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# The True Witness

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## THE CONVERSION OF ENGLAND

### GETTING IRISH PRIESTS TO WORK FOR IT.

REV. FATHER RYAN, OF HULL, ENGLAND, DWELLS UPON THE WORK; ONE WORTHY OF EARNEST PRAYERS AND CO-OPERATION; EXAMPLE A GREAT FACTOR.

The Rev. P. Ryan, of Hull, England, contributes to the November number of the Irish Ecclesiastical Record a thoughtful article on "The Conversion of England."

Considering the tremendous influence which this conversion would have on the progress of the Church throughout the world, he dwells on it as a subject worthy of our most earnest work and most fervent prayers.

Then, as a means to this end—and every word of his on this point is equally applicable to the situation in the United States and Canada—Father Ryan writes:

"In order to convert non-Catholics, we must instill into the minds of our own people the necessity of leading good lives. We ought to be by our example shining lights. Nothing influences outsiders as much as the regular attendance of Catholics at their duties. Many a convert has been made by seeing good Catholics travel long distances in wet and cold, in order to hear Mass. This creates a wonderful impression. English people must see before they believe."

The laity in their intercourse with non-Catholics must be prepared to give proof of the faith that is in them. They ought to be able to dispel the ignorance which prevails about the most important doctrines and practices of our faith. We must take every means within our power to enlighten them. If they understand the real Catholic position, there is not the slightest doubt but that vast numbers of them would be converted. To enlighten them might be an arduous task, but it is labor that would most assuredly bear much fruit. We must also show our affection for them, and assure them that in seeking to win them to the Catholic Church we have no temporal ends in view. We prove to them that Christ established one and only one Church, and that all are bound to belong to it. We must convince them of the superiority of the Catholic Faith to all others. We must show them that ours is a better, a straighter, and a safer road to heaven than their own; that we have a better form of prayer and a closer union with Christ. We must take every opportunity of explaining Catholic doctrine. This could be best done by distinguished preachers going round to all the large towns, and preaching in the churches or lecturing in the principal halls. Admission in either case should be free. Congregationalists and Wesleyans have a decided objection to pay anything for hearing the word of God. This is the only way to get at the masses of the people. What the Protestant people of England want is to be enlightened. They are tossed about on the waves of unbelief, like a ship which has lost its helm. They wander about, seeking rest for their weary souls; they go from sect to sect; they embrace every new form of error, and not finding that repose for which their souls longed, they in their despair give themselves up to indifference.

But the question might be asked—How are we to get good preachers? There are no priests to spare in England; everyone is wanted for his own daily work. We would suggest that about four of the most distinguished from each diocese in Ireland should come and preach. Two or three could go together. They could do their work on week nights just as well as on Sundays. Spending about three days in each town, they would in the space of a month or six weeks be able to give a universal mission to all England. In this way the heart of the nation would be stirred, and there is not the slightest doubt but wonderful results would follow. During the winter or early spring would be the proper time for this, because the people prefer to enjoy themselves in the open air during the fine summer nights. This plan would certainly entail inconvenience to the priests themselves, but we are sure they would willingly undergo it all. There would be also certain expenses; but the generosity of wealthy Catholics would meet this, or there could be a special collection for this purpose in the church a short time before the arrival of the preachers. During their stay in the towns numbers of Catholics would gladly entertain them, so that they would cause no inconvenience to the clergy of the place. If the Irish priests came, they would get a glorious work for their fellow Catholics in England. They would help to break down prejudice; for it is certain that they would create a good impression on the minds of the English people; and, above all, they would be carrying out the glorious destiny of the children of St. Patrick—converting nations and winning souls to God.

Further on Father Ryan says:—Whatever plan is adopted for the conversion of England, it is certain that if we hope for great results, we must impress the truths of our holy Faith upon the minds of non-Catholics. They must be convinced of God's dominion over man; that "God made us, and not we ourselves"; that man has responsibility; that he as an intelligent being, having an immortal soul, and that to save that soul is the great object of his existence; "What doth it profit a man to gain the whole world, if he lose his soul?" The eternal truths must be preached to them. They must be reminded

of death, judgment, and eternity; the evil of sin, and its consequences, must be brought home to them. We must prove to them that the Catholic Church is the one and only true Church of Christ; that all others must of necessity be false, and therefore displeasing to God. We must convince them, that heresy is a great evil, reminding their false teachers of what the Scripture says about them: "They are the enemies of the Cross of Christ, whose end is destruction, and whose glory is their shame." (St. Paul, Phil.) "There shall come in among you lying teachers, who shall bring in sects of perdition, and deny the Lord, bringing on themselves swift destruction. Their judgment lingereth not, and destruction slumbereth not." (St. Peter.)

In addition to all this, we must have a number of Catholics well versed in all the topics of the day, able to take their stand with the foremost men in science. They would rewrite history, and give historical facts instead of lies; exposing wilful error wherever it should make its appearance.

In conclusion, he emphasizes the necessity of prayer, recalling the example of St. Paul of the Cross, from whose desire and thought the conversion of England was never absent.—The Pilot.

### SOME TIMELY WORDS

On the Clergy and the Age.

In his fourth article on "The Clergy and the Age," contributed to the "Catholic Times" of Liverpool, Dr. William Barry says:

"Von Kerteler, Mofang, Hitze, Manning, De Mun, Meyer, De Curtins, Archbishop Ireland, Cardinal Gibbons—such are the men whose efforts to raise up the working classes and to solve the problem of social misery Professor Nitti deals with, always in a candid, and often in a sympathetic spirit. He recognizes that the Sphinx of modern states is this question of hunger, and in his view the Catholic Church will play a leading part in its solution. He is quite alive to the change that has come over public opinion throughout Europe during the last fifteen years. It may be summed up in a sentence. The French Revolution is bankrupt. Even in England, nay, at the Universities, where not long ago young men were taught Mill's Logic and Fawcett's Economics, the clock of "doctrinaire Liberalism" has run down, the hands are stopped and cannot tell the time of day. In the preface to this very book which I am reviewing, Professor Ritchie does not hesitate to affirm that "the principles of the French Revolution are daily losing ground," and he goes on to give the reason. "How," he asks, "can a code that interdicts all collective and lasting enterprise beget anything but sordid weakness?"

LABOR HAS A "JUST PRICE."

Two conclusions, therefore, have gradually taken hold of our advanced Christian leaders—I mean of such bold and fearless pioneers as Von Kerteler, Manning, and De Curtins, behind whom stood philosophic thinkers like Hitze and Mofang. The first is that "merciful anodynes" are no remedy. We must exercise the duties of benevolence, give according to our means, and so forth. Well and good. But the creative principle of economics is not charity; it is justice. "What ought the workman to receive for his labor? What does society owe him?" Such are the questions we have to answer. Economics and almsgiving belong to different orders of thought and action. There is a "just price" of human labor in a given country, in the present age, in the true social polity. What is the price? It ought not to be made up by the doles of the charitable. As Scripture tells us, "the laborer is worthy of his hire," he is worth it and has a right to it. And the hire cannot be such that he may fall and degrade his humanity for it, on the pretense of "free contract." After years of preaching, Cardinal Manning lived to see this Magna Charta of the working man and woman solemnly asserted in a Papal Encyclical. It was the recognition of labor—every kind, observe, of productive industry, whether with the spade, the machine, or the pen—as a "social function," the reward of which must be determined by looking at society as a whole, and on its possessions as subject, all of them without exception, to this great first charge.

But the second conclusion is equally remarkable. If labor has a just price, and neither trades unions nor voluntary co-operation can secure it, then the society—the state—of which labor is an indispensable and necessary function, must take the matter in hand. As was to be expected, this programme commended itself most of all in free countries like Switzerland, where the Church had a tough and vigorous life, or in the old Catholic states which, despite the Revolution, were still, to a not inconsiderable degree, mediæval, like Austria.

THE CHURCH'S MISSION.

The Pope, says Professor Nitti, exercises on public affairs an ever growing influence. In democratic states our bishops and clergy are in touch with the people; they do not act as paid ministers of the government, but live on alms, know what the faithful want, and are winning the love and attachment of the masses. It is quite impossible that they should make common cause with effeminate luxury, with the oppression of the poor, with that denial of its just wage to human toil which St. Jerome calls murder and the Bible declares to be a sin, that cries to heaven for vengeance. If the Holy See can grapple with this "question of hunger," the next century will belong to the Church. "Catholic Socialists," remarked Professor Nitti in conclusion, "are not mere solitary

thinkers. They dispose of many forces, are at the head of a wide agitation, and have based their criticisms and aspirations on a true and profound soil, on a real need. If, unlike democratic Socialists, they would reform society in the name of God, they did not mean to reform it less radically or less profoundly; nor did they, on this account, exercise a less intense or less irresistible influence on the working class." That witness is true, and we shall do wisely if we lay it to heart. Liberalism in economics is dying fast. It always has been our

subject of this brief sketch reached Three Rivers, and stepped into the cloister, her aunt had already gone to her reward, and the niece replaced her under the name of Sister Sainte-Philomene.

Behind an exterior that was dignified and perhaps severe, were hidden the deepest humility, the most perfect charity, a lovable and lovely disposition. We are told that when ordered, by her medical advisers, to rest, she exclaimed: "Is there rest for a Superior? My rest is to be the first at all ex-



THE HOLY FAMILY.

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY IS SPECIALLY DESIGNATED TO THE HOLY FAMILY.

enemy. Why should we be its friend at the cost of our own principles, and of the triumph that seems to be awaiting the creed of our noblest thinkers? What Professor Nitti describes as "reaction," I would call simply the Catholic restoration.

### IN MEMORIAM.

#### DEATH OF REV. MOTHER VINET DE STE-PHILOMENE.

SUPERIORESS OF THE URSULINE COMMUNITY OF THREE RIVERS; A VERY REMARKABLE AND NOBLE WOMAN GONE TO A SURE REWARD; A MODEL RELIGIOUS, AND A TRUE FRIEND.

On Monday, the twenty-seventh of January, the anniversary of the death of St. Angela, there passed away, in the Ursuline Monastery, Three Rivers, the Reverend Mother Vinet de Sainte-Philomene, superioress of the community. The sad news was conveyed to us by an "In Memoriam" letter from the Reverend Assistant-Superioress. Apart from the general loss to her beloved community and the bereavement that is the consequence of the sad event, we have in individual and particular reasons for feeling most keenly the shock. Any one who has known that noble-hearted, high-souled lady, and felt the elevating influence of her acquaintance, as well as experienced the benevolence, the gentleness, the humble but unbounded goodness of her disposition, cannot but participate—distantly, perhaps, but none the less sincerely—in the sorrow that has come to all those who looked upon her as a mother and a guide.

The biography of a religious is very easily traced; it can be conveyed in few words; but the story of the untold virtues, the countless sacrifices, the heroic endurance, the fidelity to duties, unrecorded sufferings, and all the hidden charms of a life given to God, and for Him to humanity, would occupy many a bright page. Now that this exceptionally grand woman has left the scene of life, and that her humility can no longer be shocked by the praise that her wonderful merits deserved, we feel less delicate in telling to the public the history of a career that might be said to have commenced and closed inside the sacred precincts of the cloister.

Thirty-four years ago Mother Sainte-Philomene entered the Ursuline Community; on that occasion she died to the great world; on the twenty-seventh of December—the day of her release from earthly suffering—she completed her novitiate for heaven; now she is a fully professed member of God's glorious Community of the Elect.

Miss Zoe Vinet—the superioress of the Ursulines—was born of fervent Catholic parents, at Longue Pointe, near Montreal, on the fourth of July, 1844. She passed her youth under the care of the Good Sisters of Providence. At the age of eighteen she made the sacrifice of her life and determined to enter the Ursuline Community. Twenty-seven years before her entry, her aunt, another Zoe Vinet, had joined the Ursulines. When the

ceremonies. We will not intrude upon the sanctity of community life by detailing the touching end of that beautiful career of devotion; neither shall we take advantage of privileges of a special nature, accorded by the good Bishop of Three Rivers, to tell the story of a monastic life in all its edifying details. Suffice to say that, after several weeks of endurance and holy resignation with the heart-biting, which was the fatal disease that carried off the sufferer, the end became apparently certain. On the night previous to her death the saintly religious had herself conveyed to the Tabernacle door, where she bid adieu to the Divine One in Eucharistic form, before taking her departure for His abode in eternal glory. Death's Angel hovered, in ever narrowing circles, over that couch, and at last, on Monday morning, hung suspended for a moment above the dying nun; during that brief pause she blessed and bade farewell to her community. Then the hour hand on the dial of life was stopped, the fond heart had ceased to beat forever, and the bright soul winged its flight from out the cloister up through the blue empyrean, away beyond the stars, into the chancel of God's glory, where the Venerable Foundress of the order and the departed sisters of the community gave it a welcome beyond human words to express.

May we be allowed one personal recollection? It was a bright afternoon in August last. In company with the Vicar-General we had visited the monastery. With delight Mother Sainte-Philomene showed us the luxuries (?) of her cell—its bare floor, wooden prie-dieu, iron bedstead, rough mattress, and suspended crucifix—after which we proceeded to the infirmary. Indicating a special bed the good Mother remarked: "It is here we all come to die." On leaving that evening, after a delightful visit that can never be forgotten, she said: "pray for us, and for me; I hope you will come again next summer." Since then that grand-hearted, motherly religious has gone to that infirmary bed "to die," and should we ever again visit the Ursuline Monastery it will be to find her—not in her accustomed place in the little library parlor, nor yet in the austere arched cell, nor again behind the dark grating of the chapel—rather will it be in the little plot of ground, under the shadow of the monastery's northern wall, where the simple graves are in even rows, the uniform white crosses stretch their arms as if in prayer, the black lettering tells the names of the departed, and the carefully tended flowers twine over the mounds and around the emblem of salvation.

While extending to the Community the expression of our deep sympathy, we can but kneel in spirit by that low railing around the peaceful home of the departed and offer up a fervent prayer for the repose of the soul of Mother Sainte-Philomene, Superioress of the Three Rivers Ursuline Community.

Requiem eternam dona eis, Domine.

#### CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S REMARKS.

NEW YORK, February 2.—A London special to the Times says:—Cardinal Vaughan, in the course of a newspaper debate on an educational controversy, has been drawn by Augustus Birrell into an admission which strikes the people here as curious. Pinned to answer a direct question, His Eminence says, that, where agnostic parents build a school in which there is no mention of God, or where children are even taught that Christ is not divine, and that God is unknowable, if the school conforms in other respects to the requirements of the education department and attains the necessary standard in examination results, it is quite as much entitled to share in the State School Fund as any other. It is difficult to see how, logically, he could have said otherwise, but the impression prevails, none the less, that no European cardinal has somehow said just that thing before.

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### RELIGIOUS NEWS.

The Right Rev. Dr. McDonnell, Bishop of Alexandria, Canada, and Mgr. Eberard, Bishop of Janeiro, have arrived in Rome.

An Italian Catholic paper learns that Montevideo has been made a metropolitan see, two newly created sees being assigned as suffragans.

The investiture of Archbishop Kaim with the pallium will take place about the middle of May, and Cardinal Gibbons will perform the ceremony.

Dr. Thomas O'Gorman of the Catholic university at Washington, formerly of St. Thomas' seminary, St. Paul, has been appointed bishop of Sioux Falls, South Dakota.

The Baptist Fathers are holding missions at St. Rose of Lima's, New York city, and St. Augustine's Church, Washington, D.C. The congregation of the latter is colored.

Monsignor Zaleski, Delegate Apostolic of the East Indies, has just put into execution the apostolic letter creating the two new dioceses of Galle and Trincomalee in the Island of Ceylon.

A Pontifical brief, it is stated, about to be published with reference to the religious festivities to be held in France in celebration of the fourteenth centenary of the baptism of Clovis.

Cardinal Vaszary, Primate of Hungary, has given one hundred thousand crowns for the foundation of a refuge for the poor at Keskhely. That is the proper Christian way of using wealth.

The Most Rev. John Hennessy, Archbishop of Dubuque, Iowa, was granted an audience with Pope Leo XIII. on Jan. 4. The Archbishop was accompanied by the Right Rev. John Shanley, Bishop of Jamestown, N. D.

His Eminence, Mgr. Satolli, acknowledges under date of January 6th, the receipt of the bishop of Pittsburgh's check for \$5,640.89, the amount of Peter's Pence collected in the diocese for the year 1895.

The beatification of the Venerable Bernardo Bealini of the Society of Jesus, which took place on the 12th inst., was followed on Sunday, the 14th, by the beatification of the Venerable Theophilus da Certe of the Minors Observantines.

The missionaries of the Sacred Heart have begun the erection of a new mission college at Kensington, Sydney, New South Wales. The foundation stone was laid by Cardinal Moran on the 1st December, assisted by the Archbishops and bishops then attending the National Synod.

The Order of Servants of Mary, commonly called Servite Fathers, who are now spread throughout various countries of the world, have just opened a new international college at Rome, under the supervision of the Rev. M. Spicieri, the successor of Cardinal Satolli as professor of theology at the Propaganda.

Nearly all the French religious communities have submitted to the increased taxation. Amongst these are the Salesians, the Lazarists, the Christian Brothers of the Holy Ghost, and even the Institute of the Foreign Missions, which latter body will, however, it seems, be exempted for their usefulness in the colonies.

A funeral service for the Italian soldiers who have died in Africa was celebrated on Thursday the 9th ult., in the basilica of the Twelve Apostles, Rome, which was erected by Constantine the Great. The ceremony, which was due to the initiative of Signor Henri Filiziani, director and proprietor of the "Vera Roma," was very imposing.

The Pope has conferred the title of Monsignor on the following Irish priests: Very Rev. Canon Richard McLoughlin, pastor of Roscommon; the Very Rev. Canon Michael Hanly, pastor of Athlone; and the Very Rev. Patrick Hanly, pastor of Castlora; and the degrees of Doctor of Divinity on the Very Rev. Canon James Kelly, V.F., pastor of Athlone, all of the Diocese of Elphin; and the title and degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Very Rev. Canon J. Murphy, Administrator of St. Colman's Cathedral, Queenstown.

#### ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT CONCERT.

On St. Patrick's night the County Board of the Ancient Order of Hibernians will give a grand entertainment in the Windsor Hall. Mr. C. E. Devlin will deliver the address of the occasion, and it is expected that the Hibernian Guards, from Portland, Maine, will take part in the day's celebration and give a drill exhibition in the Windsor Hall that night. E. Quivron's orchestra will furnish the music for the occasion. It is also expected that a number of prominent members of the A. O. H. from Ontario and New Brunswick will assist at the demonstration.

## AN ELOQUENT ADDRESS.

### "NO SALVATION OUTSIDE OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH"

REV. FATHER ROSSWINKEL, S. J., EXPLAINS THE TEACHING OF THE CHURCH; A QUESTION MUCH MISUNDERSTOOD; ALL DENOMINATIONS MAKE THE SAME ASSERTION.

The fifth of the most interesting course of lectures being given by the Rev. Father Rosswinkel, S. J., was delivered on Sunday evening last, at the Jesuit Church of St. Peter and Paul, this city, before a crowded congregation.

"Is this a slander brought against the Catholic Church?" asked the Reverend Father, "or is it the doctrine of the Catholic Church?" The Clergy of the Catholic Church say every Sunday in their Office a portion of the Athanasian Creed as follows: "Whosoever will be saved before all things, it is necessary that he hold the Catholic Faith." Which Faith, except every one do keep it entire and inviolate, without doubt, he shall perish everlastingly."

"All denominations assert the same—that outside their church there is no salvation." In proof he read some extracts from English, Dutch, Swiss and French Protestants, and from Luther's works, all to the same effect, viz.: "Outside their church, which is the Church of Christ, they say, there is no salvation and yet the Catholic Church is the only one called upon to stand up for its doctrine." "And why is this?" asked the lecturer. "Because they all know the Catholic Church is the only one, that, having unity of doctrine, is, therefore, alone true."

"Is it uncharitable to say, that outside the Catholic Church there is no salvation?" No, it is not. On the contrary, it would be most uncharitable for us who have the true Faith and know it not to say it. Would it be uncharitable on our part if we told the truth to a man, when it would save his life? Again, would it be uncharitable in a mother to warn her child of certain company which she knew would bring about that child's ruin? No, it would be most uncharitable to withhold that warning. Do we then say that all who do not join the Catholic Church will go to hell for all eternity? Again, no. The same Church that tells us to preach the truth also tells me to judge not that I be not judged.

"Let us make an absurd supposition, that Christ founded several churches in which salvation could be obtained; then, indeed, it would be uncharitable to say that only in the Catholic Church is to be found salvation. But Christ did not do that. When He sent His twelve Apostles to teach all nations and baptize them, He founded only one Church and that was the Catholic Church. There is only one road to salvation; all the rest are crossroads. Still there are roads leading to the one straight road.

"First, there is baptism. Any one who has received valid baptism from any person whomsoever is a member of the Catholic Church. If they were to die in their infancy they would go straight to Heaven as a member of the Catholic Church. But if a person growing up as a Protestant, or any other denomination, and having had the truth explained to him, for some worldly motive, would not join the Catholic Church, to him we say that he will be condemned. In like manner a person fearing and afraid of conviction that the Catholic Faith is true, yet will not put aside his doubts, to him we say: Unless you investigate the truth and have your doubts explained, there can be no salvation for you. But if a person some way or other is brought up in entire ignorance of the Catholic Faith and does his best to lead a good and holy life, to him we say: There is salvation, but through the Catholic Church. He may not be a member of the body but he is a member of the soul. Again, if for some unaccountable reason one has not been baptized, yet if he had the chance, would receive the holy waters of Baptism on his head and do what ever God wishes in order to live a good life; if he were to die in this state he also would be saved and through the Catholic Church and by the Baptism of desire."

"Now ignorance is not a means of salvation. Yet by invincible ignorance a man can be saved. A man then cannot be saved outside the Catholic Church, because any one baptized validly is a member of that Church; for as there is only one God, there is only one Faith, and as there is only the one Faith, there is only one Baptism.

"Do not understand me to say that any one on account of his being a Catholic will be saved. No, a man who has the gift of Faith and does not do the duty taught by that Faith will most assuredly be condemned, and if after having been brought up in the Catholic Faith, he apostatizes for worldly motives (for it can be for no other motive), for him we say it is most likely he will form the very pavement stone of hell."

"Some there are," concluded the reverend lecturer, "who have been so frightened by the hideous picture of the Catholic Church shown to them, that they do not investigate the truth, but who, if they were shown the right side of the picture, would at once inquire into the matter, and for them we also say there is salvation.

"Therefore to good truth-loving men who would belong to the True Church if they did but know her doctrines, but who through invincible ignorance kept back, we address the sweet words of the Christmas carol:—'Pax hominibus bonæ voluntatis.'—Michigan Catholic.



### MEMORIAL TO POPE LEO.

BEAUTIFUL CHURCH IN ROME SOON TO BE DEDICATED.

GIFT OF CATHOLICS OF ALL NATIONS—IT WILL CONTAIN A MAGNIFICENT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

Catholics the world over are deeply interested in the dedication of a beautiful memorial church, the gift of the faithful in all countries to Pope Leo, which event is soon to take place in Rome. The church cost 950,000 francs, aside from its magnificent collection of paintings and statuary, which were the gifts of different rulers of Europe, and the Catholics of this country, South America and Mexico.

The Pope has decided to make the church the centre of a universal society, to be known as the International Reparative Adoration, which will have for its object the countering, by prayer and meditation, the attacks made on the Catholic Church. One of the striking works of art in the new church is a heroic size statue of the Pope, in marble, a copy of which is reproduced.

Many causes have contributed to the erection and the destination of this church. The immediate cause has been the wish to offer a tribute to the Holy Father for his golden jubilee by the people of France. To carry out this project a committee was appointed, consisting of Mgr. d'Haist, Vicar-General and Rector of the Catholic Institute of Paris; President M. Charles Chesnelong, Senator, and three others.

The original intention was that France should erect a church in Rome in a locality in which it was much needed. The Prati di Castello, in the immediate vicinity of the Vatican, was before the occupation by the Piedmontese, a waste which since has been colonized by the class of people who usually follow in the wake of invading armies. They now number about 40,000 souls, who, for the last quarter of a century, have had no church in their locality.

Here it was proposed to erect the church, to be dedicated to God under the patronage of St. Joachim, the patron of St. Joachim Pazzi, Leo XIII. Consultation with the authorities at the Vatican showed that a church such as would be within the resources of the National Committee would be entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the large district which it was proposed to serve.

The condition of society, the opposition to the Church by heretics, and the threatening attitude of the societies in all parts of the world, but especially in Rome, furnished a strong reason for the object for which it is destined. The Holy Father proposes to make it the centre of a universal society to be known as the International Reparative Adoration, based on the devotion of the forty hours, commemorative of the forty hours our Lord remained in the tomb after His crucifixion.

Heretofore this devotion has been limited to certain churches. Now Leo XIII proposes to extend it to all churches and make it possible for every one whose name is registered in this Church of St. Joachim, in Rome, to obtain the same advantages in any church in the world as gained in Rome, if he comply with the required conditions. There are only two, registration in Rome, and to make a meditation or recital of some prayers as a reparation for the insults and outrages perpetrated on the Blessed Sacrament, once in the week, at any time and in any church in which the Blessed Sacrament is kept in reserve; that is, it need not be exposed.

The ground purchased for this church cost 150,000fr. It was the intention to have the church completed at the beginning of 1894. The original estimate was 530,000fr, but expenses were increased from various causes. It was estimated that the foundations would be eight metres in depth, but it was necessary to sink them to fifteen metres before solid ground was reached. The crypt under the church was made lightsome, elevated, and healthy, capable of accommodating three thousand persons. The temporary church afforded room for only two hundred people, so that the vast majority of the congregation was obliged to kneel outside in all kinds of weather. The rapid construction, so desirable under such circumstances, made increased care and expense necessary to ensure solidity; and then, from all quarters, came a demand for a cupola, so as to give a monumental character to the edifice to be presented to Leo XIII, and also on account of its destination to be the centre of the Universal International Reparative Adoration. Consequently the expense has been raised from 530,000fr. to 1,200,000fr, but a reduction on the part of the contractors has placed it at 800,000fr, which, with the cost of the land, 150,000fr, will make the whole expense 950,000fr.

On the 2nd of August, 1892, the crypt was blessed and dedicated to divine service. The church to be erected over this crypt will be sixty metres in length and thirty in width. In the interior the three naves are divided by magnificent columns of white marble, the base of each of Carrara marble, the capitals of bronze. At the union of the three naves are ten chapels dedicated to the principal Catholic nations associated in the Reparative Adoration; in the transept are the chapels of St. Joseph, the Blessed Virgin, St. Michael, and St. Joachim: the last on the right of the main altar, on which is erected the Eucharistic Throne. The Chapel of St. Joachim will be ornamented entirely with malachite and lapis-lazuli, the gift of the Emperor of Russia. The principal ornament of the Spanish Chapel will be the magnificent statue of the Sacred Heart, the offering of the Children of Mary of Madrid. In the French Chapel will be placed the grand statue in marble of Our Lady of Chartres, the gift of the Diocese of Chartres.

A magnificent gallery will surround the interior of the church: this is the matroneo. The portico is formed of six columns and pilasters, superb monoliths in rose colored marble, with base and capitals of white marble.

In June, 1894, the part of the crypt corresponding with the naves of the church was finished. The paintings are in the style of those in the Catacombs: Fruits, flowers, birds, fishes—symbols made use of by the first Christians to represent the soul, faith, the resurrection, etc. In the middle of the central part is set up a square edicola placed of four altars, on which will be placed images or statues of the most ancient representations of the Blessed Virgin. The Virgin said to be by St. Luke has already been presented by His Eminence the Cardinal Vicar and the Chartres Virgin is the gift of the Bishop and the Diocese of Chartres.

The portico was completely and perfectly finished this year. The facing of the lower portion of the walls under the portico is of granite from the Pyrenees. The facing of the walls has been also made as far as the floor of portico. The balcony above the portico, which unites the two arms of the matroneo, is also finished. On the exterior has been set up and uncovered the grand mosaic representing the five parts of the world prostrate before the Blessed Sacrament, presented by Pius VIII, the founder of the Forty Hours, to Leo XIII, the Founder of the International Reparative Adoration.

Marble columns, white and red, from the Pyrenees are set up against the wall on the right and left of the mosaic, and serve as a base for the grand entablature, or altar piece, on which rests the pedestal of the beautiful bronze statue of St. Joachim, by Valentine. On the four pannels formed by the wall between the columns will be painted two male and two female saints of the Blessed Sacrament—St. Bonaventura, St. Thomas, St. Claire, and St. Julienne of Liege. Large pelicans will complete the ornamentation of this part of the facade. In the two upper niches of the facade will be placed the statues of St. Peter and St. Paul. On the summit of the tympanum (dome) is raised the grand labarum of Constantine, set in a globe of brass.

The work on the Eucharistic throne has been begun. All the columns have been finished and put in position, and the grand arch of the base is nearly finished.

The stairs, both marble and iron, which lead from the crypt to the church above, and from this to the matroneo, to the terraces and to the cupola are in position. The brick facing of the cupola is nearly finished. The large iron framework is completed; it is light, elegant, and very strong. Early in June, 1894, the scaffolding was removed from the front of the church. The mounting of the lantern of the cupola and the four large figures of angels which will complete the front will be soon raised to their places.

The foundations for the bell tower, which will be erected beside the crypt, have been completed. The subjects of the windows are all symbolical: in the large rose window of the facade are medallions of the twelve Apostles; in the middle, the Holy Ghost; in the rays the tongues of fire, which are directed to the Apostles. In the transept the windows will have St. Peter on the right, Leo XIII, on the left, each having at his side two of the cardinal virtues beautifully represented. Finally, at the base of the arch, beneath the Eucharistic throne, will shine an immense glory enveloping in a cloud of light the Blessed Sacrament.

The windows are thirty-six in number, and represents the flora, fauna, and history; the Eucharistic virtues, Pentecost, the apparition of the Sacred Heart, the monograph of the Holy Family, St. Peter and Leo XIII, surrounded by the cardinal virtues.

On the lower part the row of rose-colored granite columns of Bavaria are much admired and rise admirably against the wall of the portico, which is in grayish-blue granite, from the Pyrenees. This wall is crowned with a frieze, beautiful and symbolical. A bunch of ears of corn and grapes executed in mosaic arises from above the principal door, and beneath is a radiant Host; from there the frieze is continued, entwining gracefully, and folding one after another the whole series of shields in armorial form. On the red or the blue base of each shield is inscribed the name of some one of the countries, in its own language, which have contributed to the erection of the monument.

In the middle in the lunette (the space in the ostensorium for the Host) is represented Christ at the Last Supper, with the words engraved on the arch of the cornice: "Pater, sint unum sicut et nos unum sumus." On the upper stage the mosaic represents the union of the people with the Blessed Sacrament, and under the portico we see admirably represented the union of the Blessed Sacrament with all the nations of the earth. It is the double prelude to the hymn of the Eucharistic Reign that gives life to the windows as to all the other decorations of the basilica.

Other parts of Rome have been in a condition similar to that of the Prati di Castello, and churches have been built to supply the wants of the people. The Catholics of Ireland have built a church dedicated to Saint Patrick. The Church of the Sacred Heart has been built in the Campo Pretorio, and the French have completed a beautiful church on the Esquiline, dedicated to St. Anthony. Thus as the city grows the number of churches must be increased.—In the "Star."

### USE ONLY . . .

## Finlayson's Linen Thread

... IT IS THE BEST.

James', Spanish Place, London, the parish priest, Canon Barry, being his Excellency's confessor. The distinguished diplomatist received all the last rites of the Church with deep piety.

It is of course very unusual for the successor of Mahomet to be represented by a Catholic ambassador. But in Paris this is an example of a similar kind. The Chinese Minister is a most devout Catholic, and attends early Mass every Sunday at the Church of St. Honore d'Eylau, which happens to be next door to the Chinese Legation.

Baron de Mohrenheim, the Russian Ambassador, is also a Catholic. Protestants will do well to notice the circumstance that, in the opinion of the Czar of Russia, the Sultan of Turkey and the Emperor of China, members of the "Romish" Church may be trusted not only to "keep faith with heretics" and infidels, but even to fill the highest and most responsible offices of the State with zeal, devotion and honor.

"You are young, Kaiser William." "You are young, Kaisers William," the old man exclaimed, "And your wisdom teeth barely are through, and yet by your deeds the whole world is inflamed—Do you think this is proper of you? As a baby I doted on playing with fire." Replied the irascible Prince, "And though I was spanked by my excellent sire, I've been doing the same ever since."

"You are young," said the Sage, "and your juvenile legs Are not what one would call fully grown; Yet you point out to Grandmamma how to suck eggs—Why adopt this preposterous tone?" "As a child," said the youth, "I perceived that my head Would never allow me to learn. So I made up my mind to start teaching instead, And I've taught everybody in turn."

"You are young," said the Sage, "as I mentioned just now. Yet, with relatives over the sea, You have recently kicked up a terrible row—Do you think that such things ought to be?" "In my yacht," said the youth, "I will oftentimes range, And at Cowes I have jibed once or twice, So it came to my mind that by way of a change, To give at a Bull would be nice."

"You are young," said the Seer, "but the Post you ignore, And have got an extravagant trick, Of using up telegraph forms by the score—Why are you so painfully quick?" "As a child," replied William, "they taught me to write An entirely illegible scrawl; But a wire which the Post Office people indite Can be read without trouble by all."

"You are young," said the Sage, "but you cling to the view That the whole of the world must be yours; Now show how the Transvaal's connected with you, And what business you have with the Boers?" "I am tired of your questions and sick of your din," Answered William; "obey my behest—Be off, or I'll treat you as one of my kin, And order your instant arrest!"—London World.

Concerning kissing in Japan, Mr. Zaji Takado, a Japanese gentleman of Shikoku, told an amusing tale in New York the other day. He said: "In my country we have not the kiss. It is a custom unknown. The husband never kisses the wife. The mother never kisses the child. To the Japanese mind the custom appears disgusting. Think, then, of what we endured in the tale I will relate to you. I was a youth at the time, and one of a class of forty young men who learned English and other things of a Christian missionary woman from America. Every day when that lady met us at the school her first act was to kiss us all."

The expression of repulsion upon the face of the narrator at this moment was almost tragic. He continued: "We dreaded that kiss beyond any pleasure of study, but we were powerless. The lady told us it was the English custom to express kind feeling and affection, and she loved us all. At last it drew near to the holiday time, Christmas, and we consulted together about a gift which might help us and gratify our teacher. We decided to buy for her a doll. We did so. It was a Japanese doll, very tall, and Mr. Takado held his hand breast high to show the stature. "That doll cost many dollars of your money, for its raiment was very rich, of silk and embroidery. My comrades appointed me to write the address of presentation. I expressed in it all our affec-

tion and good wishes, and said that to show always how much we appreciated the kindness of our teacher we desired to offer her a beautiful doll, which we hoped she would be pleased to kiss instead of us. "Then we awaited the next meeting of the class in suspense. When it was the day and the time our teacher came. She did not kiss us. She sat down, with tears in her eyes. When she spoke she thanked us from the bottom of her heart for the gift we had presented, and said: 'I love you so much more for it, my dear pupils, that I will not kiss you once—you must each kiss me twice.' And we had to do so—eighty kisses."

### POVERTY AND DRINK.

In no country in the world would it be possible for an organization like ours to accomplish better results. Never in human history were opportunities greater for the poor man to improve his chances in life than they have been and will be in this fair land of ours. Nowhere in the wide world are such golden opportunities presented to the church to carry out the glorious mission which the Savior of mankind confided to its care. No blighting influence has ever appeared in our American life that can for a moment be compared to the withering curse of drink in the homes of the poor. The saloon is the great untried barrier that impedes the poor man's progress to independence and plenty. Into the coffers of the American saloon the wage earners of the country generously pour a billion dollars a year. American opportunities are wasted because of the maddening curse of drink.

"Destitution and want in this country, in the vast majority of cases, is the result of profligate patronage of the saloon-keeper's business. If so many of the toilers of the land simply camp in the wilderness of great tenement structures, and drag out their lives in hopeless poverty, the lamentable fact is due, to an alarming extent, to the result of paying a too generous patronage to the liquor sellers' trade. The practical problem for the American workman to solve is not the amount that he may be fortunate in earning, but the sum that he may prudently save to provide for happiness and plenty in a contented home. Excessive drinking is not the only cause of dependence and poverty, but it far outstrips all other sources of these misfortunes."—Father Cleary.

## If?

If you want to preserve apples, don't cause a break in the skin. The germs of decay thrive rapidly there. So the germs of consumption find good soil for work when the lining of the throat and lungs is bruised, made raw, or injured by colds and coughs. Scott's Emulsion, with hypophosphites, will heal inflamed mucus membranes. The time to take it is before serious damage has been done. A 50-cent bottle is enough for an ordinary cold.

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### ARE PRIESTS SINCERE?

CARDINAL GIBBONS' ANSWER TO AN INTERVIEWER'S QUERY.

In the report of an interview with Cardinal Gibbons, contributed to the Press of this city by Frank G. Carpenter, the following interesting passages occur:

The conversation here turned to the great strides lately made by the Catholic Church in America and as to the earnest work done by the priests, whereupon I asked:

"Your Eminence, there is one question I would like to put to you—not for information, for I think on that ground the question would be both a foolish and insulting one—but on the ground that many liberal Protestants believe otherwise. The question is: Are well-educated Catholics honest? Are your priests honest in their acceptance of all the truths of your Church? Do your people believe what you preach?"

"In other words," replied Cardinal Gibbons, "you want me to answer the question as to whether Catholic priests are not as a rule hypocrites. The question is, as you say, a silly one. Look at it! What is there in the life of a priest to make it the choice of a hypocrite? The man who would devote himself to it has to give up the most of the things which the world holds dear. I will not mention all of them, but I will take only one. For instance, that of personal chastity. The priest can never marry. When he decides to enter the ministry he must give up the hope of wife, children and home and must devote himself soul and body to the Church. This in many cases, would prevent men from becoming priests. The life of the priesthood is not an easy one. It is one of hardships and sublimation. The priest is subject to be sent, at the will of his superiors, anywhere, at any time. He may be ordered to the wildest countries of the world, and he must go. His whole life is given up to the serving of his people, and it is his duty to visit the pest houses and to minister to the sick there, even at the risk of his life."

As Cardinal Gibbons said this, my mind went back over his career, and I remembered an incident in it which shows that he believes what he says and that in the past he has had the courage of his convictions. It was long before he had any hope of being a Cardinal. It was when he was a humble priest in a small country parish near Baltimore. Small-pox had broken out in his village and all his parishioners who were afflicted from the town. One poor old negro who had the disease lay at the point of death. He had been deserted by his friends and family, who had left him



Hundreds Can Testify. I was stricken with paralysis about two years ago, so that I couldn't use my right side. Three physicians treated me but without any success and I lost all hope, until I used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic. It worked miracles on me; I would have never believed that such a cure was possible, but hundreds of my acquaintances can testify to it. Now my mind is perfectly clear again. I can transact my own business affairs, thank God for it. J. L. WINNER, 23 Market St.

Fearful Paroxysms. We have used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic in many cases with the best effect, especially in those of hysteria, in which it suppresses those fearful paroxysms. SISTERS OF GOOD SHEPHERD.

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neither food nor medicine. The young priest heard of the case and hastening to the dying negro's side he remained with him until the last.

Then the question came as to his burial. There was no one who would raise a hand at the risk of his life to aid in carrying the corpse to the grave. Father Gibbons was left alone with the dead. It did not take him long to make up his mind. He determined to be undertaker as well as minister, and so having obtained a coffin he placed the body in it, and in some way or other dragged it to the grave. He put it in the ground, performed the last rites of the Church over it and buried it, and then he went on with his work among the sick.

### O'CONNOR'S CURIOUS POEM.

The present war talk revives the memory of a curious poem written by Arthur O'Connor while being conveyed to a prison in Scotland during the Irish rebellion of 1798. As will be seen, it is loyal when read in the ordinary way:

The pomp of courts and pride of kings I prize above all earthly things; I love my country, but the king—Above all men his praise I sing; The royal banners are displayed, And my success the standard aid.

I fain would banish far from hence The "Rights of Man" and common-sense; Confusion to his odious reign, That foe to princes, Thomas Paine! Defeat and ruin seize the cause Of France, its liberties and laws!

But if the first line of the second verse is read after the first line of the first verse, and so on, the poem will breathe a spirit of rampant rebellion:

The pomp of courts and pride of kings I prize above all earthly things; I love my country, but the king—The "Rights of Man" and common-sense. I love my country, but the king—Confusion to his odious reign.

Above all men his praise I sing, That foe to princes, Thomas Paine! Defeat and ruin seize the cause! And may success the standard aid Of France, its liberties and laws!

### THE BOERS CAPTIVES.

London, Jan. 28.—In response to further enquiry concerning the safety of the Americans in the Transvaal, made by Mr. Richard Olney, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, sent a special despatch to the Governor of Cape Colony, Sir Hercules Robinson, on Friday last, asking him for further particulars concerning the Americans at Pretoria. Sir Hercules Robinson has replied, saying that all the Americans are well treated, and that only Mr. John Hays Hammond, consulting engineer of the Consolidated Chartered Companies, who hails from California, is still in custody.

## WISE WOMEN!

### Two Opinions Freely Given.

WISE women always use Diamond Dyes when they work the home dyeing begins. The majority of women know that Diamond Dyes produce the richest, strongest and most brilliant colors. Two users of Diamond Dyes freely give their opinions.

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AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S LETTER.

THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING THE STUDY OF AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE.

His Grace Monseigneur Fabre has forwarded the following letter to the different Parish Priests of his Diocese:

ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE, MONTREAL, JANUARY 21, 1896.

REV. SIR,—The Archbishop and Bishops of the Province of Quebec, in their collective mandement of the 6th January, 1894, showed the importance of the agricultural movement, and called the attention of our rural population to the necessity of bringing the soil to its first fertility, as well as to the different means that might be adopted to attain this desirable end.

Amongst these means, the chief is, incontestably, the diffusion of agricultural instruction in our country; without possessing the art of good cultivation, success can never be serious or durable.

In order to popularize and to propagate, without delay, this theoretical and practical science of agriculture, we have not only encouraged the clergy to use all their influence in favor of agricultural schools, but we have also founded the work of agricultural missionaries.

This work has already produced very satisfactory results and is destined to do a great deal of good if it is sufficiently sustained and developed. I myself gave the example by attending, some months ago, a large meeting evoked at St. Jerome, with the object of giving a free impulse to this agricultural movement.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Province of Quebec was also present at this important reunion. I profited by the occasion to ask the heads of families to send to the agricultural schools those of their children whom they knew to be intelligent, active and having a taste for the work of the farm.

I expressed, also, the desire to see each parish represented at least by one pupil.

This was the opening of a real mission, which I ardently desire to see carried out, and I again ask you, Rev. Sir, to give it your recommendation, your zeal and your devotion.

It is urgent to open to the young of our country an agricultural career, as the learned professions are encumbered. Very often we have been pained to see those who have embraced the latter, at the greatest possible sacrifice by their parents or protectors, abandon these professions, and go seek in a strange land, the pecuniary resources which they could not find at home.

This is so many citizens lost to the State, and as many sons taken from our mother, the Holy Church.

This danger does not exist among the agricultural classes, for never will they be encumbered. The soil will always be fertile, and will give an honest livelihood to the educated and intelligent farmer, who knows how to vary the products of his farm according to the variations of the market.

It belongs to the clergy, whom we have seen at all epochs of our history at the head of all national movements, to favor, and even direct the development of the agricultural science, as they have favored and directed higher education in this Province, and thus to crown its mission in society.

It is the best reply that we can make to our enemies, and it is one of the most glorious titles that we can have from the State, and from future generations. Be, therefore, persuaded, dear brother, that the personal sacrifice that you will make for this work, to which we attach so much importance, will be most agreeable to me.

God will bless your labors and will recompense you. Assisted in your good work by your parishioners, and by the members of agricultural societies, you will powerfully contribute to the success of the movement, which is receiving the blessing of our Holy Father the Pope, and from which we expect prosperity and riches for our country districts and for our cities.

One of the Cathedral canons and two priests of the Diocese, acting in concert with the Government Agricultural Lecturer, will visit your parish. Kindly prepare for their visit, and, after their departure, complete the work yourselves in speaking to your parishioners of the utility and necessity of agriculture.

The head of a family should impose upon himself the necessary expense for the agricultural instruction of the son, who is destined to inherit his property and his homestead, not less than in favor of the son who is to become a member of a learned profession.

The Government grants, it is true, fifteen prizes for each school, as a recompense to the most meritorious among the pupils, but all will commence by paying their board, which is \$7 per month. Kindly look to the choice of the pupils sent to these schools, and see that they are young men of good characters, intelligent, and probable heirs to a farm, which they will one day have to cultivate themselves. I permit, also, that the works in connection with this agricultural movement, in your parish, will commence by a blessing of the Very Holy Sacrament followed by a few words to the faithful. Let it be well understood that the agricultural lectures must never take place in the church. The names of the young men of your parish who are already pupils of one or the other of our agricultural schools might be communicated to the Rev. Canon Racicot, which will permit me to follow, with greater interest, the movement in question.

I remain, very sincerely, Rev. Sir, Yours in Our Lord. EDOUARD CHARLES FABRE, Archbishop of Montreal.

DILLON AND DAVITT.

REMARKS AND VIEWS OF THESE PROMINENT IRISHMEN.

Speaking recently at a Federation meeting in County Dublin, Mr. John Dillon, M.P., said that a time had now arrived when, now that Irish National forces were united as in the past, an almost unparalleled opportunity was offered the Irish nation to secure its rights.

friends of England. Since the time of Napoleon so dangerous and evil a situation had not arisen for England as existed at the present moment. If it were proposed to drag these countries into a war with the United States on grounds that appeared to be grossly unjust the voice of the Irish National party would be heard—and it would be no bated voice—in the floor of the House of Commons before such an iniquitous war would be commenced.

Mr. Michael Davitt recently landed at Queenstown. The Commissioners of the Queenstown Municipal Board were sitting at the time, and when a boy put his head in at the door of their council chamber, and shouted that Michael was coming ashore, they at once adjourned and sallied forth to present him with an address, as though he were a royal personage. Mr. Davitt declined the address. He said he had made up his mind not to accept addresses from public bodies nor to take part in any demonstration intended to compliment him. He added that he had not yet decided whether he would accept the seat in Parliament with which the good people of Kerry were kind enough to provide him during his absence from Ireland.

IRISH BARDS.

We have been asked, time and again, for the real names of some of the writers, who used *nom de plume*, or merely initials, in the columns of the Dublin Nation. The Irish Monthly gave some years ago a pretty complete list, and the Boston Pilot reproduced it. It is taken from papers contributed to Young Ireland entitled, "Random Notes and Gossip from the Old Nation." In Haye's Ballads of Ireland (edition of 1856) quite a number of the poems are given which bear only the initials, or *nom de plume*, of the writers. This is the list alphabetically arranged:

- Andragoole—Thomas Davis. Amergin—Thos. D'Arcy McGee. Antonio—Denis Florence McCarthy. A. S. M.—Alexander S. Meahan. Bellfastman, The—Francis Davis. Ben Hodder—Sir Chas. Gavan Duffy. Beta—Michael Joseph Barry. Black Northern, The—Sir Chas. Gavan Duffy. Brutus—Michael Joseph Barry. Carolan—Dr. Campion. Carolina Wilbermina Amelia—John O'Hagan. Carroll Malone—J. McBurney. Celt, The—Thomas Davis. C. G. D.—Sir Chas. Gavan Duffy. Clarence—Jas. Clarence Mangan. Clarius—Rev. C. P. Meahan. Clarius—Rev. Michael Torney. Courtney, D. F.—Denis Florence McCarthy. Curlew—James McKeown. Desmond—Denis Florence McCarthy. Donnall Na Glanna—Donny Lane. E. W.—Edward Walsh. E. M. P. D.—Ellen Downing. Englishman, An—George S. Phillips. Eizenmach—Dr. Sigerson. Eva—Mary Eva Kelly (Mrs. Kevin Izod O'Doherty). Fermoys—John Edward Pigot. Fionnula—M. E. Kelly (Mrs. K. I. O'Doherty). Gracelus—John Cornelius O'Callaghan. G. H. S.—Gerald H. Supple. H.—Hugh Harbin. Horemion—William Pembroke Mulchinock. Jerne—Dr. Madden (Author of Lives of United Irishmen). Jib—Maurice O'Connell. J.—John Frazer. J. B. (Cork)—Joseph Brennan. J. Dejean—John Frazer. J.—John O'Connell. J. C. M.—Jas. Clarence Mangan. J. F. W.—Rev. Joseph Fitzgerald. J. O.—John O'Hagan. J. K.—John Keegan. John Fanshawe Ellis—Lady Wilde. J. S. D.—Dr. J. S. Drennan. Karl—Ernest Jones (Chartist Leader). Lageniensis—Jas. Clarence Mangan. Maire—John Fisher Murray. Man in the Cloak, The—Jas. Clarence Mangan. Maria—John Frazer. Mary—Ellen Downing. M.—William Pembroke Mulchinock. M. D.—Michael Doherty. Milton Byron Scraggs—Richard Dalton Williams. M. J. B.—Michael Jos. Barry. M. J. Mc.—M. J. McCann. M. Macd.—Martin MacDermott. M. O'N.—Michael O'Neill. Monos—Jas. Clarence Mangan. Montanus—Thos. D'Arcy McGee. M. R. L.—Maurice R. Leyne. N. N.—Rev. John Kenyon. O.—J. O'Hagan. O'Donnell, The—Sir Charles Gavan Duffy. R. V. (Cork)—Ralph Varian. Shamrock—Richard Dalton Williams. Shiah Cullinan—John O'Hagan. Southern, The—Bart. Dowling. Spartacus—W. J. Linton. Speranza—Lady Wilde. Stranger, A.—Richard Oulahan. T. D.—Thomas Davis. Torquil—Gerald H. Supple. True Celt, A.—Thomas Davis. Vacuus—Jas. Clarence Mangan. Vacuus—Thomas Davis. Vig—Denis Florence McCarthy. Wilhelm—James G. Mangan. W. O'B.—Wm. Smith O'Brian. W. P. M.—Wm. P. Mulchinock. Yankee, A.—James G. Mangan. \*\*—Arthur G. Geoghigan (Author of the Monks of Kilerca).

Archbishop Fabre has decided to follow the rule laid down in the Diocese of Three Rivers, and hereafter the farmers will have to pay tithes upon hay in cash

at the rate of ten cents per ton, so that a farmer raising one hundred tons of hay will be required to pay \$10 towards the maintenance of the parish priest. The circular letter was read last Sunday in several of the parishes and commented upon.

THE NEW COUNCIL.

AN EXCITING ELECTION OVER.

After one of the hottest electoral contests ever held in Montreal, the new Council goes into harness. There are considerable changes to be noted, and we trust that the city will experience the benefits so long looked for. The new Council—for 1896—will be as follows:—

- Mayor—R. Wilson-Smith. East Ward—Ald. Beausoleil and Marsault. Centre Ward—Aldermen Rainville and Prevost. West Ward—Aldermen Stevenson and McBride. St. Ann's Ward—Ald. Connaughton and Kinsella. St. Antoine Ward—Ald. Costigan and Atwater. St. Lawrence Ward—Ald. Penny and Harper. St. Louis Ward—Ald. Savignac and Renault. St. James Ward—Ald. Brunet and Dupuis. St. Mary's Ward—Ald. Dupre and Charpentier. Hochelaga Ward—Ald. Prefontaine and Wilson. St. Jean Baptiste Ward—Ald. Grothe and Oumet. St. Gabriel Ward—Ald. Jacques and Turner. St. Denis Ward—Ald. Lefebvre and Prevost. The new civil legislators are Ald. Prevost, Kinsella, Atwater, Harper, Charpentier and Oumet. Their actions will be closely watched for the ensuing two years.

There were several big surprises as the result of Saturday's elections in the city: in some instances the majorities were very small, and in others they were overwhelmingly large, in St. Ann's, St. Lawrence and St. Mary's wards.

THE CATHOLIC PROTECTION AND RESCUE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the above mentioned society was held on Tuesday evening, January 21st, at St. Ann's Presbytery, the president, Rev. Father Gault, in the chair. The financial statement, which was read, proved to be satisfactory, although the large preliminary expenses incurred for the opening and improvements of the Home are not all liquidated as yet. The management of the Home, under the control of Miss Agnes Brennan, was declared to be unexceptional.

The receipts this year were as follows:—From Liverpool, 38 boys, 36 girls; from Salford, 62 boys, 53 girls, 2 women and 2 children. Previous to 1895, 36 boys and 34 girls; returned from city, 5 boys and 14 girls—making a grand total of 208.

Of this number there remain at present in the Home only five small boys and one small girl; two of the boys will be placed in a few days.

The Society received last spring one hundred and five applications for girls, which they were unable to fill.

During 1895, sixty girls have been found homes in the city, and there are at present in Montreal ninety-one girls in good homes and doing well, who have been placed by the society; out of those as many as twenty often visit Miss Brennan at the Home on Sunday afternoons and pass a pleasant hour.

There are only thirteen of the boys in the city, the remainder having been placed in good homes in the country. All the children placed in the city are occasionally visited by the members of the society.

A detailed report of the work of the society has been sent to Ottawa by the Dominion Emigration Agent, Mr. J. Honahan, and the Hon. Minister of Agriculture has expressed his satisfaction thereat.

The society has taken two of the girls aged 16 and 17 years from the Good Shepherd and placed them in good situations, where they are doing well.

On account of insubordination one boy has been sent back to England and two to the Reformatory; the latter came out previous to the society taking charge of the work.

Up to the present time there have been between two and three thousand of those children received in Montreal and placed throughout Canada, and of this large number only two girls and two boys have found their way to the reformatories, which goes to show that they have been carefully trained in the English homes.

The parish priests in the country places cheerfully look after the children placed in their parishes, and their reports which come to the society are very encouraging; many of the girls have entered convents, and their conduct in general is very edifying; the same may be said of the boys, who are generally employed in farming and are all growing up with the promise of making good citizens in their adopted country.

His Honor Recorder de Montigny is a most sincere friend of the society, and has repeatedly expressed his satisfaction to know that there is a home where he can send strange girls seeking situations and having no friends in the city.

The Matron, Miss Agnes Brennan, will thankfully receive any contributions, either in money, clothes, groceries or the like, at the Home, No. 11 St. Thomas street, in aid of this most deserving work.

P. O'REILLY, Secretary.

THE POPE WILL REFUSE.

New York, January 29.—A cablegram from Rome to the "Herald" says:—One of the most influential members of the College of Cardinals assures me that Pope Leo will absolutely refuse to give his consent to Prince Doris's baptism in the Greek Orthodox Church.

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Another lot of 139 pairs of Men's Laced and Congress Boots, in fine Bull Calf and Cordovan, sold regularly for \$2 to \$3.50, your choice at only 1.49 pair.

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30 dozen Ladies' Kid Lacing Gloves, in Ox Blood and other shades. Regular price, 55c. S. Carsley's price, 38c pair.

65 pairs Ladies' Wool Lined Kid Gloves, in Tan and Brown shades, 2-stud, with Fur and Astrachan Cutts. Regular price, \$1.25 to \$1.35. S. Carsley's price, 75c pair.

50 pairs Ladies' Silk Lined Kid Gloves in shades of Brown. Elastic wrist. Original price, \$1.75. S. Carsley's price, \$1.36 pair.

50 pairs Boys' Tan Buckskin Gloves, fleece lined, 2 button. Fancy Stitched Points. S. Carsley's price, 96c pair. All Wool Gloves at Bargain Prices.

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Suits and Overcoats.

Boys' Navy Serge Sailor Suits, with Striped Collar and Cuffs, regular price, \$1.50. S. Carsley's price, 98c each.

Boys' Colored Tweed Suits, useful quality. S. Carsley's price, \$1.22 each. Boys' Stylish Navy Serge Suits, well made and finished, S. Carsley's price, \$1.35 each.

Boys' Tweed Overcoats, lined. Regular price, \$1.75. S. Carsley's price, 75c each. Boys' Cape Overcoats, special quality. Regular price, \$2.25. S. Carsley's price, \$1.36.

Boys' English Nap Cape Overcoats. Regular price, \$3.75. S. Carsley's price, \$2.85. THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

FOR MEN.

Men's Fancy Tweed Suits, well made. Regular price, \$5. S. Carsley's price, \$3.15.

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Men's All-Wool Halifax Tweed Suits. Regular price, \$7.50. S. Carsley's price, \$4.75.

Special line Men's Frieze Ulsters. Regular price, \$8.50. S. Carsley's price, \$6.62. Special line Men's Tweed Ulsters. Regular price, \$10.50. S. Carsley's price, \$7.90.

Special line Men's Beaver Overcoats. Regular price, \$11.25. S. Carsley's price, \$8.55. THE S. CARSLY CO., LTD.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 775.

SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Arthemise Huot, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, Jean Baptiste Robert, of the parish of La Longue Pointe.

Montreal, 7th January, 1896. SAINT FERRE, PELLISSIER & WILSON, 275 Attys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 823.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT. Dame Isabelle Brunet, of the City of St. Henri, in said district, wife commune en biens of Alphons Conville, joiner, of the same place, has on this day instituted an action for separation of property against her said husband.

Montreal, 27th December, 1895. BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, 24-5 Attys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Adele Lepine, of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Jean Baptiste Bureau, hotelkeeper, of the same place, duly authorized a ceter en justice, plaintiff, vs. the said J. B. Bureau, defendant.

The plaintiff has this day taken an action for separation as to property against the defendant. Montreal, 24th January, 1896. AUCE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE, 28-5 Attys for the Plaintiff.

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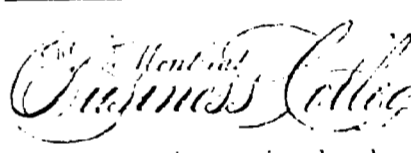
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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1896.

OUR SOUVENIR.

In our last issue we mentioned the fact that we intend issuing a special St. Patrick's Day number of THE TRUE WITNESS this year. Instead of bringing out this a special number, as was done in 1895, previous to the feast of Ireland's patron saint, it will only appear after the celebration in order to enable us to present our readers with a full account of all the events of the day. At first we had intended fixing the price—as announced last week—at the ordinary five cents per copy; but, in view of the numerous additional attractions, the illustrations and the various costly materials to be used, we will be obliged to sell the Souvenir number at ten cents per copy. We hope to be able to give our subscribers and numerous friends value for ten times that small amount.

According as we perfect our arrangements, during the coming few weeks, we will let our readers know something about what may be expected. We might here state, that Her Excellency, Lady Aberdeen, has already promised us an original article, on a subject very interesting to all Irishmen, which she is now preparing specially for this year's Souvenir True Witness. In addition to this contribution—which, in itself, will be a grand attraction—we may state that original articles, on various Irish topics, from the pens of leading Irish-Canadians, will appear. The Hierarchy, the Bench, the Bar, the Legislative bodies, the Senate, and the various important and representative elements of Irish Canadian society will be represented in our columns. Next week we will furnish still further particulars. Meanwhile we trust to our host of friends to join hands in making this souvenir number a grand success.

The Shamrock Fancy Fair will open in the Windsor Hall on Saturday, the 1st of April.

PERPETUITY.

Numerous and varied are the questions that correspondents ask us. Sometimes they are quite pertinent; very often they are both puzzling and unseasonable. A few weeks ago one writer wanted to know what was the "Perpetuity of the Church," and as we did not take any reply, having had too many subjects of moment to treat, he comes at us with a club and expresses the opinion that we do not know how to answer his question. It is quite possible that he can find hundreds far more competent than we are to satisfy him on the point; yet, we hope he will accept the following—despite our incapacity—as a short reply. The perpetuity of the Church means the uninterrupted existence and unchanged form of that institution. It takes in the past, the present and the future of the Church.

Since we are on the subject we might as well state that there is no greater sign of the Divine origin of the Catholic Church than this very unchangeableness and perpetual existence. The Angel Gabriel, in addressing the Blessed Virgin and speaking of the Savior to be born of her, said that He "shall reign in the house of Jacob forever, and of His Kingdom there shall be no end." St. Luke records these words, and they are sufficiently strong and clear to leave their meaning undisputed. The Angel plainly said that the Church, to be established by Christ, would go on forever, and have no end.

King the words of Christ to St. Peter and him, according to St. Matthew, stating, just as emphatically, "Thou Art Peter, and upon this rock I will build

My Church, and the gates of Hell shall not prevail against it." No matter how the powers of darkness may assail that institution they can never prevail. Christ did not promise that His Church would be free from persecution, that the legions of evil would not attack her, that tribulations, misfortunes and trials would not come; all He promised was that the Church would be perpetual and would, therefore, survive and successfully resist all these. He also promised that He would be with them (the Apostles and their successors) "all days even to the consummation of the world"—Matt. XXVIII, 19-20.

If, then, Christ were God, and the true Founder of the Church, and that He has been with that establishment and will remain with it throughout all time, it stands to reason that it must be perpetual. This evidence, taken from the Bible itself, is confirmed by history. From this closing point of the nineteenth century we can look back over the expanse of years that reaches from our time to the origin of Christianity, and in all that immense space we behold the perpetuity of the Church firmly established. Empires, Kingdoms, Republics, have risen, have flourished, and have gone down to dust; cities have been built, monuments erected, and institutions founded, all of which have crumbled under the hand of Time; the barbarian of the North and the Mohametan of the South have, each in turn, flourished the memoes of destruction in the face of the Divinely constituted Church; all have failed, the "gates of hell" have never prevailed, and to-day the Church is the same as she was in the beginning and as she will be unto the end of time. All other things change; she alone is immutable. To use the sublime words of a Protestant orator, "she stands alone like some majestic monument in the desert of antiquity, solid in her foundation, majestic in her aspect, cemented by the blood of her martyrs, pouring forth the unbroken series of her venerable hierarchy, and only the more magnificent from the ruins by which she is surrounded."

There is a beautiful passage in one of the famous Lacordaire's sermons, in which he illustrates the perpetuity of the Church, by drawing a picture of the old man at the Vatican, who holds the keys of St. Peter. Emperors, Potentates, princes come to him and offer him all kinds of inducements but he will not change for them. They point out to him that, in the world to-day, everything changes, and that he should change with the world; but that old man replies that the world may change while he (the Church is meant) cannot do so. When asked the reason he replies that all other powers are human and subject to mutation; but his power, coming from God, like God, cannot change; it must remain the same through all time. The perpetuity of the Church is a proof of her Divine origin.

The executive officers of the Shamrock Fancy Fair are: Honorary president, Lady Hingston. Honorary vice-presidents: Mrs. James McNamee, Mrs. J. J. Curran, Mrs. C. J. Doherty. President, Mrs. T. F. Moore. Vice-presidents: Mrs. M. J. Polan, Mrs. F. Wilson. Treasurer, Mrs. McKenna. Secretary, Miss Gertrude Stafford.

THE PRIEST'S VOCATION.

The other day a very good and well-intentioned gentleman informed us that he was educating his son to be a priest. Some years ago he and his wife decided that this boy should be dedicated to the Church and consequently, while the lad was yet under ten, they resolved that, come what might, they would have him enter upon religious life. The lad is about fifteen now, and the father feels very bad because he fears the boy does not relish the idea of studying for the priesthood. Still the parents hope to be able to dispel his ideas of the present and to coax him into the pathway that they have marked out for his future.

While we are ever glad to note the increase in the number of ecclesiastics, still we believe that nothing is more unwise than to force a young person into a life that is not evidently his vocation. Parents may have the laudable desire to have a priest in their family, but they must remember that the "calling" or "vocation" must come from God. Numerous are the lives lost, the souls gone to perdition, on account of a hurried or careless decision in a matter of such moment. Were it not for this we would not have so many ex-priests, as they are called, and so many unfortunate priests. As a rule these poor people have entered upon the sacerdotal life without having a certain vocation therefor; only after their irrevocable vows are pronounced do they discover their error; then comes regret, uneasiness, waverings, melancholy, cravings for the unattainable, and eventually acts that lead to correction, and finally to misfortune.

The vocation consists in certain qualities, dispositions, aptitudes, tastes and inclinations which render a man fit to follow a certain calling. And if it is so

for a lawyer, a physician, a merchant, an engineer, or any other profession or business, much more so is it for a priest. The man who enters upon any worldly career is at liberty to leave it when he finds he was mistaken; not so the priest. In no way is the parent qualified to decide upon a child's vocation. The most that can be expected of the father and mother is that they be willing to cooperate when, in a proper manner and at the proper time, the young person discovers, through study, prayer, and the aid of a spiritual director, which path has been marked out by the finger of God for him to follow.

Again do we repeat that it is unwise, unjust and extremely dangerous for parents to seek to impose their intentions, in such matters, upon their children. Long after the parents are dead the young person—grown to manhood—may eat the bitter fruit of repentance and suffer a life of untold torture on account of a false filial devotedness that induced him to accept as his vocation the career chosen by those who were incompetent to guide him properly.

Mrs. T. F. MOORE, president of the Shamrock Fancy Fair, will preside at the refreshment table. Mrs. Moore intends holding a series of banquets.

A GRAND OLD PRIEST.

Last week we received a visit from the Reverend and Venerable Father O'Connell. He came down from his home at the Guy street convent to pay us his annual visit. Need we say that we were overjoyed to find him even heartier and stronger than twelve months ago. Hundreds who will read this paper will recall the good and true friend of whom we write; thousands of those who knew him well—almost all his contemporaries have long since gone over to the silent majority. Truly may we call him, in the words of Holmes:

"The last leaf upon the tree."

On the third day of this month—last Monday—Father O'Connell celebrated his ninety-fifth birthday. To converse with him, walk down street with him, and recall other days with him, you would not suppose that he had passed the allotted span by more than five or six years. This month this really "Grand Old Man" will celebrate a still more exceptional anniversary. On the twenty-ninth of February he will fulfil his sixtieth year of ordination. He was ordained on the twenty-ninth of February, 1836, by the first Bishop of Montreal, Mgr. Lartigue. This anniversary comes only every four years, and this being leap year Father O'Connell will celebrate it.

In talking about THE TRUE WITNESS, he said that he considers himself its oldest living subscriber. And so he is; for he subscribed for this paper forty-five, now nearly forty-six, years ago, when it first appeared; and with the exception of one year—when his mission was removed from all postal communication—he has kept up his connection with this organ.

Not only in Montreal was Father O'Connell well known, but all through the Valley of the Ottawa. It will please many of his old friends and parishioners around Richmond, Falloufield and the Carpe, to know that he carries his ninety-five years well. Every day he says Mass, and, in fact, feels delighted to think that God, in His goodness, has reserved for him such a great consolation. If—

"The mossy marble rest On the lips that he has pressed In their bloom, And the names he loved to hear Have been carved for many a year On the tomb;—"

still what a happiness it must be to have numbered so many years of duty well fulfilled, blessed with friendships that are unforgotten, lit with hopes that have been realized, charged with graces truly corresponded with! If a long and happy life even in this world is the reward of the dutiful son, what must not have been Father O'Connell's filial devotion—not only to his earthly parents, in the long, long ago, but all through those many decades, to the Holy Mother Church, whose consecrated priest he is?

As his birthday was a happy celebration, may his sacerdotal anniversary be one of joy and consolation! May he be granted years yet to reap the reward of his great labors in a well-earned rest, and in the respect, love and veneration of all who are privileged with his acquaintance, is the fervent wish we express for the noble *doyen* of our Canadian priesthood.

Mrs. G. A. CARPENTER will preside at the Flower Table at the approaching Shamrock Fancy Fair.

THE VOICE della Verita reports that amongst the Copts in Egypt the conversions to the Church are very numerous. Over fifteen village churches have been built. Thus does the grand work go on.

The presidents of the Snowshoe, Football, Bicycle and other sections in connection with the Shamrock Fancy Fair will be appointed at a meeting of Ladies this afternoon at the S.A.A.A. rooms.

THE SHAMROCKS' FAIR.

The Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association is one of the best known, most popular and certainly most deserving organization of the class in Montreal. It has done wonders for the development of the physical strength of a whole generation of young men, has been instrumental in bringing our city honorably before the great public of Canada, and, in fact, of America, and has opened out a broad avenue for the aspiring youth to travel successfully in the future.

For the first time in the history of the Association its officers and members are able to say that they have "a home of their own." Numberless are the obstacles that had to be surmounted, the difficulties to be overcome, the delays to be patiently borne; but perseverance and energy have, at last, obtained their reward, and the new Shamrock grounds are a credit to the Association and a boon to the city. Although secured and fitted out by the Association, still they cannot be said to belong to any one section of the people in particular; all—irrespective of nationality or other divisions—participate in the benefits to be derived from such a magnificent arena. The men of the day will move gradually off the scene, and the younger generation will soon replace them; these grounds, and all their appurtenances, will be the heritage of our young men for long years to come.

The purchase of the property, the building of the Club House, the grand covered stand, the open stands, the fencing, the opening up of the avenue, and all the improvements, have cost in the vicinity of \$40,000. At present there are about \$25,000 still due by the Association, on that bulk amount. The present directors are trying to reduce the debt to a sum the interest upon which would not exceed \$1,000 per year. When they succeed in this the institution will be on a more solid and safe footing.

The intention is to hold a grand fancy fair, at the Windsor Hall, on Saturday, 18th of April. The object of this fair will be to aid in accomplishing the laudable aim of the present directors. This, indeed, should appeal to all lovers of athletic and many exercises and sports. We know of no more praiseworthy object, in that line, and we are confident that both young and old, from all sections of the city, will join hands in making this undertaking a marked success. We could fill columns on the benefits derived by the public in general, and the young men in particular, from the operations of the S.A.A.A.; but we will be satisfied, this week, with the mere mention of the foregoing fact, and the expression of the fervent hope that the matter will be taken up with that energy which has ever characterized Montreal's citizens on similar occasions.

Mrs. McKenna, mother of the president of the Association, and treasurer of the Shamrock Fancy Fair, will have the direction of the Lacrosse Table.

AN IMPORTANT OFFICE.

While it is our special duty to look after the interests—individually and collectively—of our co-religionists, in the various walks of life, we must not forget that there are numbers of those belonging to our faith who, for one reason or another, are removed from the sphere of every day activity, yet who should be none the less objects of our consideration. It is human to err; and Catholics, being human, like their fellowmen of other creeds, fall into sin, crime, and misfortune. In our prisons and penitentiaries a large proportion of the inmates are Catholic; and, if there are circumstances under which the reforming influences of religion should be brought into play, surely conspicuous amongst them is the state of punishment in which such people live. According to the remarks of the late Minister of Justice, on a recent occasion, the Catholics and Protestant (or non-Catholics) in our various penitentiaries are about equal in number.

Under the late Sir John A. Macdonald a Board of official penitentiary Directors was formed, and it was an understood rule that, at least, one member of that Board should be a Catholic. The reason, and the fairness of it, must be apparent to every person. The Board consisted of three members; the Minister and Deputy Minister of Justice, and the Inspector of penitentiaries. Since the superannuation of Mr. J. G. Moylan, a Catholic and experienced officer, there has not been any member on the Board to specially represent the interests of our co-religionists. Moreover, all the executive staff, without exception, are non-Catholics. If we omit St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, we find that all the wardens—from Atlantic to Pacific—are non-Catholics. These are the bare facts; and they might serve as text for many a long article upon a subject of very vital importance.

Attention was recently called to this matter by the Arnprior Chronicle, and we feel that it is our duty to touch upon the matter. As far as the treatment of the inmates of these institutions is concerned, it is a known fact that the most perfect secrecy prevails amongst

the officials. Consequently the public has no means of knowing, except through ex-convicts, or by indirect ways, how the Catholic element is dealt with in matters pertaining to the practice of their religious duties and in regard to that even-handed justice which should be meted out to all. It is of the utmost importance that persons having business connections with these institutions should also receive the consideration they deserve, irrespective of their special religious convictions. We do not, at present, make any particular accusation; but it would not be surprising if partiality, on the score of religion, were sometimes shown, and even that injustice, in the dismissals of officials, the curtailing—for good conduct or other cause—the terms of convicts, were perpetrated. Besides, both in the ordinary practice of their religious duties and in the special needs that the imprisoned individuals should have supplied to them, it is absolutely necessary that some one, competent to judge of the same, from a Catholic point of view, should have an official position on the Board of Directors.

We simply draw attention to the facts that at present there is no Catholic member on the Board; that it is of paramount importance to our co-religionists that they should have some one to represent them in that sphere; that it was the express wish of the late Premier—Sir John A. Macdonald—that all sections should be so represented; and that it is highly important that a Catholic should be given a voice in the deliberations that affect such a large number of persons, whose situation places them beyond the power of having redress if such is merited.

Mrs. M. J. POLAN has been named president of the Hockey Table at the Shamrock Fancy Fair.

WRITERS AND SPEAKERS.

The Gentleman's Magazine says that the difference between writers and speakers is, after all, to be discovered in temperament. To carry out this theory the writer says: "The presence of an audience, especially a large audience, has always one of two effects on a man; it either stimulates or depresses him. To the born speaker it lends vivacity to the intellect and fluency to the tongue; others it strikes dumb. A man may, of course, be fluent without being an orator. An empty man is often fluent—that is due to vanity; a pompous man is sometimes confident and ready of speech—that is due to conceit. The one chatters on, serenely unconscious that he is talking nonsense; the other has too lofty a sense of his own importance to suspect for a moment that his rounded periods are mere commonplace. The fact is that in every case the fruit smacks of the soil."

There is a great deal of truth in all this; but it does not give the reason why so many splendid writers are great failures as public speakers. We do not call the orator—that is the born orator—the man who writes out, revises, and carefully commits to memory a set speech or lecture, and then delivers it with good effect. That man may be an able writer, a grand essayist, and a first-class elocutionist—or actor; but he is not an orator. Let some one in the audience interrupt him, break the chain of his argument, or disturb the lines he has learned by heart, and you will then find out whether he is an orator, or merely a writer who delivers his own compositions, as an actor would repeat the words of an author. A man may be the most exact and elegant writer in the world and be totally devoid of oratorical powers. Rarely are both combined. Why so?

When a man composes and writes, no matter how rapidly his ideas come, he is obliged to pause over each while performing the mechanical work of transcribing the words to express it; he, therefore, has ample time to form his sentences, select his words, and polish the style. Even should he find, on sudden after-thought, that some other word would be preferable, he has only to draw his pen through the one written and substitute the one preferred. But when in presence of an audience the language must come as fluently as the ideas, and he must be able to shape and trim, to correct and arrange his expressions, even before they are uttered. Therefore, he must think like lightning, arrange his ideas with equal rapidity, select and use the expressions with electric swiftness and precision. Practice does much to perfect the speaker; but that is not all. Men accustomed to addressing audiences will rattle away for any given time; but how many of them use proper English, speak grammatically, never hesitate for an expression, always use the proper word, and give their sentences that elegant turn which charms the ear and adds force, while adding beauty, to the form? How many of them never repeat the same words, or same ideas? How many of them make use of timely quotations? In a word, how many of them sit down after having imprinted on the minds and memories of the audience the original ideas that they conceived? Not one in five hundred. Fling out a series

of words, a string of phrases, a very volley of expressions, may be styled public speaking, but it is no more oratory than the ceaseless flow of talk by a good auctioneer or a clever circus advertiser.

The man who possesses the rare gift of writing well, but who has not a real orator's talent, should never attempt public speaking. He runs the risk of destroying his well-merited reputation in the sphere that belongs to him. On the other hand there are born orators; men whose ideas come at will and whose language, manner and delivery are perfect; but who are unable to write a page of composition above the ordinary or common-place. Such men need the stimulus of an audience to stir their powers into activity. In the calmness of the study they are unable to awaken the spirit within themselves; and consequently less able to awaken it in their readers. Rarely do you find the able writer and the good speaker combined in the same person; but when both exist that individual possesses a double-edged sword of fearful weight.

Mrs. FRANK WILSON will preside at the Candy Table at the Shamrock Fancy Fair.

WORK OF THE CHURCH.

Recently, Professor Lodge, of the non-Catholic Columbian University, delivered a remarkable lecture, in Washington, on the work of Catholicity in the general civilization of the world. Extracts from this lecture were given by the Catholic Columbian. So exceptional were the remarks of Dr. Lodge, and so truthful his estimate of the influence and operations of Catholicity upon the world, that we deem them sufficiently important to be reproduced on our editorial page, for the benefit of our readers—Catholic and non-Catholic as well. Amongst other things, the learned lecturer said:—

"It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the historic function performed by the Catholic Church during the Middle Ages.

"She unified the education of Europe. The instruction of youth was cast in molds of her make. She was the conservator of the learning, culture and civilization of antiquity. She was the ark in which were preserved the forms of literature when all Europe was submerged beneath the surging tide of barbarism. She lifted her eyes above the poor, the weak and the helpless. She stood between the over-burdened taxpayer and the extortions of the emperors.

STEMMED THE FLOOD.

"She strove to transform the barbarian hordes who had poured like an invading flood over the sunny plains of Gaul and Italy into citizens of the commonwealth of God. She held up before the multitude high ideals of Christian life. She sought to fire the heart with noble ambitions, to enrich the mind with the culture of past centuries and to lift the life to a plane of loftier activity.

"Her history during this period is made resplendent by the heroic deeds of many a saintly character. She threw the whole weight of her great influence on the side of law and order and civilization, when these were engaged in a death struggle with the forces of barbarism. When disintegration was everywhere else, the Catholic Church was striving to integrate the thought, the life and the culture of Europe. More than this, within the bosom of that Church itself, the principles of free self-government were allowed very considerable play. From the monks of the chapter who elected their abbot, to the college of Cardinals, who chose their Pope, free election characterized the government of the Church.

HER SILENDIOUS SERVICE.

"Nor when we look through long tracts of history and see what splendid service this church has rendered to God, and to humanity, and to civilization, however great may be the divergences between our theological opinions and the opinions recognized by that Church, we are bound to speak the truth of history and award the meed of praise where honor is due.

"Personally, as you well know, I hold to views which are separated by the whole diameter of thought from Catholic doctrine, but my studies have for years compelled me to live in closest intellectual comradeship with many of the greatest minds that ever adorned that organization. I have learned to admire them, to reverence them, to love them. St. Francis de Assisi, Ignatius Loyola, St. Francis de Sales, Fenelon, Pascal, Malbranche and scores of other names that rise to my lips, seem to me to be among the grandest souls of all the centuries. I refuse utterly and absolutely to join in a sweeping, indiscriminate and ignorant denunciation of the Catholic Church.

HER INSPIRED WRITERS.

"If the spirit of Christ be not breathed forth from the pages of Fenelon, Pascal, and Malebranche, then I have totally mistaken my Master's thought. While, therefore, I most strenuously object to very many articles of Catholic theology, I refuse to shut my eyes to the glories of the Church's history, and to the magnificent martyrdoms with which her children have adorned the history of the race. I have, moreover, a profound admiration for the statecraft which has guided her history. Her leaders have known how, in every age, to change her line of battle as the front of battle changed. She always presents her face to the foe. She has a wonderful power of adjustment to meet the exigencies of the situation. Profound wisdom has directed her entire development. I can think of only one other example of political wisdom worthy to be compared to her, and that is the Senate of Rome, which, for century after century, under kings, republics, and empires, controlled the destiny of the Roman state in its ever widening development."



EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Shamrock Fancy Fair will open in the Windsor Hall on Saturday, the 18th of April.

St. PAUL'S Catholic Orphan Asylum, Pittsburgh, received a Christmas gift by which it is enriched to the extent of \$100,000. The donor is a Mr. Jas. Dolan. More than one orphan will bless his memory.

At Kandy the golden jubilee of the arrival of the Sylvesterian Fathers in Ceylon was celebrated on the feast of St. Sylvester. The occasion was one of great rejoicing and was participated in by distinguished guests from far and near.

The Government of Obwald, Switzerland, has decided to rebuild the famous Capuchin Convent of Sarnen, which was burned down. The fire destroyed a most precious library of over four thousand volumes. This loss, however, cannot be repaired.

LIEUT. ASTRUP, who accompanied the two Peary expeditions to Greenland, lost his life in exploring Norway. He was a brave fellow, but too fond of courting danger. We know the warning to all who "love danger;" they are likely "to perish therein."

REV. BERNARD VAUGHAN'S lectures in reply to Bishop Moorehouse of Salford, England, have borne good fruit. Recently the Catholic Bishop of Salford confirmed a dozen converts. Wonderful is the work being done by this eminent priest and by his brother the Cardinal.

The Jesuit is first every place and in everything. A Jesuit invented the first balloon in the year 1620. The idea was revived in France by M. Montgolfier in 1783, and introduced into England the following year. Still the Jesuit got ahead of everyone else—even in ballooning.

It speaks well for the Michigan railways that the State Railroad Commissioner has been able to report that out of one million passengers, carried over seven thousand five hundred and sixty-five miles of road, during last year, not one death by railway accident took place.

THE inventor of matches, in their present form, died, at the age of seventy-nine years, in Hungary. His name was Johann Irinyi. He brought out his invention in Vienna in 1836 and started a factory there. He died a very poor man, the fate of nearly all the benefactors of our race.

MGR. BOYER, of France, lately raised to the dignity of Cardinal, is the son of a carpenter. In his episcopal arms may be seen the carpenter's plane. Greater than he was the son of a carpenter. Such the democracy of the Church, despite the accusations of her enemies to the contrary.

THIS year the second centenary of the birth of St. Liguori will be celebrated. A committee has been established in Rome to organize for the commemoration. The occasion will furnish an opportunity to a few systematic calumniators to continue their misquotations from the works of the Saint.

ASH WEDNESDAY, this year, falls on the 19th of February. Consequently this day two weeks the Lenten season commences. All Catholics know what that means. There are certain prohibitions that take force with the opening of Lent; arrange your engagements and undertakings in accordance.

AMONGST the many queer questions that persons, who have nothing else to do, send to editors, we find one in which the writer wishes to know who Sir Roger Coverley's father was. One would feel inclined to reply that "old man de Coverley" was his father; but seriously we must give the credit to Addison.

DR. DUBOIS claims to have found the fossil bones of the missing link, in Java. He calls it the "pithecanthropus erectus." A very good name, perhaps; but Professor Virchow knocks the theory into a cocked hat by proving that the bones do not belong to the same body and are not identical with those found in man.

A REV. MR. HITCHENS, of London, preached a sermon on the question, "Why I am a Protestant." He answered the question by claiming to be a Catholic, and gave as a reason—whether for his Catholicism or Protestantism he did not say—that "Protestantism was now ridiculed, hated." A peculiar way of explaining his religious status.

The famous "Canada-Revue" case, against Archbishop Fabre, has gone under. The enthusiastic advocates for the defunct paper were unable to raise the necessary amount for a deposit, in order to carry the appeal to the Privy Council. If they only knew it, they should be very thankful. Such appeal

would have simply resulted in failure for them, and the loss of deposit, costs and everything. There is an old saying, "let well enough alone." In this case it might be reversed as an advice to the friends of the "Canada-Revue,"—they should let had enough alone, in case it might be worse.

THE "Literary Digest" has a lengthy article, which the Daily Witness reproduced on its editorial page, last Saturday, concerning the book, said to be written by Leo XIII. and placed on the "Index." It is a tissue of falsehoods from first to last. No book ever written by the present Pope is or was on the "Index." Last week we explained the error.

SIR JOHN HERSHEL proved that an icicle forty-five miles in diameter and 200,000 miles long would melt in one minute if it should fall into the sun. "Where did he get the icicle and how did he try the experiment?" asks a disbeliever in science. The question is just as absurd as are those suggested by modern atheism in regard to the great truths of religion.

ROCKLAND, Maine, has the new woman in full force. In that town they have a woman justice of the peace, a woman court stenographer, three women who wear bloomers, and a woman who successfully opposed woman suffrage in a public debate a few days ago. Her argument is, that if a woman is not smart enough to control a man's vote she is not fit to have a vote herself.

CARDINAL GIBBONS' book, "The Faith of Our Fathers," has been translated into the point alphabet for the blind. This is the highest compliment that could be paid the author and the work; it speaks more for the value and importance of the book than had it been translated into a dozen living languages. This simple announcement gives but a faint idea of the labor and expense such a translation entails.

THE German Emperor denies that he apologized to England on account of his telegram to the President of the Transvaal. The London papers made the assertion and the Emperor was very indignant, and the reports put him in bad humor. It doesn't matter much whether he apologized or not; and for his indignation and bad humor, that state of mind is now chronic with him. No one cares a snap.

THE Daily Witness characterizes Lord Salisbury's speech on the Armenian question as "the cold-blooded speech of the Yildiz Kiosk, and not the warm flow from a British heart." Our contemporary points out that the speech "will give the best handle to Britain's enemies to mock at her." The great mistake that Lord Salisbury made was to declare that England had no moral obligation to protect Armenians.

THE ups and downs of life are well illustrated in the fact that not long ago a man, thirty-six years old, arrested in Paris for stealing fruit, turned out to have been formerly a banker. He had an accomplice who was an ex-notary, and the stolen property was peddled from door to door in the basket of the ex-banker's mistress. She had once been a great society lady. Moral:—"The wages of sin" &c., &c.

SISTER EMILIA, known as "the model Sister," died at the age of eighty years, in the Ospedale Maggiore at Milan. In the world she was known as Aledardi Francesca, and was a native of Bergamo. She became a Sister of St. Vincent de Paul, and spent forty-three years of her life taking care of the insane. The Cardinal Archbishop of Milan visited her deathbed, also came several royal personages to bid her adieu.

THE late Very Rev. Augustine Le Pallier, who died at Rome in his eighty-third year, was a man of exceptional merit and piety. He was the founder and the Father-General of the Congregation of the Little Sisters of the Poor. This Congregation is now spread over the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Spain, the United States, Africa, Asia and Australia, as well as Canada. There are over 260 houses supporting fully 33,000 old people.

THE Pope is reported to have addressed a letter to the Czar, complaining that the Polish deputation which intended to visit Rome, to congratulate the Pontiff on New Year's Day, was forbidden to leave Russia, and that the Catholic clergy have much to suffer from vexatious treatment by Russian officials in government circles. Whether Leo XIII. wrote this complaint or not we cannot say; but every person knows that there exists good reason for it.

ONE of our American exchanges says: "Keep out those predatory Canadians that are usurping the employment that belongs to American citizens. Canada has been snarling too much of late to expect any favors from the American people." And still these same neighbors imagine that Canadians should

go into fits of delight every time their predatory American cousins talk of invading, annexing or usurping Canada. Who wants favors, anyway?

JUDGE BRAUSEWITZER, the most severe of all the Berlin judges, who aroused much adverse criticism by his terrible sentences upon political prisoners, has become insane and is confined in an asylum. Efforts are being made to have some of his worst sentences set aside. The plea of insanity for prisoners, accused of grave crimes, is now becoming very frequent; but it rarely strikes the public that there is a possibility of judges and juries being affected with the same malady.

THE municipal elections are over. Quiet will now reign for a time. During the present week and, perhaps, for a few days longer the results will be discussed; the victors will rejoice and the vanquished seek excuses for the unfavorable results. Then the public attention will turn towards the future and the great event of 1896, the Dominion general elections, will occupy every person. Speculation will be rife; but even that event will come and pass, and the country will go on as ever; citizens will be born and citizens will die, but Canada will continue along the highway of progress.

THE Arena, for February, has some very ably written articles, amongst others "The land of the Noonday Sun—Anahuac," from the pen of Justice Walter Clark. This writer gives a very beautiful account of the early civilization in the land of the Montezumas. What is most striking in his article is the comparison drawn between European and Mexican civilization. This one contribution, alone, would suffice to make the current number of that magazine of great value. We, however, cannot admire the "Scientific Theosophy" of Professor Buchanan; his theories do not harmonize with reason, or even elementary science.

MR. F. E. GRAFTON, one of Montreal's most energetic and well-known citizens, pays us quite a compliment in his contribution to the Daily Witness jubilee symposium. Recalling the years and events long gone, Mr. Grafton says:—"Then early in the fifties, I think, appeared THE TRUE WITNESS, edited by a Mr. Clerk. Of its tone and spirit I need not write. I will only say that THE TRUE WITNESS of to-day is in advance of its ancestor, both in intellectual ability, moral tone and Christian spirit. I wish that it may continue to grow in all these qualities." While humbly disclaiming any such superiority, we must admit that—

"Old times are changed, old manners gone" and a feeling of greater conciliation and a lesser one of rude antagonism exist today between the two organs. We trust, likewise, that nothing may ever arise to disturb that peaceful state of things.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR CATHOLIC SAILORS.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—Knowing the lively interest you take in the efforts being made to maintain a suitable place of reception for the Catholic sailors coming into the port of Montreal during the Summer and Autumn months, I have the pleasure of informing you that a meeting of ladies was held in Hall & Scott's rooms, St. Catherine street, on Thursday, the 30th ult., to inaugurate the work for the coming season. Lady Hingston, President of the Association, presided, and the meeting was altogether encouraging, as well from the number of ladies present as the warm and generous interest evinced by all in the progress of the work.

Communications were read from the enlightened and fair-minded manager of the Sailors' Institute and from Mr. Walsh, a zealous Catholic, who, during the maritime season of the past year, devoted much of his spare time to the spiritual interests and even amusement of our dear Catholic seamen, spending his Sunday evenings amongst them in their Club Room to their great instruction and edification.

The former gentleman, although a Protestant, bore testimony to the great good done by our association for the Catholic sailors coming to this port—fully three-fourths, he said, of the whole number, and earnestly entreating the ladies who have done so much for the work, not to relax in their efforts, but rather to increase them, in the coming time. Mr. Walsh, on the other hand, from an intimate and practical knowledge of the immense spiritual good done by the work, by having a large and sufficiently commodious hall adjacent to the wharves, where the Catholic seamen come together as in a common home for six months of the year while visiting Montreal, where all around them is Catholic and a warm welcome awaiting them, with good Catholic reading as well as amusing as instructive and edifying, is amply supplied, together with stationery, games of various kinds and music in abundance. Then the Rosary is said on Sunday evenings, directions are given for finding priests for confession, the hours for Mass in the different churches, and, not least in importance, we may add, where Catholic affairs, Catholic interests, are discussed and talked of so as to keep the men in touch with their co-religionists throughout the world. To all this Mr. Walsh merely referred in general terms but tersely and effectively, but I think it not amiss to enumerate

in detail a few of the principal advantages derived by our Catholic sailors from these efforts in their behalf, efforts which they so thoroughly appreciate and so gratefully acknowledge.

Now is it not a great privilege—as it also is a sacred duty—for the Catholic ladies of Montreal—the City of Mary, as we love to call it—to have a share in this grand work of Christian charity? And, indeed, judging by what we saw and heard at the meeting on Thursday last, there is no lack of enthusiasm on the subject. But such a work necessitates considerable outlay, not only during the time when the seamen are in port, but during the whole year, as the hall is rented by the year and has to be paid for, not alone to secure it for the coming season, but also for the storing of the small library, pictures, etc., etc., provided by the Association. It cannot, therefore, be expected that the ladies can carry it on without the aid of the gentlemen who, hitherto, have sufficiently testified their willingness to assist. To them we still look for that pecuniary aid that will enable us to effect all the good possible during the summer and autumn of 1896 for the many thousands of Catholic seamen whose duties still bring them to our city. The special blessing of our dear and venerable Archbishop has been on the work and the workers from the beginning and the clergy of the several parishes, as well as the Jesuit Fathers, to one of whom is Rev. E. J. Devine, the work is now specially entrusted,—have all along manifested their deep interest in its progress. The gentlemen of the Catholic Truth Society have done loyal and effective service, too, in this great work, and we are all well assured that they will continue to do so in the future. The harvest is great and the laborers ought to be many.

Believe me, Dear Sir,  
Very truly yours,  
MARY A. SADDLER.  
February 1st, 1896.

POLITICAL DUBCILITY.

To the Editor TRUE WITNESS.

SIR.—Political duplicity was never so rampant as it is to-day, in Canadian Politics. As the best issues are attained only when each qualified voter deposits his ballot conscientiously, the greater is the necessity that the electors should receive all the enlightenment possible on the subject, when superimposed questions are at stake. It is to be regretted, indeed, that the channels through which such information could reach Catholic readers, and particularly those speaking the English language, are not more numerous and better circulated. There are so many ways in which to hoodwink the electorate, that an elector should weigh well the consequences of an ill cast vote. There are politicians who are ever ready to make some sacrifice of principle in order not to alienate their supporters. In the majority of cases the newspapers of either political party are treacherous and misleading, working only in the interests of some private or local and sometimes infamous design. The newspapers are against what they are pleased to call the "moribundity of the clergy" in politics. Now, I pretend that the Roman Catholic Clergy are very conservative on that point and refrain from "meddling" with the most Christian heresim. Is the Hierarchy a nonentity in the community? Has it no right to exist? no cause to defend? no object to work for? If a clergyman's property is stolen, or his person attacked, has he no protection in the courts? If his charter is infringed, or his provinces invaded, is he to have no redress? When a private bill is introduced into our legislatures, the clauses of which seem to infringe upon the acquired rights of a third party, Parliament always considers it a duty to notify such party that he or she may be present and protect said rights. Let it be well understood that the Clergy are practising considerable forbearance, when we consider the numerous invasions to which they are repeatedly subjected in the two divisions of their civilizing and harmonizing sphere, education and morality.

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**Blood Purifier**  
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PERSONAL.

**CAPTAIN FRANK LOYE.**  
We were pleased to see, in the last issue of the Utica Globe, a very fine portrait of Captain Frank Loye, the popular and universally esteemed chief of No. 5 police and patrol station. Montreal possesses no more competent officer, honest citizen, or patriotic and faithful man than Capt. Loye. The captain is a native of Armagh, Ireland. At the age of 19 he joined the Royal Irish Constabulary, resigning in 1874, to come to Canada. He settled in Montreal and immediately joined the police force. During the greater part of his 20 years' service he held the honorable position of sergeant. He was first put in charge of No. 6 police district, and eleven years ago was transferred to the most important district in the city, No. 5. This includes the business centre and leading residential portion of Montreal. In a recent voting contest for the most popular captain, the subject of this sketch was awarded the first prize, which was a beautiful gold medal. Of the large number of ballots cast Capt. Loye received 11,337. He takes a great interest in athletic sports and was the promoter of the annual police games here. He is the captain of the police tug-of-war team, champions of Canada until quite recently. With the newspaper men, as with thousands of our leading citizens, Capt. Loye is a general favorite.

**A GRAND DAY**  
FOR ST. MARY'S SCHOOL BOYS.  
Yesterday afternoon about two hundred and fifty of the boys of St. Mary's school had a grand drive around the mountain. They were accompanied by the Rev. Pastor of the parish, Father O'Donnell, and left the presbytery door at two o'clock, singing songs and making the air ring with indications of joyousness and happy youth. It was a gala day for the young lads, and they owe the pleasure to the devotedness and good-heartedness of their beloved pastor, who spared no pains to make the days of youth happy in every sense for the children under his spiritual care.

**REQUIEM SERVICES**  
FOR THE LATE HON. SENATOR MURPHY.  
On Tuesday morning a Requiem Service, for the repose of the soul of the late Hon. Senator Murphy, took place at the Presbytery.  
On Thursday, to-morrow, at 8 a.m., a similar service, for the same hon. gentleman, will be sung.—R.I.P.

**THE LENTEN PREACHER.**  
Rev. Father Trepier will preach the Lenten sermons, at Notre-Dame Church, this year. Father Trepier belongs to the Dominican Order and is Prior at Nancy, France. He has preached, with great success, Lenten sermons at Nancy, Dijon, Langres, Nevers, Chalons and Paris. His oratorical powers are brilliant and he ranks amongst the best religious orators in France. The celebrated preacher left Havre, last Saturday, on La Gascoigne, and is expected here Monday or Tuesday next.  
There will be no change this year in the Lenten observances. Lent begins on the 19th inst.

**PRESENTATION.**  
Last week the members of the St. Ann's Junior Young Men's Society, under the direction of the Rev. Parish Priest of St. Ann's and the Rev. Director of the school, presented Mr. F. J. Gallagher with a nicely worded address and a beautiful gold-headed cane, in recognition of the many and signal services he had done the society. It was a well-merited tribute and was deeply appreciated by the gentleman so honored. Mr. Gallagher has always been ready to lend his talents and assistance, no matter when called upon, to the advancement of the young men, and on more than one occasion gave evidence of an exceptional devotion to their prosperity and success.

**A LARGE ICE CONTRACT.**  
Messrs. J. Quinn & Co., the widely-known ice dealers, have secured the contracts for supplying ice to the Windsor Hotel, the St. Lawrence Hall and a number of the Cold Storage companies. All the ice handled by the Quinn firm is cut above the Victoria bridge and is most clear, clean and reliable. We trust, for the sake of our citizens' health, that they will have as much supplying of ice as they can attend to this year.

**A GENTLE EMPLOYMENT.**—Mrs. A.: Is it true that your son holds the appointment of a warden in a gaol? Mrs. B.: Yes, but only criminals of good family are imprisoned there.

**FRASER, VIGER & CO.'S**  
**FINE "BLACK" AND "GREEN" TEAS**  
From 25c to \$1.00 per Pound—The Best of Value in all Grades.  
At present we are offering an exceptionally Fine Drive in a Choice Black Tea, 3,000 pounds at the very low price of 25 CENTS PER POUND.  
We have also exceptional good value to offer in a Choice Japan Tea, at 25 cents per pound, both of which we guarantee fully equal in quality to Teas sold elsewhere at 40 and 50 cents per pound. Our object is to place according to consumer's taste, a cup of really good Black Tea or a cup of really good Japan Tea, within the reach of all.  
Remember, same price to one and all. 25 cents per pound in 1 lb. packages. Blank Tea, Green Tea, or Mixed Tea (Black and Japan). 25 cents per pound in caddies of all sizes, 3, 10 and 25 pounds each.  
25 cents per pound in Half Chests (about 50 lbs. each). And then we have all the higher grades in English Breakfast Teas, Fine Japan Teas, Fine Ceylon Teas, Orange Pekoes, Young Hysons, Gunpowders, Soucheongs, Congroos, etc., etc.  
**OUR FAMOUS "35 CENT" ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEA.**  
We continue to sell it at the same price in one and all. 35 cents per pound, in 1 lb. packages. 35 cents per pound, in 3, 10 and 25 lb. caddies. 35 cents per pound, in half chests.  
—WE HAVE ALSO—  
Our Special Blend of English Breakfast Teas, at 45 cents per pound.  
Finest English Breakfast Tea, at 50 cents per pound.  
Finest English Breakfast Tea, at 60 cents per pound.  
Finest Extra Soucheong Tea, at 75 cents per pound.  
Finest Formosa Oolong Tea, at 75 cents per pound.  
Finest Scanted Orange Pekoe Tea, at 75 cents per pound.  
And the Very Finest Early Spring Tea, at \$1.00 per pound.  
The Russian Karavan, at \$1.00 per pound.  
While in Fine Japan Teas we have Very Fine Japan Tea, at 60 cents per pound.  
And the Very Finest Japan Tea, at 60 cents per pound.  
227 Mail Order, Telephone Orders and Orders by Telegraph, carefully attended to.

**JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS**  
ADVERTISEMENT.  
**SPECIAL NOTICE!**  
**DISCOUNT SALE PRICES.**  
**Good For THIS WEEK**  
ALSO SOME GREAT  
**Stock Taking BARGAINS**  
To be found in Every Department  
**Do not Miss this Last Chance**  
**JAS. A. OGILVY & Sons**  
Family Linen Drapers and Linen Warehouse  
203 to 209 St. Antoine Street, } Phone 8225.  
144 to 180 Mountain Street.  
BRANCH: St. Catherine street, corner Buckingham Avenue; Telephone 3335.  
**A NEW IRISH REGIMENT.**  
A CORPS ORGANIZED IN NEW YORK BY THE CLAN NA GAEL.  
The first Regiment, Irish Volunteers, was formally turned over to a board from the Clan-na-Gael Society Thursday night at the Grand Central Palace, Lexington avenue and Forty-third street, in New York.  
After the formal transfer the officers of the regiment unanimously elected Jas. A. Morgan, formerly lieutenant-colonel of the old Sixty-ninth Regiment, to be colonel. There are 11 companies, and 600 men nearly equipped and armed in the new military organization. They have been organized for the last five months. The men formed in companies early in the evening, and there was company and battalion drills. The evolutions were performed with considerable military skill, and showed that the men had been carefully trained. The uniforms are nearly the same as those of the National Guard. On top of the cap is a field of yellow, with a green shamrock above it. On the commander's cap, however, the orange was placed designedly above the Shamrock. Col. Morgan explained that this meant that the military movement wished to embrace every son of Erin, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic. After the military maneuvers, the formal transfer took place, in which he said the regiment had been formed according to the instructions of the Clan-na-Gael, and was now nearly perfected. He said it was ready to fight for the Stars and Stripes against any foe. It was not true that it was to fight against any one enemy, though it would be much pleased could it select the enemy against which to turn its arms. He said it was to be known as the First Regiment, Irish Infantry, and would probably be properly called the First Regiment of the Monroe Doctrine. The regiment carried a large American flag with the Irish flag.  
**ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.**  
Mgr. Fabre has made the following appointments: Rev. J. A. Bertrand, Chaplain at St. Jean de Dieu Asylum; Rev. A. Corbeil, Cure of St. Basile le Grand; Rev. A. Chausse, Vicar of St. Vincent de Paul; Rev. D. Meloche, Vicar at St. Louis de France.  
**DIED.**  
CREIGHTON—In Chicago, Ill., on January 27th, at his late residence, 573 West 14th Place, Francis Creighton, aged 69 years, formerly of Montreal, and for many years in the employ of H. & A. Allan and Co., T. I. Y. Funeral took place Sunday, 24th, at Church of the Holy Family, and thence to Mount Olivet Cemetery for interment. Requiescat in pace.  
**FRASER, VIGER & CO.,**  
Italian Warehouse, 207, 209 and 211 St. James Street.







A LIGHT KEEPER'S STORY HIS WIFE WAS A FEARFUL SUFFERER FROM RHEUMATISM.

THEIR JOINTS WERE SWOLLEN AND DISTORTED. HER NIGHTS ALMOST SLEEPLESS AND HER APPETITE GONE - SUFFERED FOR SEVERAL YEARS BEFORE RELIEF WAS FOUND.

From the Kingston News. Mr. Hugh McLaren, lighthouse keeper on Wolfe Island, is one of the best known men in this section, and to his vigilance in the performance of his duties is due the safety of the many craft sailing in that part of the St. Lawrence. Mrs. McLaren, his wife, has been an invalid for a number of years, and in conversation with a reporter recently, Mr. McLaren stated that she was rapidly regaining her old-time health under the treatment of that most marvellous of modern medicines Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Asked if he any objections to giving the particulars, Mr. McLaren replied that emphatically he had not if such publication was likely to benefit any other sufferer. He said: "A number of years ago my wife contracted rheumatism, and for a considerable time was a



helpless invalid. Her joints were swollen and distorted; her nights were sleepless and her appetite poor and very fickle. During those years she experienced excruciating tortures, the pain never ceasing day or night. She had the benefit of skilled medical advice, but the treatment afforded no relief, and we began to fear that her trouble had gone beyond human aid. On a number of occasions I had read in the papers of cases of rheumatism being cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and this at last determined us to give them a trial. She had used some three boxes before any improvement was noticed; and then we began to note that she slept better and that her appetite was improved. Then the pains gradually began to subside, and after using about a dozen boxes she was able to get up and walk about. She continued the use of the pills for a while longer, and although occasionally she feels twinges of the trouble in changeable weather, she now enjoys better health than she has done for years, and can sleep as soundly as ever she did in her life, while her appetite never was better. I look upon Dr. Williams' Pink Pills as a wonderful medicine, for I know they have done wonders in my wife's case, and I feel certain that if any who are afflicted as she was will give them a good trial, equally happy results will follow, and I therefore give this testimony freely, hoping that it will benefit some other sufferer.

Mr. McLaren's strong testimony proves the claim made that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure when other medicines fail, and that they deserve to rank as the greatest discovery of modern medical science. The public should always be on guard against imitations and substitutes, which some unscrupulous dealers, for the sake of extra profit, urge upon purchasers. There is no other remedy "just the same as" or "just as good" as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and the genuine always have the full trademark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," on the wrapper and every box.

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

William R. J. Molloy, of Dublin, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace for the County Dublin. William Noel Nelligan, eldest son of the late Major John Redmond Nelligan, of Dingle, will soon be called to the bar. James O'Callaghan, P. I. G., of Aghada, a prominent Nationalist, died on Jan. 8, after a somewhat protracted illness. John O'Mahony has been appointed secretary of the Cork Gas Consumers' Company, in succession to the late Denny Lane. Patrick Sheridan, chief clerk in the Controller's office, Dublin, has been appointed postmaster at Cork. Mr. Sheridan is a Cork man. William Stuart Norwood, B.A., University of Dublin, only son of William Norwood, J.P., of Ballymallick, will soon be called to the bar. Daniel O'Donnell, B.A., Royal University, fourth son of Daniel O'Donnell, a farmer of Kilmine, Glenties, will soon be called to the bar. The committee for the promotion of technical education in Limerick have taken steps to secure the Gilchrist lectures for the city next year. Rose Smith, three years old, was killed on Jan. 9, by being struck with a piece of rock during the explosion of a blast at a quarry at Cross Currick. Miss Curtin, who has been a postmistress in England, and also at Wicklow, has been appointed postmistress at Drogheda in the room of the late Thomas Morris. Bridget Davlin died recently in Leagh, near Monthlich, at the age of 102 years. Deceased, up to a few days prior to her death, was in possession of all her faculties. Victor Cones of Rathmore, Danmurry; Lieutenant-General T. H. Pakenham, of Genlita, and Col. John Joshua Rowan, of O'Connell's, have been chosen Deputy Lieutenants for County Antrim. The death is announced of Colonel Sir Thomas Oriel Forester, of Coolbory, at Dundalk, at the age of seventy-one. He served for a time in the army retreating with the rank of captain in the Seventy-seventh Foot. He succeeded as third baronet in 1876; was created a C. B.

(Civil Division) in 1881; and he was magistrate for counties Cork, Louth and Monaghan, and a deputy-lieutenant for the last named.

Michael Augustus Macnamara, of Leimaleha, farmer, will soon be called to the bar. Mr. Macnamara obtained a certificate of honor at the honor examination held in October, 1895. In the Church of St. John Lateran, Rome; Rev. Stanislaus M. Hogan O.P., eldest son of T. Hogan, of Belfast, was ordained priest. Father Hogan was a pupil of St. Malachy's College, Belfast. A new Limerick steamship company has been formed and promises to be a great success owing to the fact that most of the influential traders and merchants of Limerick are members and shareholders of it.

County Court Judge Curran, addressing the Grand Jury at Birt Quarter Sessions on Jan. 9, said he understood that their division of the County continued to be in a satisfactory state, and there was only one case to go before them. A largely-attended meeting of farmers of Athy and the surrounding districts was held in Athy, on Jan. 8, to establish an Agricultural Society, and to get control of the Athy Model School Farm. The proposed society was formed.

The agent for the Atwell estate attended in Omagh, on Jan. 4, to collect the rents in Seekingshale, Mullagison, and other townlands comprised in the estate. To tenants who paid one and a half year's rent an abatement of 2s. in the pound was given, and in addition a half year's rent was remitted. Sister Mary Pauline Phelan was buried on January 9, in the parochial cemetery, Lisburn. The deceased was born in 1862, and entered the Convent of the Sacred Heart of Mary, Lisburn, at the age of twenty-one. She was professed three years later. Among those at the funeral was Bishop Henry, of Down and Connor.

At the twenty-first annual meeting of the members of the Armagh Catholic Reading Rooms on Jan. 5, these officers were elected: treasurer, James Stevin; secretaries, P. J. McGarvey and J. J. O'Brien; committee, Bernard O'Neill, Patrick McKenna, H. J. McKee, John Hughes, John Donaghy, and John Kennedy.

At the recent examination for the position of sorting clerk in the post office, Dublin, over 200 candidates competed and Wm. J. Warnock, son of ex-Sergeant Warnock, of Castlerock, Ballina, took one of the coveted vacancies. Mr. Warnock has been for the past few months employed in the Ballina post office as sorting clerk and telegraphist. O'Connor Morris, County Court Judge, commenced the Quarter Sessions in Roscommon on January 7. The grand jury he discharged without having them sworn, as there was no criminal business. Geo. James, sub-sheriff, gave Judge Morris white gloves. White gloves were also presented to him at the Boyle Quarter Sessions the week following.

A large number of the tenants of the Bellamont estate, comprising Coochill and a large portion of East Cavan, over which Captain Smith, J.P., is a landlord, waited upon the agent at Coochill on January 4 and presented a memorial pointing out their utter inability to pay the current year's rent, on account of the failure of flax and other crops and the low price of produce. The agent said that he had no power to give any reduction, but would willingly leave the memorial before Smith.

A TRUE INCIDENT.

A BADGE OF THE SACRED HEART.

In the vicinity of a town, in a mountainous district of India, stands a large house, a private school for the sons of Protestant gentlemen. The lady of the house, a kind, motherly woman, is now in the greatest anxiety. The civil surgeon has been called in to see a small boy of eight, who went for a ramble during the morning, and had slipped down to about the height of twenty feet, then again fell over the rocky edge of the precipice double as far. Reaching the ground he was taken up unconscious, and carried back to the school much weakened by the loss of blood. He got comatose of the brain and raved in wild delirium while the doctor is endeavouring to stem the blood that flows from four gaping wounds. The cuts on the head are large open gashes, and now that the dressing is completed they are kept together by five stitches. The cut over the brain, the doctor says, is to the bone, and is fully an inch and a half in length. Altogether there is shallow hope for his little patient, who is a Catholic. The lady, though a Protestant, thinks that a priest ought to be acquainted with his critical situation, and acting on the blessed impulse wrote to the nearest Convent, where little G— was known and loved. Evening was now far on the wane; the chaplain, a kind-hearted Capuchin Father, had himself been ill for days, but hearing of the boy's danger cast all care of self on the Good Master, and, with a servant carrying a lantern to light the way, hastened on his errand of love. Trudging for hours up the steep mountain road he reached the house by ten o'clock. Here the fullest scope for his sacred ministry near the sick child was given. How deeply the Father was touched by the scene before him! The nice, gentle boy, who had paid him a visit only two days before now looking so mutilated. He has gone back to sweet babyhood days, and speaks in Hindostanee to his ayah. After half an hour's prayer and trying without success to find the boy in a lucid moment, the priest left the house to retrace his way down the mountain side, reaching his own humble abode by midnight. The Sisters of the Convent to whom the account of G—'s sad accident and danger had been a great shock, were not idle. On receiving Mrs. L—'s note Reverend Mother requested the sister in

NOT THAT KIND.

Scott's Emulsion does not debilitate the stomach as other cough medicines do; but, on the contrary, it improves digestion and strengthens the stomach. Its effects are immediate and pronounced.

Advertisement for 'BEST FOR WASH DAY USE SURPRISE SOAP BEST FOR EVERY DAY.' The image shows a box of soap with the brand name 'SURPRISE SOAP' in large letters.

charge of the chapel to give Our Blessed Lady a lamp for the night, and as the statue a humble petition was made to the Sweet Mother of Sorrows, begging that she would intercede for the life of the boy to be spared until he had been to confession—at that God knew what was best for him, and His holy will would be accepted. Next morning a servant was sent with a kind note of inquiry to Mrs. L—. The last paragraph of it ran as follows:—'I am sending up a Badge of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and if you will be so good as to attach it to G—'s clothing, or even place it near his bed, I feel assured that the loving Heart of the Saviour, whose tenderness for children was so warmly manifested while here on earth, will now be moved with mercy to restore this dear child to consciousness, and maybe even to health.' Finally, when putting the Badge into the envelope, it was placed on the high altar in the chapel, where a supplicant kneeling with extended arms before the Blessed Sacrament reminded our Lord, there present, of all the promises. He has made in favour of those who honoured His Sacred Heart, and asked Him, too, to manifest His glory before so many Protestants. That morning another priest went to see G—and anointed him; he was still delirious; there was no confession, and the Father feared he would die without one.

Mrs. L—, in reply to the note said that she regretted to say there was no improvement in G—'s state, and that the Badge had been pinned on his clothing as requested. Who can tell what marvel took place in that Protestant assembly. Little G— remembered nothing and knew nothing then about the Badge; however, next morning he asked for something to eat, and in less than twenty-four hours his wounds had all healed without discharge. The Protestant doctor, who knew nothing about the lamp and the Badge, said it was a most wonderful thing, and at the end of his visits, his patient was quite himself, though well marked. A couple of weeks later he left the school and was prepared for confirmation. He paid the Convent another visit, where a Badge of the Sacred Heart was put on him, and he was taken to the chapel to thank Our Blessed Lord and His Virgin Mother for his recovery. May the Sacred Heart of Jesus be ever, where loved!—Irish Catholic.

Cataract can be successfully treated only by purifying the blood, and the one true blood purifier is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"What did papa say?" "He showed me the door." "And what did you say?" "I said it was certainly a very handsome door, but it was not what I had come to talk about. That made him laugh, and a minute later you were mine."

Latest Prognosis.—"O doctor, I shall never recover." "On the contrary, you are bound to recover. The statistics show that out of one hundred cases you get well, and as I have already attended ninety-nine which have ended fatally you must recover. Statistics never go wrong."

Advertisement for Pyny-Pectoral. Text: 'Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PYNYPECTORAL. The Quickest Cure for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc.' Includes a testimonial from Mrs. Joseph Norwick and Dr. O. Barnhart.

Advertisement for 'WHEN IN DOUBT' engraving and lithography services. Text: 'REGARDING YOUR ENGRAVING LITHOGRAPHING PRINTING AND STATIONERY GO TO BISHOP'S 169 St. James St.'

Advertisement for J. T. McPherson, Dentist. Text: 'J. T. McPHERSON, DENTIST. No. 44 BEAVER HALL HILL. Modern Dentistry in all its Branches. TELEPHONE 3847. For Sale at a Bargain, One Engine, in good order, 7 H.P. Apply at TRUE WITNESS office, 253 St James street'

Advertisement for Walter Kavanagh, Insurance Agent. Text: 'WALTER KAVANAGH 117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal. REPRESENTING: COT TISHUNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Assets, \$39,109,332.64. NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLAND. Capital, \$5,000,000. WATERN ANNUANCE CO., of Halifax, N.S. Capital \$1,000,000'

Advertisement for F. H. Barr, 'BARR GIVES YOU A TIP.' Text: 'Buy your Stoves and House Furnishings This Month. 20 per cent. Discount off everything, (except Coal Oil), For Two Weeks commencing, 15th inst. For Cash Only. Goods charged at regular Prices. - No Rag Shop Bluff in this Store. F. H. BARR, 2373-75 St. Catherine Street.'

Advertisement for Wyeth's Malt Extract. Text: 'Why not try WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT? Doctors highly recommend it to those Who are run down; Who have lost appetite; Who have difficulty after eating; Who suffer from nervous exhaustion; And to Nursing Mothers, as it increases quantity and improves quality of milk. PRICE, 40 CENTS PER BOTTLE.'

Advertisement for The Canadian Artistic Society. Text: 'The Canadian Artistic Society. OFFICE:—210 St. Lawrence Street, National Monument Building. Founded for the purpose of developing the taste of Music and encouraging the Artists. Incorporated by Letters Patent on the 24th December, 1894. Capital - - \$50,000. 2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,000.00 are distributed every Wednesday. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$1,000; 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$500; 1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$100. And a number of other Prizes varying from \$1.00 to \$50.00. TICKETS, - 10 Cents. Tickets sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price and 3 cent stamp for mailing.'

Advertisement for 'DOCTORS SAY' medicine. Text: 'Do you cough? Are you troubled with Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, etc.? Read what the DOCTORS SAY and you will know what you should use to cure yourself.'

Testimonials for 'DOCTORS SAY' medicine. Text: 'I certify that I have prescribed the PECTORAL BALSAMIC ELIXIR for affections of the throat and lungs and that I am perfectly satisfied with its use. I recommend it therefore cordially to Physicians for Diseases of the respiratory organs.' Includes testimonials from N. Fafard, M.D., V. J. E. Brouillet, M.D., and L. J. V. Clairoux, M.D.

Advertisement for Carroll Bros. and C. O'Brien. Text: 'CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Rivate Roofers. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a Specialty. Charges Moderate. Telephone 183. ESTABLISHED 1864. C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPEE HANGING. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 645 DeGuerre St., East of St. Mary's Office, 647 MONTREAL.'

Commercial section with various market reports. Text: 'COMMERCIAL. FLOUR AND GRAIN. FLOUR—Spring Patent, \$4.00 to \$4.05. Winter Patent, \$4.10 to \$4.25. Straight Roller, \$3.85 to \$4.00. Manitoba Strong Bakers, best brands, \$3.55 to \$3.80. Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.30 to \$3.50. Straight Rollers, bags \$1.35 to \$1.36. OATMEAL—Rolled and granulated \$3.00 to \$3.10; standard \$3.00 to \$3.10. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and standard at \$1.50 to \$1.60. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls and \$2.00 in bags, and split peas \$3.50. WHEAT—Receipts during the past week were 9,592 bushels against 3,318 bushels for the week previous. The market is firm, but in the absence of spot business prices are nominal. Red winter wheat is very scarce in Ontario, and millers have been obliged to pay as high as 80c to 81c in some instances, which is as high as No. 1 hard Manitoba. BRAN, ETC.—Sales of Ontario bran at \$14.50 to \$15, and Manitoba at \$14 to \$14.50. Middlings \$12 to \$15 as to grade. Mouille \$19 to \$21.00 as to grade. COALS—Market firm at 44c to 45c in store. PEAS—Sales have been made in the Stratford section at 50c to 51c per 60 lbs. for shipment via Portland. Here they are quoted at 50c to 60c. OATS—Although sales have been made of car lots in store at 29c to 29c for No. 2 white, they could not be laid down from the West at under 30c to 31c. BARLEY—It is difficult to sell feed barley in this market, and prices are quoted at 39c to 40c as to quality. Malt barley quiet at 52c to 55c, but little business doing. BECKWHEAT—A fair demand reported at 37c to 38c. RYE—Quiet, and unchanged at 50c to 52c. MAIZE—Market steady at 67c to 75c as to quality and quantity. SEEDS—Timothy seed \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bushel. Red clover quiet at \$5.00 to \$5.25 per bushel. PROVISIONS. PORK, LARD, &c.—Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$14.50 to \$15.00; Canada thin mess, per bbl, \$13.50 to \$14; Hams, per lb., 9c to 10c; Lard, pure, in tubs, per lb., 8c to 8c; Lard, compound, in tubs, per lb., 7c to 7c; Bacon, per lb., 9c to 10c; Shoulders, per lb., 7c to 8c. DRESSED MEATS—Sales of car lots have been made at \$5.20 to \$5.35 per 100 lbs. The sale of cars is reported for this market at \$4.00 each, west of Toronto. DAIRY PRODUCE. BUTTER—We quote: Creamery, 20c to 21c; Eastern Townships, 16c to 18c; Western, 13c to 14c. For single tubs selected 1c to 2c may be added. ROLL BUTTER—Receipts are fair and fully equal to requirements; sales of Western are reported at 14c to 15c in barrels and half barrels, and very fine in baskets at 14c to 14c. CHEESE—Some changing hands at 8c to 8c for summer goods and 9c to 9c for fall goods. Holders, however, are firm at 9c for finest Western. Liver-cables are firm at 18c. FINEST Western, 9c to 9c; finest Eastern, 9c to 9c; Summer goods, 8c to 8c. COUNTRY PRODUCE. EGGS—Sales have transpired during the week at 14c to 15c, and Western fixed at 13c to 14c. New laid fresh eggs to 14c. Guaranteed new laid eggs are quoted all the way from 22c upwards. HONEY—Market quiet, 7c to 8c for white extracted. Dark 6c to 7c as to quality. White comb honey 12c to 14c, and dark at 10c to 12c. GAME.—Partridge 40c to 45c per brace for No. 1 and 20c for second. Hares 10c. The close season for partridges and hares commences Feb. 1st. BEANS—Hand-picked pea beans \$1.00 to \$1.05 for round lots and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for smaller quantities. Common kinds 85c to 90c in a jobbing way. MAPLE PRODUCTS.—Sugar 6c to 7c, and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 4c to 5c per lb. in wood and at 50c to 60c in tins. BALED HAY—Sales of car lots of No. 1 on track here at \$13.50. Sales at country points at \$12.00 for No. 1. TALLOW—Market quiet at 4c to 5c as to quality and size of lot. HOGS.—We quote prices here 7c to 8c for good to choice. Fair 5c, and old 2c to 4c. DRESSED MEATS.—Farmers' dressed beef 3c to 4c for hind quarters and at 2c to 3c for fore quarters. Mutton carcasses 5c to 7c. DRESSED POULTRY.—Sales of turkeys at 7c to 8c, nice chickens 5c to 7c, but poor lots 5c to 6c. Geese 5c to 6c, and ducks 8c. FRUITS. APPLES.—\$2.00 to \$2.75 per bbl; Fancy \$3.50 to \$4.00 per bbl; Famouse, \$2.50 to \$4.00; Dried, 4c to 4c per lb; Evaporated, 6c to 7c per lb. ORANGES.—Jamaica, \$3.50 to \$3.75 per box; Valencia 42c, \$3.50 to \$3.75; do. 714s, \$4.00 to \$4.25; Messina, \$1.75 to \$2.25. LEMONS.—Palermo, \$2.00 to \$2.75 choice; Palermo, \$3.00 to \$3.25 fancy. BANANAS.—\$2.75 to \$3.00 per bunch. GRAPE FRUIT—\$5.00 to \$6.00 per box. PINEAPPLES.—20c to 30c as to size. CRANBERRIES.—Cape Cod, \$8 to \$11 per bbl. DATES.—Old, 3c to 3c per lb. New, 4c to 4c per lb. FIGS.—4c to 10c per lb; fancy, 13c to 17c per lb. PEACHES.—Boston, 6c per lb; French, 5c per lb. COCONUTS.—Fancy, firsts, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per 100. WALNUTS—New Grenoble, 11c to 11c per lb. ALMONDS—11c to 12c per lb. FILBERTS—7c to 7c per lb. PEANUTS—7c to 9c per lb. CHESTNUTS—Italian, 10c per lb; French, 10c per lb. POTATOES.—Jobbing lots, 40c to 45c per bag; on track, 32c to 35c per bag. ONIONS.—Spanish, 25c to 40c per crate; red, \$2.50 per bbl; yellow, \$2 to \$2.25 per bbl. MALAGA GRAPES.—\$5 to \$6.50 per keg.



### JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.

ADVERTISEMENT.

### STOCKTAKING SALE.

Having finished Stocktaking we have gone through all departments, and find we are heavy in many lines, and have therefore decided to clear out all surplus stock at a great loss. The following are only some of the great reductions made.

#### SPECIAL BARGAINS.

Linen Damask Table Cloths, Colored Borders, 50 to clear as follows: \$1.25 for 90c, \$1.10 for 88c, 86c for 58c and 10 per cent. special discount.

500 dozen Pure Linen Damask Table Napkins. Reduced Prices from \$1.00 per dozen and a special discount of 10 per cent. on all lines.

Slightly Soiled Bleached Table Damask, only 100 yards left. Note the reductions. Regular Prices \$1.20, \$1.35, \$1.50. Reduced Prices, 80c, 90c, \$1.00, all fine double damask.

Colored Bordered Tea Cloths, regular prices, 35c, 50c, 75c; reduced prices, 25c, 40c, 60c, and special discount of 10 per cent. off all prices.

100 Fancy Sideboard Covers, all sizes, warranted fast colors; prices from 50c, and special discount of 25 per cent.

A lot of Remnants of Table Linen, in lengths from 1 1/2 to 4 yards. Choice of the lot at 3 1/2 per cent. discount.

Balance of our Colored Lace Curtains, at half price.

Special lot of Chenille Table Covers, to clear. Sizes 4-4, 4-4, 8-8, 8-10. Regular prices 75c, \$1, \$2.50, \$3.50. Reduced prices, 50c, 60c, \$1.00, \$2.00, and a special discount of 10 per cent. off all sizes.

Great Bargains in Cotton Sheetings, in all widths, plain and twilled.

### JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St., CORNER OF METCALFE STREET TELEPHONE No. 3883

### "THE EARTH MOVES."

#### DID THE CATHOLIC CHURCH CONDEMN THE DISCOVERY.

#### HOW LUTHER AND MELANCTON REGARDED COPERNICUS' WORK.

Everyone knows that the earth moves around the sun and the general belief is that the credit for the discovery of the fact is due to the Italian astronomer, Galileo. It is not generally known, however, that he merely improved on a system formulated some years before by Nicolaus Copernicus, a Polish priest.

In a work entitled, "Some Lies and Errors of History," the author, Rev. Reuben Parsons, D. D., says: "The ancient Greeks certainly knew that the earth is round, that it is isolated in space, and that it moves. Aristotle and Ptolemy undertook to refute the last theory. According to Cicero, Nicias asserted the motion of the earth. Philolaus, says Eusebius, thought that the earth moved around the region of fire in an oblique circle. Aristarchus of Samos, says Archimedes, sustained the immobility of the sun, and that the earth turned around it as around a centre. Seneca thinks it well to inquire whether the rest of the universe moves around a stationary earth or whether the earth moves in a stationary universe' (Nat. Questions, vii. 2.) The Irish Ferghil (Vergilius), Bishop of Salzburg, in the eighth century, taught the existence of the antipodes. Dante certainly believed in the antipodes, and in central attraction (Hell, canto 34). Copernicus himself never pretended to be the author of the system which bears his name, although to this humble Polish priest belongs the glory of having precisely formulated that system, and at a time when a knowledge of it had almost vanished from among men. Galileo needs not to be regarded as a prince among astronomers in order to merit the homage of the scientific; his greatest glory is that of a mechanician."

To Copernicus then is due the credit for having first formulated the system of the ancients. Let us see how his work was received.

He was a contemporary of the leaders of the Reformation. Protestant tradition ascribes to the boasted enlightening influence of that movement the credit for the encouragement of these theories. The facts hardly bear out this contention for we read in Luther's Table-Talk: "People give ear to an upstart astrologer who strove to show that the earth revolves, not the heavens or the firmament, the sun and moon. \* \* \* But such is now the state of things. Whoever wishes to appear clever must devise some new system, which of all systems is, of course, the very best. This fool wishes to reverse the entire science of astronomy. But Sacred Scripture tells us that Joshua commanded the sun to stand still and not the earth."

Later Melancthon wrote in a work entitled, "De Initio Doctrinae Physicae": "The eyes are witnesses that the heavens revolve in the space of twenty-four hours. But certain men, either from the love of novelty or to make a display of their ingenuity, have concluded that neither the eighth sphere nor the sun revolves. Now, although these clever dreamers find many ingenious things wherewith to recreate their minds, it is, nevertheless, a want of honesty and decency to assert such absurd notions publicly, and the example is pernicious. It is the part of a good mind to accept the truth as revealed by God and to acquiesce in it."

It is evident that these "apostles of enlightenment" did not favor the ideas of the learned priest. Both reformers condemned the system of Copernicus as opposed to the teachings of the sacred Scriptures. Could their followers object if Catholics had as flatly condemned the discovery?

Some did not condemn either of the astronomers.

The punishment of Galileo has been urged as an argument meant to prove

that the Church is opposed to progress and education. Parsons again shows that his case was one of discipline. His punishment for infringing on the laws of the day was tempered in consideration of his recognized services to science. The sentence was never ratified by the Pope and was actually afterward revoked. He did not incur the censure of the so-called Inquisition by reason of his discovery, but rather in having published opinions reflecting on the Scriptures and confusing revealed truths with physical discoveries, and in teaching in what sense Scriptural passages were to be taken. The method of making the discovery known was objected to and he was warned. Still persisting, he was imprisoned for six months. According to the Tuscan Ambassador, Niccolini, an intense partisan of Galileo, the sentence was merely nominal. There is no mention of torture. On the contrary, he was assigned the apartments of the judge of the tribunal and had a servant and every convenience.

Leaving aside the disputed question involved in the reception of Galileo's work we may contrast the expressions already quoted from the leaders of the Reformation, on the work of Copernicus, with the action taken by the leading Catholics of the period.

A writer in the Historisch-Politische Blatt (Germany) in 1870, quoting from a book published by Dr. Hipler, a great German scholar, says: "Paul III. accepted the dedication of the work of Copernicus. \* \* \* The Catholic Church has always ignored that extravagant notion of inspiration, so justly censured by Lessing, according to which the Bible is to be received as a textbook even of astronomy, geography and other natural sciences. From an entry made in the Codex Græcus, CLII., in the State Library of Munich, it appears as early as 1533 Clement VII. had the learned Wimanstadt to explain the system to him in the gardens of the Vatican, and that he recompensed Wimanstadt for his services with the gift of the Greek work above mentioned. The entry in the book, setting forth these facts, was made by the hand of the recipient of the gift."

To quote again from Parsons: "The heliocentric system was not contrary to the doctrine of the Catholic Church. She never has proposed and she cannot propose to her children any system of merely physical science as a matter of faith. \* \* \* Most churchmen of the early seventeenth century, quite naturally followed the generally received scientific theories of their day, rejected the idea of a motion of the earth around the sun; but the Church did not force them to such rejection. Had such been the mind of the Church Copernicus and his many followers would not have been regarded as good Catholics; and Copernicus himself would not have dedicated his Revolutions of the Heavenly Orbs to Pope Paul III., saying, 'If men who are ignorant in mathematics pretend to condemn my book because of certain passages of Scripture which they distort to suit themselves I despise their vain attacks.' Calceagnini, who died in 1540, would not have publicly taught at Ferrara that the heavens stand but the earth moves."—The Monitor.

#### MCCARTHY'S SUCCESSOR.

MR. BALLARD SMITH THINKS MR. SEXTON THE MOST LIKELY MAN.

Mr. Ballard Smith cables from London to the World with respect to the resignation of Justin McCarthy as leader of the Irish Federations:—"Only a few days ago Mr. McCarthy assured the World correspondent that he had firmly made up his mind to retire, but, as the communication was confidential, the fact could not be cabled then. Mr. McCarthy then said:—"It is impossible for me any longer to perform the duties of leader and pay an equal attention to my literary work, by which I have to live. As chairman I have to be constantly in attendance at the House of Commons, as matters are always arising which demand my presence, and I was precluded from carrying out my sustained literary work. I am not as young as I was once, and I have had more than one warning during the past two years, that I must not overtax my energies. Since I have been the leader, I have been practically unable to feel assured of getting any of my work done within the time allowed for it, and there are two or three matters which I feel I must finish, and which, if they are to be finished at all, must be set about without further delay."

"I do not intend to resign my seat in Parliament, and I shall endeavor to give the closest possible attention to my duties. But that will not tax my strength, nor encroach on my time to anything like the same degree as being the responsible head of the party."

"The reasons I have given you are the only ones through which I am compelled to resign, and I can assure you, it is a step to which I have made up my mind with great regret and reluctance, and, under what I regard, as the compulsion of circumstances."

On the question of his successor, Mr. McCarthy was naturally inclined to be reticent, as he felt it was a matter for the party alone to decide. But he did not conceal his hope, that Mr. Sexton may be induced to take his place, being, in his words, "the ablest parliamentarian in the party, and, indeed, in the House of Commons."

From other sources I learn that it is by no means certain that Mr. Sexton will accept the place, as he still thinks the disesteemed element of the party is sufficiently strong to nullify any work he might be able to do for it, besides rendering the office of chairman one of constant annoyance and entire thanklessness. Should, however, the Healyites sink personal animosities and join with the majority in asking Mr. Sexton to take the place, he probably would assent. His life is bound up with the movement; he has earned a unique position for himself in the House of Commons, and he is acknowledged to be the highest expert in that Chamber on both the land and the educational questions, both of which may be prominently to the fore in the ensuing session. Should Sexton definitely refuse to be the leader, there is little doubt that the choice of the majority will fall on Mr. Dillon. His election would probably more than ever antagonize the Healyites, though it is thought now that it would not cause

### "Strike the Iron While It's Hot!"

## Piano or Organ Bargain

DON'T FAIL TO ATTEND OUR GREAT REMOVAL SALE

## Special Snaps

.. THIS WEEK ..

## C. W. LINDSAY,

2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street.

Sole Depot Decker Bros., New York, Pianos; Heintzman & Co. Pianos, Toronto; Morris Pianos, Listowel, Ont.

Ladies, inspect our Stock Prices from \$25 to \$800. Terms easy. Discounts to cash customers.

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the actual accession of Healy and his followers. Mr. Dillon, though not altogether of Mr. Sexton's parliamentary calibre and experience, is a man of determined character, a hard worker, thoroughly devoted to the cause and very popular in Ireland. As a matter of fact, the Irish cause in Parliament or in the sympathy, or even the interest of the English Liberal party, is shelved and hopeless until the internal difficulties among its politicians are settled. The present feeling of Ireland's friends in England, Scotland and Wales, I daresay, from Mr. Gladstone down, is one of profound disgust over the silly and suicidal quarrels of the Irish politicians. This immolation of true and tried Justin McCarthy should be sufficient warning.

#### ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

The report for the St. Bridget's Night Refuge shows, that during the week ended Sunday last, there were admitted 609 persons—526 males and 83 females—of whom 318 were Irish, 182 French-Canadians, 74 English, 35 Scotch and other nationalities. The religions were: Catholics, 519; Protestants, 90. The total rations served number 609.

#### COMMERCIAL.

##### FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Market quiet. Cod and haddock 3c to 4c per lb. British Columbia salmon new to arrive \$12 to \$13; old \$10.00 to \$11.00; halibut 10c to 11c. SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4.00 to \$4.10; No. 2 \$2.90 to \$3.00; and large \$5.00 to \$5.25. Cape Breton herring \$3.50 and shore \$2.75 to \$3.00. Salmon \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbis, and \$12.00 to \$13.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$12.00 to \$13.00 for new. Sea trout \$5.00 to \$6.00.

SMOKED FISH.—Market quiet. Haddock 6 1/2 to 7c; bloaters 7 1/2 to 8 1/2 c per box; smoked herrings 9c to 10c per box. CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25, and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case. OILS.—Seal oil 40c to 41c net cash, and regular terms 42 1/2 to 43c. Newfoundland cod oil 35c to 36c. Cod liver oil \$1.10 to \$1.30 for ordinary and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for Norway.

#### LATEST MARKET REPORTS

##### WHEAT DECLINES.

CHICAGO, February 4.—In Chicago this afternoon wheat weakened appreciably, the result of lower cables and heavy selling. May closed at 66 1/2c.

##### CHICAGO HOG MARKET.

UNION STOCK YARDS, February 4.—The quotations to-day were: Light mixed, \$4 to \$4.30; mixed packing, \$4 to \$4.30; heavy shipping, \$4 to \$4.30; rough grades, \$4 to \$4.05. Receipts of cattle were 2500. Market quiet, but steady.

##### THE BUTTER MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—There was a bad break in the butter market yesterday. During the early hours of the morning there was an effort to make 19c; the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin says, but most of the jobbers refused to operate above 18c, and the concession was finally made. There was no demand for June creamery and values of State dairy butter were very uncertain.

##### MONTREAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 20 calves and 250 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir yesterday. The butchers were present in very large numbers, and trade was fair, with a decidedly upward tendency in prices. There were no really choice cattle on the market, and the best animals sold at about 3 1/2c per lb., with pretty good stock from 3c to nearly 3 1/2c do; common dry cows and rough steers sold at from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c, and the leaner heifers at from 1 1/2c to 2 1/2c per lb. The calves were a rather poor lot, and prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$7. Old sheep sold at from 2 1/2c to 3 1/2c per lb., and lambs at from 3 1/2c to 4c per lb. Fat hogs are in good supply, and two lots were sold this morning at \$4.05 to \$4.10 per 100 lbs.

##### TORONTO PRODUCE MARKET.

Toronto, Feb. 4.—Market firm. Wheat—Local market strong; No. 1 fall on track Toronto quoted on call at 87c, and No. 2 fall at 83c; No. 2 fall outside held at 82c; millers bidding 80c for red or

white, f.o.b. west, and 83c delivered at the mills. On call, one car of No. 1 hard to arrive North Bay sold at 82c and one car No. 1 hard, spot, at 79 1/2c; one car of No. 1 hard, spot, Midland, sold at 76c; No. 2 hard, 10,000 bushels offered spot, Midland, at 72 1/2c, and 70c was bid; No. 1 northern on track, Whitby, offered at 75c. Flour—Very strong millers asking \$3.65 for straight rollers, middle freights west, and \$3.75 to \$4 for patents. Offerings light and at any concession there would be numerous buyers. Mill feed firmer; bran sold middle freights west at \$11.75 to go east, and shorts quoted at \$13 to \$14. Peas rather firmer, car lots of No. 2 north and west freights held at 52c, and 51c was bid for domestic use. Exporters are anxious to buy owing to scarcity of freights. Oats firmer; 4 cars of white, high freights west, sold at 24c. On call, offered at 24c outside, with 23c bid. Barley about steady, with offerings rather freer. Fancy samples quoted at 47c to 48c outside. No. 1 at 45c, No. 2 at 35c to 40c, and feed at 31c to 32c. Rye—A bid of 46c for car lots outside made on call; lots east quoted at 50c. Dealers say that they are paying the farmers 7c to 8c east. Buckwheat steady; cars outside quoted at 33c. Corn, mixed, on call, offered at 32c, with 31 1/2c bid.

AN APPROPRIATE KEENEAKE—"I presume you carry a memento of some sort in that pocket of yours?" "Precisely. It is a lock of my husband's hair." "But your husband is still alive." "Yes, sir; but his hair is all gone."

"Has Jorkin's wife brains or money?" "Neither. She has no brains or she would not have married him, and he has all her money."

Easily Satisfied.—Tramp at dentist's door: 'I'd like my teeth filled. Dentist: 'What with—gold or silver? Tramp eagerly: 'Oh, just plain bread will do.

Montreal, Feb. 1, 1896.

Please notice that I have completed extensive alterations in

#### GLENORA BUILDINGS,

1884 Notre Dame Street

for the extension of my Curtain and Drapery Department, and for the carrying on of a First-Class Furniture and Furnishing Business in connection with my largely developed Carpet and Rug Trade.

The whole of the six spacious floors in Glenora Buildings will be devoted to the sale of

### Carpets, Curtains, Furniture, Beds, Bedding, Etc.

Parties furnishing may place their orders and be furnished throughout in a First Class and satisfactory manner by

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street.

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Gold Stamping.

Society Badges made up on short notice. Get clear! Hat Tips of all kinds. 210 St. James Street, Room 5.

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PRACTICAL

Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter, 268 St. URBAIN STREET.

All jobs promptly attended to at a low price.

## COLONIAL HOUSE.

PHILLIPS SQUARE.

### GREAT

## Annual Discount Sale.

For the convenience of customers who have not been able to complete their purchases, owing to the rush in certain departments during the last few weeks, we have decided to continue our great DISCOUNT SALE until SATURDAY, 8th FEBRUARY inclusive. All the discounts we have been allowing since 1st January will hold good till that date, and as a special inducement to make the last week the most successful one of the sale we will have

### A Whole Week at Half Price In the following Lines.

Beginning To-Morrow and continuing till Saturday, 8th Feb, at 6 p.m., everything in this List at Half Price.

### BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS.

SOME LINES.

Boys' Black Lace Boots. Boys' Tan Lace Boots. Ladies' Tan Lace Shoes. Ladies' Felt Slippers. Misses' Button Boots. Ladies' Satin Slippers. Ladies' Colored Kid Slippers. Ladies' Bronze Slippers. Ladies' Tan Button Boots. All at 50 per cent. discount.

### COLORED DRESS GOODS.

1 Line Scotch Tweed, \$1.25. A few pieces Scotch Plaids, 50c, and all Remnants. At 50 per cent. discount.

### SILKS.

Remnants, Silks and Velvets, at 50 per cent.

### MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

A few Cambric Shirts. A large assortment Puffed Ties, at 40c and 75c. A few Odd Lines Men's Underwear, small size. All at 80 per cent. discount.

### MILLINERY DEPT.

Ladies' Cardigan Jackets. Ladies' China Silk Blouses. Ladies' and Men's Umbrellas. Ostrich Tips and Hats. French and English Flowers. Ladies' Felt Hats. Misses' Usters. All at 50 per cent. discount.

### MANTLE DEPT.

Ladies' Cloth Jackets. Ladies' Cloth Capes. Ladies' Usters, with Cape. Ladies' Golf Capes. Misses' Usters. Ladies' Fur Lined Cloaks. Children's Mantles. Ladies' Silk Lined Cloaks. One special line of Ladies' and Misses' Spring Cloth Jackets, in all leading Shades. All at 50 per cent. discount.

### FURNITURE.

30 Chairs and Rockers, in Oak, Mahogany and Maple. 10 Desks, in Oak decorated, Enamelled and Mahogany. Tabourettes, in Mahogany, white and Gold, and Oak. Fine Onyx and Brass Parlor Cabinets, and a good assortment Bamboo Cabinets, Fancy Ruffa Goods, etc. All at 50 per cent.

### TWEEDS, FOR MEN'S WEAR.

3000 yards Scotch Tweeds, for Men's Suitings and Trouserings. At 50 per cent. discount.

### CHINA & GLASSWARE

The balance of our stock of Breakfast Sets, Tea Sets, White China for decorating. Doulton's Lambeth Art Pottery. Incomplete Chamber Sets. Useful and Ornamental China, Glassware, etc. All at 50 per cent. discount.

### BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

A lot of Youths' Suits, 50 per cent. A lot of Reefer Jackets, 50 per cent.

### TOYS & DOLLS.

Rubber Balls. Building Blocks, in wood and stone. Dolls' Carriages. Soiled Dolls. Sets Soldiers. Animals. Horses and Waggon. Banks.

### HOUSE DECORATING DEPT.

Special Line Table Covers. Remnants Fringes. Shade Laces. Special line Drapery Silks and Furniture Coverings. All Remnants Drapery Silk and Furniture Coverings. All at 50 per cent. discount.

### SMALLWARES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS

CENTRE TABLE.

Remnants Fringes. All at 50 per cent. discount.

### MISSES' HOSIERY.

Black Scotch Cashmere Hose, at 50 per cent. discount.

### EVERYTHING ON THIS LIST AT HALF PRICE AND FIVE P.C. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

## HENRY MORGAN & CO.,

MONTREAL.