hall of the Holborn Restaurant, one of the largest in the city, the attendance was so large that there was great difficulty in accommodating the guests.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., presided, and in proposing the toast of "Ireland a Nation," said: "I venture to say that never in the palmiest days of the history of the National movement in this city have there assembled so representative, so numerous, so magnificent a gathering of Irish women and Irishmen to celebrate St. Patrick's Night (cheers). But what has happened in Ireland itself to bid us to be of good cheer? We are manifestly, we are irresistibly, being borne along the currents of popular opinion in Ireland towards the reunion of the Irish forces (cheers). I don't care to mention names, but I cannot refrain from saying that I think at every gathering of Irishmen and Irishwomen it would be only graceful to express our appreciation of the exertions of Mr. Harrington (loud cheers) to bring about peace and union, on which the future depends, regardless of men, and thinking only of principles (renewed cheers). I myself have noticed—and I am in a good position to observe—that the bitterness is passing away. I 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 interfere 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 nation of which we are proud to form a part (applause)."

After the reading of a letter from Cardinal Vaughan, Mr. Justin McCarthy, in response to the toast 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."

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 subject of much discussion:—"That the findings of the Royal Commission as to the financial relations of Great Britain and Ireland disclose a disproportion 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 Sanderson, who occupied the chair, declared that from 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 meeting.

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 business in Wexford. There seems to be only one hope now, and that is in the direction of the Irish members making a determined struggle when the debate takes place on the motion of the Hon. Edward Blake. That Col. Sanderson will not be enthusiastic in this more seems a foregone conclusion judging by the tenor of his remarks at this meeting. (Concluded on fifth page)

FRENCH CANADIAN SYMPATHY

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

A Vigorous and Scholarly Outline of Irish History—An Enthusiastic Expression of Good Will Towards the People of the Emerald Isle.

We present to our readers the following translation of an able and sympathetic article, which appeared in the issue of Le Monde, one of the leading French Canadian journals of Montreal, on St. Patrick's Day:

There is nothing in the law of the present time which prohibits Irishmen 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 himself to the punishment of the lash who should be "guilty of making a pilgrimage 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 fanaticism, parcelled out as spoil of war among her victors, Ireland has seen her sons tracked like wild beasts, ejected from their old homes, because they would not say "I abjure,"—driven for safety to caves and fastnesses, slaughtered while they prayed, or 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 all this, Ireland to-day remains the same as she is described in her old national archives, the Psalter of Tara, the Annals of Tigernach and of Innisfallen—indomitable 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'Neill, O'Donnell, MacGuire, Tyrconnell, O'Brien, O'Rourke and a whole litany of others, Ireland had still to witness the desecration and pillage of her Christian temples, the proscription and banishment of her priests, replaced perforce for ministers of another Creed, her Christian schools closed in the name of law, her children 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 still believe Erin go Bragh!" She saw adulterous Henry VIII. attempt to dechristianize her by sending off her perjured bishops; Edward VI. impose on her the new liturgy; Elizabeth command the unparalleled massacre of Mullamast; Cromwell destroy the population of whole districts by burning down the forests in which they had taken refuge. Eighty thousand people were, under the Act of Settlement, trans-

ported to the Indies and there sold into slavery. And Ireland, in the presence of these hecatombs, croons to herself in 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-billed swarms that flashed in the hands of the brave Dalcaissians?"

"And though the Good is gone, and the Conaig of the beautiful brow is departed. Alas! in my solitude I know that neither Gran nor Corc can hear the voice of my sighs. Where is thy 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 in every pulse, her head is raised to contemplate her people acclaiming a new champion, the coming of a few brave followers, then a national party, while the people are cheered with hope of better days. It is Keogh, the father of peaceful agitation, who has appeared: 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 the 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 signatures—and then, at last comes PARNELL, the heroic unfortunate—and then Gladstone.

And behold always in the shadowy distance amid the balmy splendors of hope "arise" the fair Maid, the sweet Genuis of Erin cloaked in immaculate azure, with saddened eyes but still a smile upon her lips, an emerald crown upon her brow entwined with lilies and shamrocks, and singing to her golden lyre which awhile she caresses:—"God holds the future. I suffer. I believe and I hope."

Therefore do we hail thee, O heroic Ireland. We hail thy worthy sons scattered 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 liberty.

May the magnificent spectacle of brave Irishmen kneeling this morning at the foot of the altar and thence traversing our streets grouped beneath the noble banner of their sainted patron, teach loudly to those who have vowed the ruin of Catholicity, that even the most cruel persecution that ever was born of hate is impotent to destroy the ardent, living faith of a whole people.

May the great spectacle remind our persecuted brethren, remind all sincere Catholics, that the union of the faithful under their pastors, respected and obeyed, ends always in triumph over the fanaticism of tyrants, ends in victory in spite of the perfidy of traitors.

To every eye may it show, and cry aloud in every ear, that right is invincible and God's justice lives forever.

With these sentiments it is that we heartily associate ourselves with the brave sons of Ireland in the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, and join in the Irish cheer,

"ERIN GO BRAGH!"

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 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 better illustrated than in his disposal of these callers. He goes to the heart of the matter at once, and when the conversation 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, making the adieu most charmingly, but in a 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 visitors 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 President 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 diligently 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 edifice, the crowds being especially large when the cardinal officiates.

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 enough 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 phenomenon by saying that riders take a special pride and interest 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 a 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 company of thirteen, and all returned safe and sound. The Fram became free from the ice on the thirteenth of the month and the Royal Scottish Geographical Society entertained him on their 13th anniversary, which was held on the 13th of February.

In the report of the Jefferson Laboratory of President Eliot of Harvard, the following polysyllabic sentence is to be found: "Professor Jackson, M. H. I. Turner, finished the work upon parabromodimethylolol, which was begun last year, and continued with Mr. H. A. T. ray the study of the derivatives of chloralol, obtaining results which throw some light upon the constitution of the oxide of dibenzylchlorodimethoxyquinone."

Professor Max Müller, 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 of white marble plates, covered with inscriptions, and each plate built round with a temple of brick. It is found in Burman, near the old city of Mandalay, and the 700 pagodas of this Buddhist centre virtually makes up this monster book, which may be considered the religious code of these people. It is a product of this century, having been erected as late as 1857 by order of Mandonin, 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 forty miles. The poor are suffering from want of food, clothing and shelter, and many are huddled together in temporary buildings.

A plucky woman is Mrs. Reed, the wife of Captain Reed of the long overland ship, T. F. Oakes, which left Hong Kong on July 4th, for New York. While in the China Sea a terrific typhoon was encountered and the ship was blown far out of her course. A calm followed; then six of the crew died of scurvy, and one 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. Miller, sighted the Gales, and towed it into New York harbor.

Leslie's Weekly publishes the following 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

Lawyer: "Now, Mr. Thrift, describe to the court the chickens that you charged my client, the defendant, with stealing." Farmer Thrift goes into details, but is interrupted by the lawyer, who exclaims: "I have some chickens like those myself." Farmer Thrift (re-suming): "The chickens he took are not the only ones I have had stolen!"—New York Herald.

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

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 commemoration of the centenary of the first Emperor.

Isaac S. Dement of Chicago has broken the world's record of speed as a shorthand writer by writing 432 words in one minute in a test before a business college in Quincy, Illinois. The report does not say anything about the reading of the notes.

Labouchere, speaking of Jubilee honors, 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 Majesty'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 enough 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 phenomenon by saying that riders take a special pride and interest 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 a 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 company of thirteen, and all returned safe and sound. The Fram became free from the ice on the thirteenth of the month and the Royal Scottish Geographical Society entertained him on their 13th anniversary, which was held on the 13th of February.

In the report of the Jefferson Laboratory of President Eliot of Harvard, the following polysyllabic sentence is to be found: "Professor Jackson, M. H. I. Turner, finished the work upon parabromodimethylolol, which was begun last year, and continued with Mr. H. A. T. ray the study of the derivatives of chloralol, obtaining results which throw some light upon the constitution of the oxide of dibenzylchlorodimethoxyquinone."

Professor Max Müller, 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 of white marble plates, covered with inscriptions, and each plate built round with a temple of brick. It is found in Burman, near the old city of Mandalay, and the 700 pagodas of this Buddhist centre virtually makes up this monster book, which may be considered the religious code of these people. It is a product of this century, having been erected as late as 1857 by order of Mandonin, 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 forty miles. The poor are suffering from want of food, clothing and shelter, and many are huddled together in temporary buildings.

A plucky woman is Mrs. Reed, the wife of Captain Reed of the long overland ship, T. F. Oakes, which left Hong Kong on July 4th, for New York. While in the China Sea a terrific typhoon was encountered and the ship was blown far out of her course. A calm followed; then six of the crew died of scurvy, and one 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. Miller, sighted the Gales, and towed it into New York harbor.

Leslie's Weekly publishes the following 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

Cures Talk

"Cures talk" in favor 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 Sarsaparilla is known by the cures it has made—cures of scrofula, salt rheum and eczema, cures of rheumatism, neuralgia and weak nerves, cures of dyspepsia, liver troubles, catarrh—cures which prove

From Mooney's XIX Lecture: "In 1789 Lord Charlemont instituted the 'Whig Club' purposely to counteract 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 buttons on which was medalled the figure of the harp without the crown, the emblem 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 company, 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 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 dinner 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 distant—when 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 green and gold worn by Sarsfield, Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Robert Emmet."

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 illustrious.

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

A statement relative to the adoption of green as the color of the Irish flag at the time of the Revolution of 1798 has been floating calmly under the eyes of Irish-American patriots and scholars in the columns of almost every Catholic Weekly in the United States, but immediately when it crosses the border and enters Canadian territory through the columns of the TRUE WITNESS, the statement is forthwith challenged by an alert subscriber, and proofs demanded.

The assertion is that the Ancient Flag of 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 flag:

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

"When Heber and Heremon divided the Kingdom between them they differed about 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 ell, 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-green 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 predominate though other colors are conspicuous in their patriotic 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.

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 overhead."

From Mooney's XIX Lecture: "In 1789 Lord Charlemont instituted the 'Whig Club' purposely to counteract 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 buttons on which was medalled the figure of the harp without the crown, the emblem 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 company, 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 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 dinner 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 distant—when 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 green and gold worn by Sarsfield, Lord Edward Fitzgerald and Robert Emmet."

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 illustrious.

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

Scrofula is 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.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

MISSIONS.

We have now ready for Missions a full and complete assortment of Mission Goods, consisting of

Prayer Books, Devotional Books, Controversial Works, Religious Articles.

If, at any time, you have a Mission in your Parish, we will be happy to supply you with an assortment of the above goods, and at the close of the Mission, you can return whatever remains unsold.

In ordering, please state: 1.—Who is to give the Mission. 2.—About how many families will attend. 3.—The Day the Mission will open. 4.—How the goods have to be shipped to reach safely and in time.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS.

123 Church St., Toronto, Ont. 1669 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que.

Education.

THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

838 DORCHESTER ST., near Mountain, Montreal, P.Q. Development in all branches of music. Pupils may enter at any time. For prospectus, apply to MR. C. E. SEIFERT, DIRECTOR.

EARTHQUAKE VISITATIONS.

Two Severe Shocks Within an Interval of Three Days.

Terrified Citizens 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 a later hour than that of last week, but it has nevertheless awakened a feeling of nervousness which is visible in the manners and methods of citizens, young and old, to discuss the subject of earthquakes, and strive to obtain some explanation that will dispel the dreadful anxiety which has taken possession of them.

We take the following interesting article from the Old and New corner of the Montreal Gazette, which treats of the subject:-

The only earthquake which, for alarming qualities, can be compared, from the experience of living Montrealeers, with that of Tuesday evening, is the earthquake of 1870. Some readers of "Old and New" can doubtless recall the widespread consternation that it caused. The houses in the business streets were quickly emptied, and the agility suddenly developed by persons not hitherto famous for rapidity of movement was extraordinary.

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 perceptible that the Indians were astonished to find their bark platters rattling against each other and the water overflowed their kettles. They showed their astonishment by uttering loud cries."

and the earth rolling in an incredible fashion. The animals were panic-stricken, the children began to cry, while of the men and women some prostrated themselves in prayer while others cried aloud 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 sea sickness. In the surrounding forests the disorder was increased by the trees dashing against each other. In some cases trees were torn up by the roots; 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.

At Three Rivers porpoises were heard uttering piteous sounds, and other plaintive voices broke the silence of the night. The earthquake was felt at Tadoussac, at Bay St. Paul, at Cape Tourmente and even at Pointe aux Alouettes. At this last place an entire forest was separated from the mainland. The shocks did not entirely cease until August, having thus lasted more than six months. The extent of seismic action is computed at two hundred leagues in length by one hundred in breadth. Yet notwithstanding the magnitude of its range, and its far-reaching effects, Father Lalemant thankfully recognizes a providential protection which preserved the colonists so wonderfully that not even a child was injured, while the loss in property was infinitesimal.

Records of earthquakes have come down to us from distant ages. Herodotus, Diodorus Siculus, Livy, Aristotle, Pliny the Elder, Seneca (who has a theory of earthquakes), and many other writers, both Greek and Latin, either describe special convulsions or deal with 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. To-day I can only allude to this chapter (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 1638 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 Old Testament 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: and after the earthquake a fire, but the Lord was not in the fire; and after the fire a still small voice."

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 undertaken the laudable duty of erecting, close to the ruins of far-famed Mellifont Abbey—one of the holiest and most historic spots in Ireland—a memorial church to its first Abbot, Saint Christian O'Conor.

The parish of Tullyallen, though now sharing in the widespread ruin that has followed the track of the ruthless invader, was, in the olden days of Ireland'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 Mellifont—separated 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 prehistoric, pagan and historical remains, as the country surrounding Tullyallen. In the great tumuli and massive cairns along the banks of the Boyne, are interred 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, quite near by, was fought the most acerbated battle ever fought on any soil—the glorious battle of the Boyne. This Father Taafe's intention to replace the old church at Tullyallen—now in such a state of dilapidation as to be past repair, with a modest modern structure suited to the wants of the parish. For this purpose he appeals to the friends and children of the parish scattered over

the world for their assistance. The natives of the parish now residing in New York, in response to an appeal from Father Taafe, at a meeting held recently, appointed Mr. Patrick Reynolds, 336 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, Tullyallen, Drogheda, Ireland.

Father Taafe 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. The state of the old church, which is neither safe, comfortable for the people, or becoming the divine worship, renders your project a very necessary one. I earnestly recommend both to your own people and the charitable public the 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 LOGAN."

OUR SOUVENIR.

Expressions of Approval From the Catholic Press 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 splendid 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 commemorated by a magnificent issue of THE TRUE WITNESS of that city. The color combination 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 literary 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 gorgeous in green and gold decorative effects, while the reading matter includes a very entertaining account of the growth of Catholicity in the old French city of the north.

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 Souvenir Number of St. Patrick's Church Jubilee which it has published. The history of the Catholic Church in Montreal is written in an interesting manner and chapters on the growth of the Church in Ontario and in the Maritime Provinces are contributed by Mr. William Elliston 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-like 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 historical point of view, is of a most interesting character. Altogether it is a very creditable piece of work, and we hope the publishers will be suitably compensated for their commendable enterprise.

CHARLOTTETOWN HERALD, P. E. I. The Montreal TRUE WITNESS issued, on St. Patrick's Day, a special Souvenir

Number, in honor of the Golden Jubilee of St. Patrick's Church, in that city. It embraces upwards of forty pages and its artistic features are of a high order. It is beautifully illustrated, containing engravings of St. Patrick's Church, the Archbishops of Toronto, Kingston and Halifax, and of the priests who have, from its foundation, been prominently associated with St. Patrick's Church, and the churches of the other English speaking congregations in Montreal. The cover is illustrated in green and gold, and is a splendid specimen of artistic skill. The paper is fine and the letter press is excellent. It contains well written accounts of the progress of the Irish people in Montreal, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces. That relating to the Maritime Provinces is written by Rev. Dr. Campbell of Halifax. The work is a splendid specimen of the printer's art, and sells for twenty-five cents.

News comes from Bangor, Me., that the lumber business in the Penobscot region will probably exceed in volume, this year, that of any year since the decline in the industry began, and it is likely that from 140,000,000 to 160,000,000 feet of logs will be driven down the Penobscot river this spring. The sudden and unexpected revival of the European deal trade is also helping the situation. Orders have already been received for 10,000,000 feet of spruce for early shipment to the United Kingdom. The lumber will be sawed, mostly at the mills in the vicinity of Bangor. There is a stock of nearly 40,000,000 feet of logs on hand for spring sawing, and the mills will start as soon as the ice leaves the river. It is twenty years since any considerable amount of deals was shipped from Bangor.

"NOT EXACTLY RIGHT"

Thousands of people are in this condition. They are not sick and yet they are by no means well. A single bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla would do them a world of good. It would tone the stomach, create an appetite, purify and enrich the blood, and give wonderful vigor and vitality. Now is the time to take it.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. All druggists, 25c.

A Painted Floor. It is economical. It is easy to take care of. It is durable. It is beautiful. It is a nice finish for a room. It is a cheap, clean, and durable floor. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. SPECIAL FLOOR PAINT. Our "Point Points" tell many things you would like to know about painting. It tells about the best paint to use for shelves, cupboards, doors, trim, and walls. It tells about the best way to mix and apply the paint. For booklet, address: THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO., 120 N. 2nd St., Montreal.

Spring Hats!

Latest Styles, Best Qualities and Lowest Prices.

We beg to announce that we keep the best Hats in the market, either stiff or soft, such as

Christie's, Woodrow's, Lincoln, Bennett & Co.'s, Benson's, Young's, Youman's, Dunlop's.

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF THE STYLE.

We can give you all the most Fashionable Shapes in all colors: Black, Pecan, Drab, Beaver, Nutria, Gold, etc.

You can save 25 per cent. in buying your Hats from us, as we import them directly from the manufacturers.

The only place where you can buy a good and fashionable Hat is at

GHS, DESJARDINS & CIE, 1537 St. Catherine St.

Always on hand the largest stock of Furs in Canada.

WE SELL Rutland Stove Lining. IT FITS ANY STOVE. GEO. W. REED, AGENT. 783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.

The D. & L. Emulsion. Is invaluable. If you are run down, as it is a food as well as a medicine. The D. & L. Emulsion will build you up if your general health is impaired. The D. & L. Emulsion is the best and most palatable Cod Liver Oil, agreeing with delicate stomachs. The D. & L. Emulsion is prescribed by the leading Physicians. The D. & L. Emulsion is a marvellous flesh-producing and will give you an appetite. 50c. & \$1.00 per bottle. Be sure you get DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. the genuine. MONTREAL.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Binding, \$2.00. Cut Maps, \$2.50. Tanagers Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Stovelongths—\$1.50. J. C. MACDONALD, Richmond Square, Tel. 8355.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE. The S. CARSLLEY Co., LIMITED. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

HIGH-CLASS JACKETS AND CAPES.

The High Standard of Excellence in 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.

Jacket Novelties

Ladies' New Box Jackets, in fawns, drabs, bisuits and roeda, bowe back and front, ornamented with small pearl buttons.

Ladies' New Empire Coats, plaited back and front on yoke, Model or Lily collar, lined shot talbot.

Ladies' New Regent jackets, slashed collar, lined with velvet, lined with shot and fancy silks.

Spring Capes

Ladies' and Misses' New Colored Cloth Capes in all the latest colorings, perforated on tabeta silk foundations.

Ladies' New Velvet Capes lined with black or shot tulle, sprigged with jet and trimmed with silk, chiffon and moulin de soie richings.

Ladies' Applique Box Cloth Capes on silk foundations, trimmed with chiffon and moulin de soie richings.

HIGH-CLASS SPRING DRESS GOODS.

One great section of the Big Store entirely devoted to this season's latest styles in High Class Dress Goods. The assortment is matchless and the styles indescribable, the large sales giving daily proof of our public's appreciation.

Shot Mohairs

In all the latest changeable effects, very stylish material.

75c.

Illuminated Broche Fabric for Costumes, elegant coloring,

80c.

Brocaded Shot material, a perfect marvel in very dainty patterns,

90c.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO., Ltd.

Fancy Figured Fabrics.

The latest triumph in London and Paris; this material is greatly in favor everywhere,

\$1.10.

DRESS ROBE LENGTH

The styles and colorings revealed in these high class Robe Lengths are marvellous. No two of them alike. Conclusive evidence of our leadership in matters of Dress Goods. Prices from \$10.00 to \$22.00.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO., Ltd.

A SHIPLOAD OF New BARNSELY LINENS.

Our Spring Importations of Linens would go far to fill a fair sized ship. This sounds "big," but it's just a plain statement of a great fact; and then we do the linen trade of Montreal and a large percentage of that of Canada. In support of our statement we quote the following:

Linen Table Damask

62 inch Linen Table Damask, new pattern, 80c.

62 inch Fine Linen Table Damask, 62c.

72 inch Good Quality Linen Table Damask, 75c.

72 inch Fine Quality Linen Table Damask, 95c.

72 inch extra Quality Linen Table Damask, \$1.10.

72 inch Fine Barnsley Linen Table Damask, \$1.30.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO., Ltd.

Linen Towels

Good Linen Huckaback Towels, sizes 14 by 24, 4c.

Strong Linen Huckaback Towels, size 17 by 34, 8c.

Extra Strong Linen Huckaback Towels, 20 by 36, 12c.

Very Strong Linen Huckaback Towels, 22 by 45, 18c.

Best Quality Strong Linen Huckaback Towels, 22 by 45, 25c.

Extra Grade Fine Linen Huckaback Towels, 22 by 43, 29c.

THE S. CARSLLEY CO., Ltd.

The S. Carsley Co., Ltd.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street

MONTREAL.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE,
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co.
(LIMITED)
232 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada
P. O. Box 1138.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, True Witness P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1138.

Discontinuance.—Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid.

Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your post office address is given.

The date opposite your name on the margin of our paper shows you up to what time your subscription is paid.

We recognize the friends of The True Witness by the prompt manner in which they pay their subscriptions.

Always give the name of the post office which your paper sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

When you wish your address changed, write us in time, giving your old address as well as your new one.

If you fail to receive your paper regularly, notify us at once by letter or post.

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 31, 1897

THE PAPAL ALEGATE.

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 Alegate'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 impropriety 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 Alegate with a mission to Canada. Other writers have anticipated the decision as though there was not the slightest doubt as to the result. They have identified the views and sympathies of the Alegate with their own 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.

Need we inform our readers that this eagerness to force its secrets from the future is unseemly. In ordinary circumstances, 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 prejudices as well as of all prejudice or prejudice. 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 impudently 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 that the remedy should be. But behind that judgment there is the whole history of our public school system for more than fifty years, 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 enlightening 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 benefactors of a by-gone day. Not only is such sympathy welcome, but it is as fitting as it is gracious. For since the days when Saint Bernard cultivated relations of pious friendship with Saint

Malsoti, the great medieval primate,—long before the time, indeed—the Celt of Ireland has cherished an admiration for his Gaulish brother which time nor distance 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 treasures of ancient Irish learning long before the value of those 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 accurate versions of old Irish documents have been the work of French scholarship.

The article in the Monde is evidence that French Canada is not behind Old 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 condolence has reference to conditions that no longer exist. The day of persecution has ended, though we have still to watch and wait and battle for the full measure of justice that 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 clasped as a right the largest civic and religious freedom, 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 final conflict of Home Rule, what would be the status of the Irish race to-day?

We hold, indeed, that old world quarrels and feuds and names of strife 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 are not the aggressors: it is the Orange men that keep trailing their coats in the mud. Nor have we ever turned aside to accept their boastful challenge; 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 daughters all over the globe.

TRUE LIBERTY.

We might find subjects for a long series of articles in the Rev. Canon DeMontigny's third *Notre Dame conference*. 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 Apologetic 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 Apostle 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 moral universe. "Benedictio omnia opera Domino"—thus all God's works were invoked to bless their Maker 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 space and time. After a few years what was there left of the greatest orator? A little grey dust, a fragile papyrus. But printing seized that speech and gave it the durability of steel. Add to this vic-

tory the triumphs of steam and electricity—that rapid courier of the air, swift as lightning itself—and the speech 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 circulate 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 sense—that first of philosophies—prohibit 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 a free circulation of false keys for the convenience of burglars? And does not the same reasoning apply 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 pestiferous microbes. They cannot come in contact with those malicious spirits, rebellious wills, vitiated hearts, without being affected by the deadly miasma 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 of the Assembly that he sold yearly three millions of romances, and it was his firm 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 spite, prejudices and antipathies of the infidel writers against the Church. Some of these latter are deliberate falsifiers of the Church's doctrine and even of the principles of morality and the rules of duty. Madness and suicide—not to speak of other crimes—had, as Canon 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 reaping of which is one of the moral phenomena of our age. 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 be priests of their own race or whether they are ministered to by French or German or Belgian 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 loyalty 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 and John Higgins, was appointed to prepare resolutions of condolence to Mr. Humphrey Kearns and Mrs. Kearns, on the death of Miss Blanche Elizabeth Kearns, sister of the former and daughter of the latter.

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 conscientious 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 deviation 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 convictions. There is a certain air of hesitation in the part of the Queen'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 made.

The deepening of the St. Lawrence Canal 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 accommodation for the preservation of 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 of the Behring Sea controversy will be a 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 is daily awaited.

AN ANGRY LETTER.

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 profession which "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 dozen bishops, but on recognized Catho-

lic principles. But the successor of Archbishop Taché is the last prelate to have his faith in those principles shaken. To speak of "claptrap" in such a connection is rash and wild and altogether 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* injudicious 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 Alegate was coming to Canada.

Above it all one central truth rises serenely, that the Catholic Church does demand and will demand everywhere and always 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 IXth., 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 own.

In 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-cries, 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 medieval, behind the age, reactionary, ultramontane, it was the Anglican clergy who were struggling for separate education and were consequently the objects of abuse. The cry was raised of "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 venerated ecclesiasticism. It takes the money of the rate-payers of all denominations in order to put it in the pockets of the clergy of one particular sect." A pamphlet called "The Education Crisis," issued under the "National Education Emergency Committee," accuses the Church of England of being "aggressively and intolerantly sectarian." "The contention," it adds, "that the Church has been the fount of national education 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 education 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 friends 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."

"The now famous clause of the drafted Education Bill gave parents of any denomination 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 of the spiritual functions of the churches

and other religious bodies. There can be no justice in a tolerance of undenominationalism 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 denominationalists."

So the battle goes beyond the seas in England as in Quebec or Montreal. Under different names 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 godless.

Needless to say that the Church everywhere is up and doing. The Papal Alegate 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 heart. The archdiocese of New York, 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 odds, 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 announce the death of Mrs. Annie Saunders, widow of Thomas Saunders, during our lifetime 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 pious 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 after its completion to worship before its altars for many years. Mrs. Saunders had also the happiness 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 Montreal 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, S.S., 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 cortege 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. Gille, Gerald Fogarty and Thornley Hart, grandchildren of the deceased; Dr. O'Connor and Mr. George Landscall, 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. McGuire, W. L. McKenna, Ed. Irwin, R. C. Hicks, M. C. Mullarky, W. Strachan, C. Marrotte, M. P. Luvety, John Barry, James McNally, Wm. McNally, R. C. Barry, John Johnston, John Kay, R. F. McCaffrey, John M. Callaghan, E. Wright, Jas. O'Brien, F. Langan, Martin Eagan, C. A. McDonnell, B. Tansey, B. McNally, J. P. Hammill, R. J. Anderson, Ed. Ronayne, John McNally, Charles F. 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 recipients of many expressions of sympathy on the death of their esteemed mother.

The report cabled some days ago that a 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 awakened the ire of the Toronto Globe, judging by the following reference made in a recent issue by one of its editorial paragraphs:—

"Right on top of the discussion about the Papal Alegate comes the announcement that a Prince of the Holy Roman Empire is to be the next Governor-General of Canada."

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 attendance at the second session of the present parliament, I desire to express the gratification I feel at the evidences which prevail throughout the Dominion, of the loyalty and affection entertained by the Canadian people for Her Majesty the Queen, 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 hold a conference with my Ministers on the subject of the grievances arising out of the Act of that Province relating to Education, passed in the year 1890. In response to that invitation, three members 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 disturbing 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 beginning of a new era to be characterized by generous treatment of one another, mutual 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 Franchise 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 enable the Intercolonial Railway system to reach Montreal, and thus share in the large traffic centering in that city. The many advantages which will flow from this extension of that railway are apparent, and I have no doubt you will gladly approve of the proposal.

Appreciating the difficulties encountered 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 steamers, by which these products can be preserved at the desired temperature during the whole journey from the point of production to Great Britain. The contracts made for this purpose will be laid before you.

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 vote upon the question will be submitted for your approval.

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 widespread sympathy in this country. The generous manner in which the appeal 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 economy 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 the Government will, I trust, restore the equilibrium between income and expenditure.

Honourable 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.

These and other measures I commend to your earnest consideration and expect

press the hope that your deliberations under Divine guidance will tend to increase the happiness and prosperity of every class in the Dominion.

MR. THOMAS O'REILLY PASSES AWAY.

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 PLATTSBURG, 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 thrift and self-sacrifice 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 turned his attention. The deceased had just reached the threshold of the decade that would have given him the title of centenarian, being 80 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 left 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 Plattsburg, 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 building of the line between Plattsburg and Caughnawaga. But he did not confine his energies and abilities to this sphere alone, but devoted considerable time and attention to the farming and lumbering industries of Chautauque Lake, in all which undertakings he was very successful. Mr. O'Reilly 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'Reilly, a lawyer of Plattsburg. His daughters are Mrs. M. J. Spellesey, of Canning street, and Mrs. F. M. Wilson, of Mansfield street, this city, and it was at the residence of Mrs. Spellesey that the devoted father breathed his last. A sister of Mr. O'Reilly died during the scourge of yellow fever in New Orleans—Mother Seaton of the Sisters of Charity.

The funeral took place from his daughter's residence, 75 Canning street, on Saturday morning, March 20, and was largely attended by many friends and acquaintances. A solemn Requiem Mass was sung at St. Anthony's church, at which the pastor, Rev. J. E. Donnelly, officiated, assisted by Deacon and sub-deacon. After the ceremony the cortege proceeded to the Bonaventure depot where the remains were transferred to the New York train and taken to Plattsburg.

PAPAL DELEGATE ARRIVES.

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

Mgr. Mery del Val, the Papal Delegate to Canada, reached Montreal yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, accompanied by his secretary, Rev. Father Tampieri, Mgr. Gagnon, and Rev. Abbé Arsenault, of the archdiocese of Quebec, and Mr. T. G. Shaughnessy, 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, "Champlain," 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 Bégin, 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 which the clergy assisted. Mgr. Mery del Val then handed his commission, which is in Latin, to Mgr. Marois, who read it aloud.

Prof. Cortant, organist of St. Jean Baptiste Church, has composed a Mass for male voices, which will be rendered by the choir of the church on May 9 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 about them set fire to the heap and fled. Fortunately, however, one of the young 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 and a severe punishment will be meted out to them for their heinous cruelty.

DOINGS IN NEW YORK

Preparations for the National Pilgrimage to Ireland in Commemoration of the '98 Centenary.

Portions of the Grant Sarcophagus Mutilated—Patriotic Greeks Leave for the Scene of Battle—An Exhibition for New York State, and 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 scenes 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 \$100 payable in three instalments, 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 fight the Turks. The patriots were escorted to the pier by fully 500 of their friends, headed by a brass band and a Greek flag. 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 preparations 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 creates a commission to have charge of "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.

The Central Labor Union delegates recently discussed the question of whiskers at a meeting, and the result was a general 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.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE. ENGLISH LETTER.

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 the Catholic Times of Liverpool: We are told that "During the year under review one hundred and thirty-seven cremations were carried out at Woking as compared with one hundred and fifty 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 quoted do not hold out any great prospect of progress. And yet the disciples of this cult, as we may call it, are generous in giving and zealous in advertising. They freely subscribe to the Society and liberally circulate literature advocating cremation. The custom, however, is not only pagan but too gruesome to permit of their making many converts. For instance, we read that "the remains are conveyed into the crematorium, where they may be followed by one friend of the deceased; but no inspection of the process is on any account 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 containing 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 place; if it be left 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 unhalloved 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. Primarily 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 of the people together frequently for their mutual instruction or entertainment 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 found to be the result of promoting social relations in a parish. Mixed marriages are strongly disapproved by the bishops, and are a possible source of leakage, and anything that would at least tend to minimize the evil is worthy of the laity's support and encouragement.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Rev. Father MacAnlis, who some five years ago was Professor of Discipline at Ottawa University, died recently at Philadelphia, Ireland.

The project of purchasing a site for the Nurses' Home in Boston, evoked considerable discussion in the City Council at a recent meeting, without any satisfactory 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 Mines, took place at Montigny 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 alleviation of distress in entirely new channels of charity.

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

Early next month the new American battleship, the Iowa, will make her trial trip over the government course between Cape Ann and Cape Porpoise. If she exceeds a speed of sixteen knots for four consecutive hours her makers will receive a bonus of \$50,000 for every additional quarter knot. The Iowa 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 Journal.

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 pushed, the average man would occasionally do well to follow his example.—Speaker.

An Oklahoma editor expresses his thanks for a basket of oranges thus: "We have received a basket of oranges from our friend Gus Bradley, for which he will please accept our compliments, some of which are nearly six inches in diameter."

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 proceedings.

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 XIII. 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 goal to that poor man who murdered all his first cousins? Well, I got into the wrong cell, and gave them to a big, bleary-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 allusion of gaiety and insouciance to lighten the sternest sorrows.—Detroit Free Press.

Hillhurst Farm Maple Syrup.

THE FIRST RUN OF THE SEASON. In Half Gallon and One Gallon Cans. Now in Store. Also BROME COUNTY NEW MAPLE SUGAR in One Pound Blocks. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

The Free Breakfast Table To Go.

Fraser has it that there will be a duty placed on all teas and coffees coming into Canada, so that the consumer, the Government wants money. Money it must have, and there is no question, but what it will be an easy way to raise a few million dollars. Whether the proposed duty 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 per pound, will make no difference in our prices for our customers, for we will be able to come at any rate. We have secured our supplies for the next six months or more. All grades at all prices.

BLACKS AND GREENS. From 2 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 CONGOU TEAS. FINE CEYLON TEAS. FINE JAPAN TEAS. FINE CEYLON TEAS. FINE YOUNG HYSONS. FINE COLONG TEAS. GUNPOWDER, Etc. Our Famous "CRACK CHOP" at \$1.25 per pound, is the very finest.

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA. We offer it at \$1.25 for the single pound, \$1.20 in 5-lb. caddies, \$1.15 in 10-lb. caddies and \$1.10 in 20-lb. caddies or larger lots. Our next highest grade is the

KARAVAN. Choose early spring picked breakfast Congou tea at \$1.00 per pound in 1-lb. packages; 90 cents per pound in 5-lb. 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 45 cents per pound, and Our Famous English Breakfast Tea

at 35 cents per pound. 100 half chests, upwards of 7,000 pounds. This is the popular tea for the masses. We offer it at same price to one and all, 35 cents per pound in 1-lb. packages; 35 cents per pound in caddies 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. We offer— The Royal Dragon Chop No. 1, very finest Per Lb. \$1.00. The Royal Dragon Chop No. 2, fine Formosa Oolong tea. 0.75.

Ceylon Teas. Very finest Ceylon Tea 0.75. Ceylon Pekoe tea 0.60. The very finest scented orange Pekoe tea. 0.60. Choice Ceylon tea (Homonogout) 0.35.

Japan Teas. We offer— Very choicest Japan 0.50. Extra Japan tea 0.50. Fine Japan tea 0.40. Choice Japan tea 0.30. Wood Japan tea 0.25.

Young Hyson Teas. Finest Young Hyson Tea 0.75. Choice Young Hyson Tea 0.50. Finest Gunpowder Tea 0.75.

And we have a special drive to offer in a 50 Cent English Breakfast Tea, the grade we have been selling thousands of pounds for the last three months. We have secured a mother 50 half chests, about 2,500 pounds, and we propose to rattle it off at same price to one and all—30 cents per pound in 1-lb. caddies, 50 cents per pound in caddies of all sizes—and 30 cents per pound in half chests, about 70 lbs. net each.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., SOLE AGENTS. 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 Go!

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 speedily 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 opportunity 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.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel Sts., and Dominion Square

THE WORLD'S DEBT

A Marked Increase During the Past Twenty Years.

Only Four European Nations Reduce Their National Liabilities.

An Interesting Statement Regarding the Outlay 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 £1,200,000,000, which is nearly double the debt—£600,000,000—of 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, at £275,900,000; while the debt of Austria alone was £122,678,000, and that of Hungary alone £207,729,000, or £600,397,000 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	1875	1895
Great Britain	£500,000,000	£1,200,000,000
Russia	400,000,000	575,000,000
Italy	300,000,000	506,000,000
United States	400,000,000	339,000,000
Spain	375,000,000	279,000,000
Austria-Hungary	350,000,000	700,000,000
Germany	200,000,000	34,000,000
Australia	45,000,000	240,000,000
Turkey	135,000,000	180,000,000
Portugal	80,000,000	133,000,000
India	130,000,000	127,000,000
Belgium	110,000,000	118,000,000
Switzerland	75,000,000	106,000,000
Total	£4,221,000,000	£5,772,000,000

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, £740,000,000; Italy, £455,000,000; Russia, £381,000,000; United States, £379,000,000; Spain, £270,000,000; India, £127,000,000; Turkey, £127,000,000; Australasia, £98,000,000; and Portugal, £88,000,000. In the 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 on 1875, 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 £30,000,000 to £51,300,000. The Greek debt stands at £32,984,000, and that of Mexico at £32,720,000, (as against £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 £74,000,000. For the small borrowers—Bulgaria, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Chili, Peru, Serbia, 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 £200,000,000, and the increase of only £30,000,000 with a capital addition of more than £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 3 1/2 per cent; India, 4 per cent; Holland, 4 1/2 per cent; Canada, 4 1/2 per cent; France, Russia and Brazil, 5 per cent; Italy and Portugal, 6 per cent; Hungary, 7 1/2 per cent; Egypt, 8 per cent; Turkey and Peru, 10 per cent; Spain, 15 per cent; and Mexico 18 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 disbursement is £24,540,000, or 12s. 9d. per head. Russia pays out a little more, £24,726,000, or 12s. 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 £23,450,000, which works out at the rate of 15s. 1d. per head. Spain pays nearly £11,800,000 interest annually, or 13s. 1d. per head. Though the capital itself is a large item, the charge per annum in the United States

is no more than 1s. 9d. per head. In Uruguay, on the other hand, it runs to as much as £1 2s. 6d. per head. Burdett says that in Peru this per capita charge runs to £1 3s., but there must be something wrong with Burdett's figures. In Portugal the amount is 15s. 10d. per head, and in the Egypt 11s. 10d. per head. In Germany it is no more than 1s. 4d.

Can any one say off-hand what is the aggregate debt of all the English possessions in all parts of the globe? We will give the total—it is £1,097,166,600. After the mother country, India has the heaviest debt; the total being, as we have seen, £127,600,000. Then comes New South Wales with £25,227,000, Canada with £51,288,000 (net), Victoria with £47,937,300, New Zealand with £39,635,000, Queensland with £30,639,500, Cape Colony with £27,675,178, and South Australia with £23,100,000. St. Helena brings up the rear with a modest £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 Philadelphia 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 his soul and advanced. There is sure to be "an earlier and a later harvest" from seed of his sowing.

Another conversion—of a totally different order—has also just been made 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 penance in a retreat, where his soul shall find strength to atone. Now, his wife has passed, and 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

THE GIFT OF SPEECH

for which the sex has long been remarkable. 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 literature, 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 Repllier 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 conservative—could 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, smooth-flowing and unbiased resumé 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 become 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 "treatment of the face and hands."

Have you seen "Immortelles" of Catholic Columbian Literature? But, of course, you have. It has been out

sometimes, but it is such a varied and voluminous collection that it takes some time to form an idea of its merits. Compiled from the works of

"AMERICAN CATHOLIC WOMEN WRITERS," it certainly adds many to the list of whom their compatriots have hitherto been ignorant. The selections from the works with which Catholics everywhere are familiar are excellent, therefore we may believe that those who are new friends—for all fellow-writers are friends (or should be) when they work for the same good end—are faithfully represented in these pages. There is one slight inaccuracy, or, rather, one innocent mistake that would be better corrected. The opening paragraphs of the "Introduction" 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 portraits with which "Immortelles" 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 interesting 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 an 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 is tucked away on the shelf to be looked at in the "odd moment" which never comes.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

DEATH OF SISTER MARY CHARLES BORROMEO.

At the Convent of Mercy, Hogsansburg, N. Y., Saturday, March 20, 1897, of la grippe, Sister Mary Charles Borromeo, formerly Nellie J. Long, of West Conshohocken, 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 God, who has found
Thee, a gem far too pure
To be tarnished by sin.

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

Yes, rest, holy sister,
Thy mission is o'er,
O how humbly you've toiled
In love and in fear,
"Thi 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 throbbeth
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 warmly 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 imperative duty is the evangelization of our fellow citizens of Quebec." In our judgment that is not an imperative duty for the Methodist Church so long as there are 29,000 pagan Indians within the Dominion, and perhaps fifty thousand worse than pagan white folk in the cities and towns of Canada.

John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISEMENT.

JACKETS AND CAPES

For Spring Wear.

All the latest styles and designs to select from, at least 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 ASSORTED 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.

TELEPHONE NO. 3833

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 hereafter 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 belief.

There are 29,000 Indians in the Dominion who do not believe in the Christian religion. That is a more promising field than 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, as well as to warn the Missionary Board of the general dissatisfaction with the French work.

SHE'S WELL EDUCATED.

A WOMAN WHO HAS LEARNED ENTIRELY BY CAREFUL LISTENING.

The wonderful development of certain faculties in the cases of persons who have lost the use of some of their natural functions, or of others whose faculties have not been fully developed, has long been a matter of remark, but it is not alone the outside observers who appreciate the provisions of nature for the benefit of the unfortunate. The sufferers themselves often appreciate this fully, and in some instances, after years, grow to depend so much upon their acquired faculties as to be afraid of a change, even if they have the chance of one.

An illustration of this is given by a woman in Brooklyn who never has learned to read or write. In no way could one discover this except by her own admission or by putting her to a direct test, for she is one of the best educated women in the country, conversant with languages, art, literature and all the current topics of the day. She is rich, too, and could afford all the services of the best teachers if she but chose to learn to read, but she refuses to do so.

When this woman was a child, her parents lived far from schools, so she had no chance then to learn to read or write. As a mere child she began to earn her own living, and again the chance for schooling slipped away. Then she married and the cares of a family took up her time. By the time the babies were off her hands, her husband had grown rich, and then she began her real education, and now, as a widow, she continues it. Her companions read to her and talk with her about all the topics which interest her. Years of such work have stored her mind with a rich treasure of knowledge, and there is not a page of a book that has been read to her that she is not familiar with. Her stores of knowledge are at her instant command. Why will she not learn to read? Because, she says, she fears that this wonderful memory, which is now such a treasure house to her, might be impaired if she were to do anything to weaken the demands upon it.

What such a memory can do is well illustrated in the case of a tailor of this city who cannot read or write. He is probably the most widely known man in his business here, as for many years he has done business with New York's firemen and policemen. Almost every man of these two bodies has dealings with this tailor, and each month between the first and the tenth days he visits every station-house and engine and truck house in this city to collect his dues. He has acquired considerable wealth, and it is said of him that in all the year he has dealt with the firemen

and policemen he never was known to make a mistake 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 pairs, at 6c to 6 1/2c, and compound refined at 4 1/2c to 5c per lb; hams, 9 1/2c to 11 1/2c, and bacon 10 1/2c per lb.

The tone of the Chicago provision market was firmer, and prices improved 2 1/2c all round. Pork closed \$8 45 March, \$8 55 May, \$8 65 July. Lard closed \$4 20 March, \$4 25 May, \$4 35 July, \$4 45 September. Short ribs closed \$4 62 1/2 March and May, \$4 67 1/2 July.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Cheese quiet. There are reports of further sales of fodder make at 9 1/2c, but the offerings so far have been unappreciable.

Butter continues quiet and steady, fresh receipts of creamery fetching 20 1/2c 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 moderately active and about steady at 10 1/2c for fresh laid stock.

The receipts of new maple syrup were larger, for which the demand was fair at 53c to 60c per small tin, and at 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. in wood. New sugar met with a fair sale at 8c to 8 1/2c 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 3 1/2c to 4c per bag, and small lots at 4 1/2c to 5c.

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 effected 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 produce 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 80 @ 0 00
Beets, per basket	0 20 @ 0 00
Potatoes, per bag	0 40 @ 0 50
Cauliflowers, per dozen	0 00 @ 0 00
Celery, per dozen	0 50 @ 0 75
Leeks, per bunch	0 20 @ 0 30
Onions, per basket	0 40 @ 0 50
Parsnips, per basket	0 25 @ 0 00
Rhubarb, per dozen	0 60 @ 0 80
Artichokes, peck	0 40 @ 0 00
Lettuce, per dozen	0 40 @ 1 00
Radieshes, per dozen	0 40 @ 0 50
Oyster plant, per dozen	0 40 @ 0 75
Sprouts, per dozen	0 75 @ 1 00
Spinach, per peck	0 40 @ 0 00
Tomatoes, per basket	0 60 @ 0 75

FRUIT.

Lemons, per dozen	0 00 @ 0 15
Apples, per barrel	1 50 @ 3 00
Oranges, per dozen	0 15 @ 0 40
Cranberries, per barrel	0 00 @ 0 00
Cranberries, per gallon	0 00 @ 0 00
Bananas, per dozen	0 20 @ 0 30
Almeria grapes, per keg	0 00 @ 0 00
Catawba grapes, per basket	0 00 @ 0 00

GAME.

Red head ducks, per pair	0 00 @ 0 90
Canvas back ducks, per pair	0 00 @ 1 00
Prairie hens, white, per pair	0 00 @ 2 50
Wild geese, each	0 45 @ 0 50
Spring chickens, per pair	0 60 @ 0 65
Black duck, per pair	0 75 @ 0 85
Blue-bill duck, per pair	0 50 @ 0 55
Teal duck, per pair	0 40 @ 0 45
Mallard ducks	0 80 @ 0 85
Plover, per dozen	1 25 @ 1 50
Quails, per dozen	2 40 @ 2 50
Quails, drawn, per dozen	1 60 @ 1 65
Snowbirds, per dozen	0 12 @ 0 15

POULTRY.

Large spring chickens, per pair	0 75 @ 1 00
Small chickens	0 00 @ 0 00
Fowls, per pair	0 60 @ 0 70
Turkeys, hens	0 80 @ 1 00
Geese, each	0 60 @ 0 75
Ducks, per pair	0 90 @ 1 10
Cock turkeys, each	1 00 @ 1 25
Pigeons, per pair	0 25 @ 0 00
Squabs, per pair	0 30 @ 0 35

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Print butter, choice, per lb.	0 25 @ 0 30
Creamery	0 22 @ 0 23
Good dairy butter	0 18 @ 0 20
Mild cheese	0 12 @ 0 14
Strong cheese	0 12 @ 0 14
Eggs, strictly new laid	0 15 @ 0 00
Case eggs	0 10 @ 0 12
Honey, per lb.	0 10 @ 0 12 1/2
Maple sugar, per lb.	0 08 @ 0 10
Maple syrup	0 70 @ 0 80

MEATS.

Beef, choice, per lb.	0 12 @ \$0 15
" common	0 08 @ 0 10
Mutton, per lb.	0 10 @ 0 12
Lamb, per lb.	0 12 @ 0 15
Veal, per lb.	0 08 @ 0 12
Pork, per lb.	0 08 @ 0 12
Ham, per lb.	0 12 @ 0 13
Lard, per lb.	0 8 @ 0 10
Sausages, per lb.	0 10 @ 0 12
Bacon, per lb.	0 12 @ 0 14
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.	6 25 @ 7 00

FISH.

Pike, per lb.	0 08 @ 0 10
Haddock, per lb.	0 06 @ 0 07
Bullheads, per lb.	0 8 @ 0 00
Whitefish, per lb.	0 10 @ 0 00
Cod, per lb.	0 06 @ 0 07
Dor	0 00 @ 0 00
Halibut, per lb.	0 00 @ 0 15
Trout, per lb.	0 00 @ 0 00
Smelts, per lb	