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Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:



The imperative duty of the Premier is to explain and not to conceal the nature and the true meaning of the settlement, its scope and consequences.

The reader must recollect, that the honorable gentleman, unsolicited by the minority and the Hierarchy of the Dom inion, assumed the roll of champion or vindicator of the acknowledged, though sacrificed educational rights of his com-

tending a school I will permit you to have a Catholic teacher."

I shall now proceed, as indicated in my last letter, to consider the religion clauses.

Bear in mind that by the "settlement" Catholic separate schools have disappeared from the statutes of Manitoba. and are now substituted by Godless, neu

teaching day, but, if restricted by "reso lution' or "petition," then religious teaching would be permitted only on two days of the week.

Since there are five teaching days in the week clause 4, if unlimited by 1 and 2, would give for religious instruction. to Protestants and Catholics combined, 20 days in the month; and, if restricted to two days in the week, 8 days in the

will perceive that the mention of the priest's deputy in the Act is for the pur pose of effect.

The Catholic teacher is an important factor, and the value of the religion clauses depends on his presence. When he disappears from the school section, so also does religious instruction. But since clause 5 does not give Catholics more teachers than they had without

Brabant, W. Kennedy, F. Brown, W. O'Flatier v. F. Heaiv.

CLASSES OF PARISHRONERS

ornanient to the church and whose

LOUND IN EVERY FISTERS TO BE A TIVE AND LETHARGE TYPES.

Parishioners may be divited into two classes. One class is composed of the

ority two Universities richly endowed out of public funds-for the mass no en-dowments at all. This is the situation in Ireland, which Mr. Blake properly denounces as " cutrageous." The remedy he insists upon is the simple and obviously just one of equality. ' You ask," says he, "for nothing more than equal-

ity, and equality you certainly eight to-

have,

patriots in the Province of Manitoba.

Still, what is the fact? The Honorable Premier accepted the "settlement," notwithstanding its preamble indicates it to be a final one, without presenting it to the minority for consideration, or the Episcopacy for examination or approval, and permitted it to be submitted to and receive the endorsation of the electors of the constituency (Brandon) of Dalton McCarthy-the fiercest foe of Catholic educational rights.

Is this not an extraordinary situation ? It is, I think, unparalleled in the history of our times.

Few persons in foreign countries can comprehend the situation as it actually EXÌRts.

In this country sincere Catholics are so humiliated, amazed and perplexed by the multitudinous and manifold procedures of the Honorable Premier that they are breathlessly awaiting rather than predicting future developments.

The writer's opinion is that the Premier has made out of the sacred rights of the minority a political foot-ball for his own furposes, and, after exploiting it, unconcernedly leaves it to the mercy of the winds.

If I am mistaken in my judgment, and I hope I am, I will humbly apologize and make ample amends. His present attitude, at all events. challenges the electorate, who may at times, but not at all times, be deceived to pronounce, in a constitutional manner, a righteous judgment upon his extraordinary and incomprehensible procedure.

The Honorable Premier, as is well known, took the question ont of the hands of Sir Charles Tupper, under the pretext of giving the minority of Manitoha a better settlement of their griev PDce.

Now, by his lack of diplomacy, using the mildest word at my command, the rights of the minority are in a most perilous position, and by the present settlement" entirely sacrificed.

The hon. gentleman appears to be working for the minority and is yet found laboring in behalf of the majority. Surely this is confusion.

The Premeir, by his blundering diplomacy, has finally brought the educational question into discredit and ridicule-a question which has occupied the minds of parliamentary legislators more than any other question since Confederation.

1896, by pusillanimity.

But the Honorable Premier, as far as Catholic interests are concerned, blunwhich does not contain the essential features of Separate schools.

tral or secular schools. I shall even, at the haz and of lengthening this letter bevond the bounds I contemplated, reproduce all the religion clauses, that the reader may have every facility of judg-

ing their value for himself. Clause 2-Religious teaching to be conducted as hereinafter provided: (1) If authorized by a resolution passed by a majority of the school trustees, or (2)If a petition be presented to the Board of school trustees asking for religious teaching and signed by the parents or guardians of at least ten children attend- | it gives Catholics just what clause 4 did ing the school in the case of a rural dis- through sub sections 1 and 2-no more trict, or by the parents or guardians of

at least twenty-five children attending the school in a city, town or village. Clause 3-Such religious teaching to

tak place between the hours of 3 30 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon and to be conducted by any Christian clergyman whose charge includes any portion of the school district, or by any person duly authorized by such clergyman, or by a teacher when so authorized.

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

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

month. Clause 9-Where the schoolroom accommodation at the disposal of the Trustees permits, instead of alloting different days of the week to the different denominations for the purpose of re-The Conservatives, in July, 1895, blundered by recrastination, and again, during the first part of the session of 1800 teaching arrives and placed in separate rooma.

I notice lengthy discussions in the Province of Quebec as to whether one dered during the whole period. And finally he bundered in accepting from the hands of Mr. Greenway a settlement trifling with time, for in Catholic minority schools in Manitoba, of the same number as found in my parish, I could | mier the number of half hours I am per-

month. A clear apprehension of the insidious" clause 4, is required to understand clause 6.

I will designate clause 6 as the "decentive" clause. It defines the number of days belonging to Catholics and non-Catholics for imparting religious instruction in mixed schools. The concluding lines of clause 6 are apt to convey the idea that Catholics invariably have 10 days, that is, one-half of the teaching days in a month. As a matter of fact, and no less. Thus, if clause 4 restricts the religious teaching days to two a week for Catholics and Protestants combined, clause 6 will permit 8 days a month, or 4 days for Catholics.

That this is the correct construction of clause 6 will be readily seen from its introductory wording: "In pursuance the for going provisions"; and, further on, "whereby the time allotted for religious teaching"; and again, "shall be carrid on during the prescrib ed period." Moreover, this construction is borne out by the fact that otherwise the Government would be by its own act introducing religion in schools--an intention altogether foreign to the general tenor of the "settlement."

Here again the Protestants acquire a new statutory right and Catholics lose their acquired rights.

Clause 9, which is for schools having more than one room, will not, except on certain suppositions, grant a greater number of days. This clause, in turn, creates a new statutory right for Protestants and forfeits the acquired rights of Catholics.

It is perplexing to notice that the Hon. Premier, by the religion-clauses, giv non Catholics new statutory rights to which they are not entitled by the Public School Act of Manitoba, and at the same time ignores and abrogates the rights of their persecuted brethren-rights which they formerly enjoyed and rights which he promised to restore.

But the perplexity vanishes, in Mr. Greenway's case, when one assumes that his object in the settlement is not to give privileges to Catholics -for it was easily to be foreseen that the Catholics of Manitoba would never accept such a settlement-but non-Catholics the right of teaching religion in schools which had been recognized even by the Privy Council as non-sectarian. Perhaps, after all, the Protestant's ready answer to the enquiry of his Catholic friend is as truthful as witty.

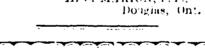
Let Protestants know that no bigotry tinges the writer's pen. I refer to the St. Blase, one of the early bishops and anomalous position of the Hon. Premier | martyrs of the Church, the ceremony of ment."

I shall presently inform the Hcn. Pre-This barren settlement brings upon as a priest impart religious instruction mitted by his "settlement" to enter the mothers who sought for themselves and ing to him which is known to exist, as the Premier the opprobrium of Catho- in each school during only six half hours schools of my parish as 'a priest" for their little ones the protection of the he died in extreme poverty.

the settlement, the religion clauses lose taithful people who are a celp and an whatever little value they might have possessed. Moreover by the settlement Catholic school sections having but one Protestant pupil may claim the services of a Catholic teacher for only half the teaching hours.

In my next letter I may show the difference that exists between the Smith-Dickey-Desjardin propositions and the so called Act of Settlement. The comparison of one with the other will be the comparison of a lordly oak with a withered briar bush.

H. S. MARION, P. P.,



Religious News Items.

The Capuchin Order has sustained a great loss by the death of the Very Rev. Father Louis, first definitor of the Eng lish Franciscan Capuchin province and ex-provincial. The deceased was born in Italy in 1836.

The perpetual adoration of the Blessed Sacrament has been inaugurated in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York. The Blessed Sacrament is exposed all day, and adorers replace each other continually from 9 o'clock in the morning till 9 o'clock at night.

The Liverpool Catholic Times says, rumour is abroad that the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda is considering the idea of raising one of the north of England dioceses to the rank of an Archbishopric. This project is motived by the growth of the Church within recent years in England.

The Papal bull announcing the appointment of the Rev. Father Quigley as Bishop of Buffalo, has been received and was read in the churches of the diocese. The consecration will be held Feb. 24. Archbishop Corrigan will be the cele brant, assisted by two Bishops of the Archbishopric. The ceremony will take place in St. Joseph's Cathedral at Buffalo.

Cardinal Gibbons started on a ten days' trip through the South on Sunday night, January 31st. His objective point is New Orleans, where he will be the guest of his brother, Mr. John T. Gibbons. The Cardinal's trip is for rest and recreation. He has as his guests in a private car the Rev. W. A. Fletcher, Rev. John A. Cunningham and Mr. Frank Murphy.

On the third of February, the feast of attendance was large throughout the

praise is in the hearts and on the A, and all who know them. Troy are a precision consort to the past or an 1 toe mainstay. of the parish. They are always in their places during divine services dales. hindered by some meressity, ready over with aid and sympothy and appreciative ness, and invariably to be depended apon to support every noble ... alertaking. In them we have the valuable paristioners. The other class consists of those who, though their names are on the roll of communicants, are of no real account to their parish. Indeed, the parish is scarcely theirs except in a most remote sense. Nothing pertaining to the church arouses their interest. At the best they are spectators and not very inspiring ones either. They do not know what is going on and they do not care and nobody expects them to do anything. ' They are the tares among the wheat.' Not everyone who says: "Lord, Lord, shall enter the kingdom of heaven, but those who do the will of My Father in heaven."-Augelue.

CANONIZATION OF FATHER OLIER,

FOUNDER OF ST. SULFICE.

In our next issue we will endeavor to give a translation of the petition to our Holy Father Leo XIII., drawn up by several French Canadian gentlemen of Montreal, earnestly requesting the Holy Father for the speedy advancement of the process of canonization, already introduced at Rome, of the saintly founder of the Society of St. Sulpice.

This petition is numerously signed by our fellow Catholics speaking the French language, and it is only proper that our English speaking people should have an opportunity of joining with them in so laudable a purpose. The story of Father Olier's life and work is familiar to many citizens in Montreal, but as there are few works in English which speak of him, our people are at a disadvantage in this matter.

The translation above referred to gives a fair summary of the reasons on which the petition is based. Those who desire to add their signatures will find the lists awaiting them for a reasonable period in St. Patrick's Presbytery.

SCHUBERT HONORED.

VIENNA CELEBRATED THE CENTENNIAL OF HIS BIRTH.

A Schubert celebration was held in Vienna on January 31, the hundredth to show Catholics the degradation to the blessing of throats took place in sev-which they are subjected by the "settle- eral of our churches. In St. Ann's the There were concerts of Schubert music and an exhibition of his manuscripts day, and the Redemptorist Fathers gave and letters and of the battered plano the special bles ing of St. Blase to many which he used, the only article belong-

THE CAUSE OF AMNESTY

To trish Political Prisoners Before the British Parliament.

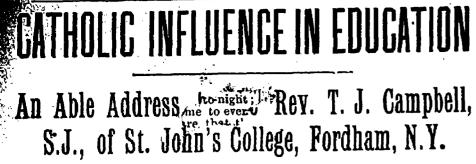
The question of annesty to the Irish political prisoners was introduced in the British Parliament recently by Mr. P. O'Brien, who moved his amnesty resolution. Various Irish members took part in the succeeding debate Sir Matthew White Ridley, in the course of his reply, said he could not give any assurance rcgarding the cases of the treason-felony prisoners now in Portland which would be sat sfactory to the Irish members. He repudiated the suggestion that Irish members were treated differently fromthose of any other nationality. Mr. Davitt could not concur with this repudiation, and declared that he had a more intimate knowledge of the kind of treatment in penal servitude than the Horne Secretary had. Finally, 132 members voted for Amnesty and 204 against. The announcement of the figures showing decided signs of reaction in favor of mercy was welcomed by loud chee: from below the gangway. A more signal victory, however, was that gained on Monday when the amendment blaming the Home Office for the release of Daly, Gallagher and the others was rejected without a division. Sir Henry Howorth, who was responsible for the amendment, must be acknowledged to be brave if not discreet. He gave Irish members a magnificer t opportunity, of which they availed themselves to the full. Mr Davitt (specially speaking out of the bitterness of his own experience, delivered himself of so forcible an appeal for mercy thathe won the applause of every section of the House. There can be little doubt. that his speech will have an enduring effect among all who heard it. Mr. Healy too, made a telling speech, pouring out a flood of biting sarcasm on the luckless gentleman who, almost alone, had ventured on that dangerous ground. At the close Sir Henry begged to be allowed to withdraw his amendment, but permission was refused, and on the putting of the question the "ayes" were so lew, and the "note" so many and so vigorous, that the motion was rejected without a. division

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH RELIEF.

St. Bridget's Night Refuge, St. Pat-St. Bridget's Night Reluge, St. Lat-rick's parish, reports for the week end-ing Sunday, February 7, relief given as: follows:-Males, 418; females, 53; total, 284. French Canadians, 152; English, 53 284. French Canadians, 152; English, 53 69; Scotch and other nationalities, 29:53

Catholics, 456; Protestants, 78.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.



Culture in American Colleges and its Effects Dwelt Upon.

The Whole Country Drifting Toward Applied Science.

At the annual Rounion of the St. John's College Alumni Banquet, held in the last week of January, at the College, Fordham, N.Y., Rev. T. J. Campbell, S J., delivered the following able and elo quent address on the many aspects of higher education.

I confess to a feeling of dejection when I read or hear of the countless millions which are being lavished on non-Catholic educational institutions, and compare them with our own scanty resources. I cannot help thinking that from their financial and presumably educational heights they look down with unconcern, if not contempt, upon our scholastic littleness, and are following, consciously or not, the advice of Tyndal, in "differ-entiating themselves from the foolish, fanatical and sacerdotal portion of the human race whose intellects are reduced to atrophy as regards scientific truth. and whose brain in relation to science is virtually the undeveloped brain of a is not only child." Do you wonder, then, that with passed away. this educational Eldorado before me, which I cannot reach with the assurance from Tyndal, who never errs, that my brain is strophied and undeveloped. and with the knowledge that enlightened Roman Catholics with social aspirations are differentiating themselves from me behind the walls of non-Catholic colleges.

that I yield to gloom and depression? But it is only for a moment. I recall an answer made to me by a high-spirit-ed and noble young Spaniard, to whom 1 was suggesting motives of submission in a family be approximately be a submission in a family be reavement. Drawing himselt up proudly, and looking me straight in the face, with just a gleam of indigna-tion in his eye, he said : 'Father, I am a Catholio !' So, looking straight at this gloomy aspect of things educational. I say to myself: "I am a Catholic," and can get and can give a better educa upon my country's fortunes than they with all their wealth and prestige and power. I prescind altogether from the question of moral influence. Our su per ority there goes without saying. But I maintain that in the fight for intellectu al supremacy we can and must prevail and I read my title to that claim clear and unclouded on the pages of history.

The Trend of So-called Modern great trial of strength? There came another test. It was when civilization was trampled under foot by the bar harians of the north. The Catholic educator addressed himself to his task again, cator addressed nimerit to nis task again, as poorly equipped as before, with no material at all on the side of his savage pupil to work upon. And what was the result? The result was simply the civil-ization of to day. For who framed the laws of all the nations of modern times? laws of all the nations of modern times? Who taught the arts of peace and miti-gated the horrors of war? Who shaped their manners? Who formed and fash-ioned and enriched their language? Who created and developed their liter ature? The Catholic educators. Who created the architecture of the mod-ern world? Who inspired art, illumined its pietry, gave elevation to its oratory.

its pietry, gave elevation to its oratory, guided its statesmanship and bound its guided its statesmanship and bound its people together in international amity and peace? Who but the Catholic teachers who met these wild men of the north and transformed them into what they are to-day. Let us never forget that whatever is noble, beautiful, splen-did and stransformed in minimized in a stranger did and strong in modern civilization is due solely to its Catholic education. The Catholic teacher found Europe a desert, and made it the sun and centre of civilization, the most beneficent por tion and the most powerful influence in the world to day. Without him it would have remained what Asia a d Africa are at present, regions over which hangs a curse, because there is no Christianity, and consequently no Christian or Cath-

olic education. Admitting the past, say our opponents, it does not change the fact that for the future you do not count. Your influence in the educational and intellectual world is not only waning, but has already

THE WHOLE COUNTRY DRIFTING TOWARD "APPLIED SCIENCE."

Let us examine this assumption, whose arrogance we need not qualify. The situation is this: The educational trend of the present day is almost entirely in the direction of the natural sciences. The world, dazzled and perhaps dazed by the splendid discoveries of science, will have nothing else. Columbia's catalogue announces that she is to devote herself mainly to the applied sciences. In Harvard, the old home of polite letters, a scrap of the natural sciences is enough for a degree. The other colleges are in line. Vast sums of money are being expended in technical laboratories, parties of exploration are being organized, and schools of excavation established in various countries, and the arguments of tion and exercise a greater induence the pick and shovel are, to use the language of one of them, replacing the methods of the past. Chemistry, physics, biology, geology, botany, paleontology, are the order of the day. No literature, no history. no philosophy, but only science. The whole country is not only direction of the day in the direction of the direction driting but rushing in that direction. o presence of this movement am not discouraged or dismayed, but distressed. I am in the presence of a work of devestation; for it not checked by the conservative elements in education, it means the ruin not only of all known. It was the golden age of Au universities themselves and the mental deterioration of the race that is to be subjected to this discipline. It was had enough to have cut out of university life the boundless intellectual wealth contained in revealed truth along with the illumination that radiated from it through the splendid minds of the first centuries of the Christian era; it was sad enough to have expelled with scorn and contempt the philesophy of ancient and modern times; but to have abandoned history, literature and the arts in general, as Strauss, Renan and others ordain, and to reduce the univer sity to the level of a workshop-for that studies. In point of lact, the real is all that applied science means - is to princes in the domain of science, men have already effected its destruction. Even the workshop will disappear when he funds of its patrons are withdrawn. Time was when the university guided the thought of the nation. But who aggregation of mechanics or laborers. was have not a second thought beyond 1. is a movement which began in apostacy, in the sixteenth century, degenerated into atheism in the seventeenth, means annihilation-annihilation not CATHOLIC INFLUENCE STILL PERMEATING only of the institutions of learning, but of the intellect itself. Darwin's lament that his life of classification and numer-And their competitors? What of ation had robbed him of all sense of the ately loved." Let that pass. For it is not only the tender and sweet emotions which are shriveled and destroyed, but the intellect it elf is left undeveloped, atrophied, and in danger of destruction.

special investigations with the general science of which these specialties are a part, and their childish inability to ex-plain the result of their labors." On the other hand I have been asked: the other hand I have been asked: "How do you account for the readiness and ease with which your young men address them-selves to the abstruse subjects of ethics and metaphysics ?" "Because they are Catholics," I replied. They are on fa-miliar ground, and their intellects are not dwarfed and undeveloped, but strengthened and eularged. They are not mere machines with no other occu pation than that of the laborer digging in the earth, or of the savage marking in the earth, or of the savage marking the track of animals, but immortal spirits that will not be satisfied with the visible world, but will soar above it in their search for the truth and not

their search for the truth, and not rest till they find it in its source." Admire as we may these splendid achievements of science, we miss their in-port and purpose if we are dazed or unsettled by them, or if we fancy that they are necessarily guarantees of intel-lectual greatness. Some of the most astoniching discoveries have resulted in little else than the production of scientiic toys, few if any have advanced us one step in explaining the real nature of the agencies at work. Progress has been along the line of perfection of mechan-ism rather than of intimate knowledge of nature itself of nature itself.

We must bear in mind that these conuests over the material universe are desirable in so far as they furnish materisl to ennoble or intensify the æsthetic or intellectual faculties of our nature. If the contrary ensues, viz., if our apprecistion of the beautiful in art and letters perishes, if our intellectual and reasoning powers are impaired, we are like those who, coming suddenly into unexpected wealth, employ it to plunge into a life of glittering dissipation. The whole man is soon a wreck. As to su-periority, there can be no doubt that the one whose intellectual faculties are perfectly trained will easily prevail over the exclusively scientific automaton who is notoriously, egregiously and profess-edly unintellectual, and who is dull to the beauty, not only of the invisible creation, but even to that which comes in the domain of sense. The prestige which science enjoys at the present time is only that which available and is only that which everything new and startling obtains, especially when it ap-peals to the lower or animal part of man. In the contest that is being waged for educational supremacy there can be no doubt of the issue. Between a mind and a machine, or between a mind and no mind, there can be only one result.

Do you propose, then, to eliminate scientific studies from your curriculum? I make answer that I belong to a body of men, who, Von Humboldt says, always associate scientific research with the spread of the Gospel. The Scientific American of this week tells with enthustasm of the explorations of one of them up n ar the Arctic Ocean, travelling over 2,000 miles on the ice and snow alone with an Indian boy (and this was only one of many such journeys) in re-gions where no human being had ever penetrated, gathering scientific data while preaching salvation. They are men whose unthought of and unconsidered letters, written in Indian wigwams or in bark cances, or in the depths of the forests, are being solicitously gathered graphical and ethnological material for the history of our country; men who IN RELATION TO THEIR NEWSare at the present moment ment meteorologists at the great danger points of the world, the Spanish main, the China Sea and the Philippine Isles; men who, primarily theologians and philosophers and preachers, have in-scribed at least some honored names in the history of scientific research.

forever loom." Over that rim and into that universe a Catholic boy can, inde-pendently of revealed truth (for we are making no account of that here), by the inherent and cultivated power of his in-tellect, lead you, O learned professor, and tell you many secrets which your limited vision, darkened by contemplatin; the earth alone, can never perceive. CATHOLICS AHEAD OF ALL BY THE LENGTH

OF ETERNAL PRINCIPLES.

What a Catholic Centrist of the Ger-What a Catholic Centrist of the Ger-man Parliament said to a Bismarckian member may be applied to us: "You are ahead of us by the length of Von Malinckrodt." "Von Malinckrodt!" re-torted the Catholic "we are ahead of you by the length of eternal principles." you by the length of everyal principles." So in the matter of education we are ahead of al the rest, first, by the infinite light of revela-tion, which, while displaying be-fore our vision the vast universe of truth which unaided reason can never achieve, throws light on those truths which rea-son is able to reach. We are ahead of them by the light which the great geniuses have shed upon the most vital questions that concern the human race. We are ahead of them by the heritage bequeathed to us by the greatest poets, philosophers, jurists, legislators and statesmen of the modern world-for the greatest of them were Catholics. What greatest of them wire Catholics. What then is to prevent us from being in our own country the leaders in all the learned professions, the orators, philosophers, jurists, statesmen and men of science who are to guide and shape and direct the thought of our times and country? History must repeat itself, and whether we consider the present condi-tion of culture as the acme of curilize.

tion of culture as the acme of civilization, or the inroad of intellectual vandalism, Catholics can and must conquer now, as they have done before. Our antagonists have not only actually abandoned the studies in which at all times it has shown its greatest powers, but have in their gross materialism actually cast aside intellect itself, in proclaiming that their mind is a machine, and glory-ing in their dishonor. It is no longer a trial of intellects, but of intellect against the pick and shovel. History has shown us that they can be beaten when the contest is mind to mind; how much more so in these changed conditions.

In this battlefield of science which they have chosen it is m 1 against matter, it is light against darkness; matter will yield to mind, and darkness will yield to light. Just as it is the Catholic intellect alone that can show the way through the gloom and perplexity of the great questions of the day, and alone build solid the foundations of the state, so it is the Catholic intellect alone which can and will gather together all the researches that these diggers in the earth are making, will find their relations, co ordinate them and tell their meaning to the world. The laborers can fetch material, but the master mind will build the pyramid, and inscribe his own glory upon it. He alone will be known when they are long passed into oblivion. It is Catholic teaching alone that can elevate the human race from the degradation of ignorance and error, and crown it with that glory which only the spiritual intellect can achieve in whatever pursuits the human race may choose to direct its energies and devote its time.

APATHY OF CATHOLICS

Merit "Merit talks" the intrinsic value of Talks Marit in medicine means the power to cure. Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses acts and unequalled curative power and the fore it has true marit. When your and the fore it has true marit. When your hood's Sarssparilla, and take it according to directions, to purify your blood, or cure any of the many blood diseases, you are morally cartain to marine head are morally certain to receive benefit.

The power to cure is there. You are not trying an experiment. It will make your blood pure, rich and nourishing, and thus drive out the germs of disease, strengthen the nerves and build up the whole system. Hood s

Sarsaparilla Is the best, in fact - the One True Blood Purifier. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass, Hood's Pills gripe. All druggists. sie.

ated, debased and unrefined tastes. Mankind is naturally opt mistic, and can readily be influenced in the right direction. It is just as easy to lead a horse to a pure spring as to drive him to a stagnant nord

horse to a pure spring as to drive him to a stagnant pond. There are Catholics in every town, who never think of perusing a strictly Cath-olic paper, but who will devour with avidity those journalistic monstrosities known as "Sunday papers," and such literary and artistic horrors as the Police Gezette, and it is really too bad that so discreditable a fact has to be admitted. They say that Catholic papers do not give the "news" (thank God they not give it all) and that they are therefore forced to take the secular papers. Yet they are better without that class of news which eccupies most of the space news which occupies most of the space of the big American dailies. These, and some of our Canadian dailies as well, claim to give all the news current, and to treat all religious denominations with equal impartiality. Yet the grossest errors, and the most palpable misrepre-sentation of things Catholic creep in This may not be, and no doubt is not, intentional, but the matter is prepared by editors and reporters who do not understand Catholic doctrine, Catholic thought, Catholic teaching or Catholic ceremonial, and hence grievous injustice is often done Catholic events and personages, yet done with perhaps the very best of intentions in view. These things are read in Catholic families, and they awaken there a jarring and discordant note, and insensibly influence the minds and feelings of the young as they should not be influenced. not be influenced.

How is this evil influence to be guard-ed against? Only in one way, and that is by providing the family with good, wholesome Catholic literature, with books of the best character, with magazines like the Catholic World, Donahoe's Ave Maria, and others of that class, and newspapers like the Catholic Review, The Pilot, Catholic Record, Register, Casket and TRUE WITNESS, whose contents are to be relied upon as absolutely correct in tone and influence.

In this connection, it is a matter for surprise that a city like Montreal, with a large Catholic English speaking populaould not possess

shadows into the beautiful realms of shadows into the beautiful realms of hope. One cheerful face in the house-hold will keep everything warm and light within. It may be a very plain face, but there is something in it we feel, vet can not express; and its cheery smile sends the blood dancing through the veins for very joy. Ah, there is a world of magic in the plain, cheerful face, and we would not exchange it for all scale scales form on earth.—Orphan's Bosquet. Bouquet.

LOYOLA COLLEGE.

RESULTS OF THE MID WINTER EXAMINA-TIONS.

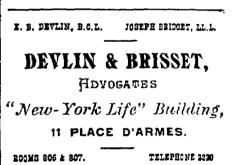
The mid-winter examinations at Loyola College, St. Catherine and Bleury streets, College, St. Calherine and Bleury streets, ended last week. Class Honours are based on the average percentage of marks retained in the Latin. Greek, English, Mathematical, Historical, and French ourses. The following pupils passed with first class honours: Terence Brady, Joseph Downes, Robert Hart, Thomas Tansey, Wm. H. Browne, Edward Dessette, James W. Grant, Wil-liam Kaine, John Walsh. Second class honours: John Kamen

liam Kaine, John Walsh. Second class honours: John Kernan, Harry Hoyt, Edward Duckett, Albert Lortie, Robert McIlhone, Thomas Glea-son, Bernard Conroy, Arthur Dickenson, John Dickenson, Richard Forrestal, Charles Street. George Crowe, John Egan, John Kiely, Charles McCabe, Reginald Starnes, Jacques Brosseau, Robert Marson.

Reginald Starnes, Jacques Brosseau, Robert Marson. Passed successfully: Herbert Sheridan, Edward Wilson, James Brennan, Bernard Brosseau, Charles Fowcett, Joseph Mur-phy, Frank Ryan, Thomas Corbet, B-ail Hingston, Francis McGue, Hugh Maguire, Leo Minges, Fréderick Ryan, James Tyrrell, Robert Wickham.

There are thousands of sickly school-girls all over this broad land that are dragging their way through school-life who might enjoy that abundant life which belongs to youth by simple attention to hygienic laws and a proper course of treatment with Scott's Emulsion. This would make the blood rich, the heart-beat strong; check that tendency to exhaustion and quicken the appetite by strengthening he digestion. Our book tells more about Sent free. it.

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WHEN THE FIRST CATHOLIC EUCCATORS APPEARED

they were confronted with the highest degree of culture the world had yet genuine culture, but the wreck of the gustus, which meant not only the union of the poetry, eloquence, philosophy, jurisprudence, science and statesmanship of that wonderful period, but included all that emanated from Greeian genius in the splendid age of Pericles, whose influence still lingered over and pervaded the Roman Empire.

It was a hopeless task, apparently, for the atrophied ecclesiastical intellect that presented itself for recognition. Yet Clement's voice was immediately heard, and that of Itenaeus and Hermas. There was Cyril of Jerusalem, with his marvellous lucidity of style; Gr gory of Neo Ceserea, who first carried Christian eloquence to the height of sublimity; Basil, who could rink with the best Greek writers of antiquity; Gregory of Nazianzen, who deserved a high position with the orators of any age or country. and who first wove the golden threads of [c reador the opinion or some ment of an Grecian rhythm around the noble dogmas of the religion of Carist; Athana sins. of whom it is said the Greek mind their taboratory or bench on the might. never went further in sublimity and questions that weave themselves into the depth ; Corysostoni of the golden lips; lives of men and nations? We are real Origen, with his boundless learning; | izing Jules Simon's prophecy, that the Tertullian, whose sentences reverberate helievers of yesterday, becoming se plies like peals of thunder; Ambrose and to day, will be nihilists to morrow. As Jerome and Augustine-one of the nihilistic as its companion movement greatest minds the world has ever against the governments of the world is known-not all priests, for Tertullian this scientific movement in education. was not, nor Origen in the beginning; nor Boethius, the leader of Theodoric's army; nor Cassiodorus, his treasurer. and countless others whom we need not and now at the close of the nineteenth name.

ALL.

them? What did they produce during beautiful would be pathetic it it were all the time in which they still held the not a merited retribution. "Art and wealth and power of the world? "Noth-ing," says Cantu. "They gave nothing to him," he said, "though once passioning," says Cantu. "They gave nothing to the world but some cold grammarians, loquacious rhetoricians, meagre chroniclers, sickly poets singing nuptial verses and shepherds' idyls." The ever accusing and condemning fact is there, that after the time of. Nero there is not a writer of any note whose name has lived but Tacitus and Juvenal and Pliny; and they would have perishen had not the old monks of the middle ages saved them from the wreck. Their literature was dwarfed before the splendid intellec tual powers which demunded and won recognition from the world. It was not only an organism acted upon by matter a sudden upspringing of light that and possessing no spontaneity or energy flashed before the eyes of men, to expire or life of its own." echo all the others. as soon, but a brilliancy lasting through Judging from the absurd reasoning of the centuries, with its influence still permeating the. Christian world, and

CATHOLICS STAND ON FAMILIAR GROUND.

The tradition of great men from our universities," says Choate, "is lost." He attributes it to lack of work, but it is really lack of mind. "There is no such thing as reason, understanding and intellect," shricks Max Muller. "It is only an organism acted upon by matter some of their best writers and their fetish like adoration of each other's dis

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CATHOLIC TRAINING EASILY DISCERNIBLE.

No; it is precisely because we do not wish to exclude science that we take this position (and let me say in parenthesis that the general chemical and physical laboratories of most of our colleges are as well equipped as those in many of the most pretentious universities), but, on the contrary, it is to have science better and more profoundly and more thoroughly and more intelligently studied that we adhere so tenaciously to our literary, historical and philosophical like William Thompson, Clark Maxwell and others, had been first trained in the very soudies which we are advocating as indispensable in real education. They nad the advantage of the old Catholic traditions of philosophy and literature, which still hogered in the universities which sent them forth. They were not the uninformed and unressoning and unintelligent experimenters who are invading the world to-day. Surely there is nothing to prevent a man who has distinguished himself in intellectual pursuits from being a master in those interior sciences if wishes to lower the sphere of his ac tivity. Are there not examples in plenty of superiority won in scientific matters by those who had been first intellectual ly disciplined when pitted against those who knew only what their eyes could see and their hands could teel? Not to leave the precincts of the room in which we are asssembled, I see before me two physicians, graduates of Fordham, who in the same year were without difficulty the leaders of the respective schools of two or three hundred in Bellevue and the University of New York. At the present moment the University of Pennsylvania is commissioning two of our graduates, before even their course is completed, to examine all the medical laboratories of Europe, and bring back the results of their investigations to enrich the university that delights to do them honor. Dwight of the Law School is quoted as saying that he could tell immediately a young man with Catholic training. The habit of reasoning, of examining into causes, of coordinating and unifying even the simplest studies from grammar up to philosophy, gave them an immediate superiority over their rivals. These are examples taken at random to illustrate the point I am insisting upon, that, instead of impeding it, intellectual training is the very best assurance of acientific success.

Papers. ANOTHER VIEW OF THE SUBJECT-THE ATTITUDE OF SECULAR JOURNALS DIS-CUSSED.

[Frou Our Special Correspondent] SUMMERSIDE, P.E.I., Feb. 2.-For the

past three or four Sundays Rev. D. L. Gregory Macdonald, pastor of St. Paul's Church, Summerside, has been delivering a series of sermons, or rather in. structions, on Catholic literature for family reading, giving special attention newspaper, and in removing forever to the newspaper phase of the question.

The subject is an important one, and it cannot receive too much attention, for it is a lamentable fact that in too many homes a Catholic newspaper is as great a rarity as a ten dollar bill in an editor's pocket-book. This refers more particularly to English-speaking Catholics, for in most French homes a Catholic paper is regularly received. It may be a political paper, it is true, but it is usually a French paper, edited by Catholies, and its literary matter is decidedly Catholic in tone. So far so good.

This, unhappily, is not, generally speaking, true of the English speaking family. Many of the papers regularly received and read by these families are no more valuable, judged from the Catholic point of view, and so far as their educational influence is concerned, than a bundle of shingles. True, they give the "news" of the day, such as murders, lynchings, divorces, prize fights, etc., but of what value is news of this character after all, and what good does it do the public to know that Lord Fitznoodle. who was never heard of before, and never will be again, has secured a divorce from his misguided wife; or that Fitzsimmons was disabled in a brutal "mill"; or that some ruffian or wife beater had his case aired in the police court? Yet these are the matters-painted in colors as striking as the trimmings on a Micmac belle's Easter hat-with which the "great" newspapers of the day fill nine of their columns to every one they devote to the political, social, scientific or religious movements of the day-matters with which people in general should be much better acquainted than the majority of them are.

The objection is often taken by publishers, however. that if this is the matter with which their papers are filled, it is only what the people want, and that they are forced to supply the demand, or make way for others who will, much as they personally may desire to use better material. Bosh! The newspapers are themselves to a vast extent responsible for the creation of this very taste for

equal in every respect to the best paper published in any city, and giving its readers the news and current topics of the day in a shape to which no objection can possibly be taken. Such a paper should be handsomely supported not only in Montreal, but in every English-speaking Catholic centre in the Dominion. The TRUE WITNESS is the one to step into the breach, as the champion of all that is good and pure in journalism, and I trust that the time is not far distant when the proposal to establish it as a daily will materialize, and result in

giving to Canada its very best family the reproach that Catholic papers are slow and up to date.

BARNEY O'REGAN.

YOUR PRESENT NEED

Is pure, rich blood, and a strong and healthy body, because with the approach of spring and the beginning of warmer weather your physical system will un-dergo radical changes. All the impurities which have accumulated during colder weather must now be expelled or serious consequences will result. The one true blood purifier prominently in the public eye today is Hood's Streaparilla. Its record of cures is unequalled. Its sales are the largest in the world. A few bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla will prepare you for spring by purifying and enriching your blood and toning and invigorating your whole system.

A WOMAN HATER.

An opulent gentlemen in the North of England, who had for years shut himself out from female society, died not long since, leaving a will the terms of which displayed in an unmistakable manner his hatred of womankind. Ignoring females entirely, all his male relatives were provided with legacies, but on this condition, namely, that the single ones were to forfeit their inheritance the moment they were married, and the married ones were not to come into theirs while their wives were living.

A COLLECTION WORTH \$2000.

For the second time, in six weeks, at the drawing of the 3rd February, of the SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA, (1666 N Mre-Dame), M. Percy H. Evans, type-writer of the "Sclater Asbestos Co." Montreal, 35 St. Peter Street, has won the capital prize (a collection worth \$2000).

A CHEERFUL FACE.

Next to the sunlight of heaven is a cheerful face. There is no mistaking it -the bright eye, the unclouded brow, probably to endure to the end. Before graced and discarded theories, he is is plendor the lesser lights of pagan-its splendor the lesser lights of pagan-ism paled their, ineffectual fires of a scientific congress, "at the inability," the outer rim, beyond which there and disappeared. Who, we ask, of my associates to co ordinate their looms another universe, one which will than to become mere panderers to viti-

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; : : are taught. : : :

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J. D. DAVIS, Principal, Montreal Business College, Montreal, Canada.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

IRELAND'S PAST AND FUTURE Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet Treats the Subject in an Interesting

Manner.

Home Rule Will be Granted to the Demand of a United Irish Party.

Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, President of the Irish National Federation of New York, contributes an able and highly interesting article to the current number of Donahoe's Magazine, and entitled "Ireland's Past and Future."

After dealing at length with the sad story of misrule in Ireland, Dr. Emmet refers to the question of Independence, and says, "that a separation from England, under present circumstances, with a reduced population and lack of all resources, would prove a terrible if not a fatal ordeal for Ireland." He regards it as inevitable that, sooner or later, It as mertality sound of later, England must grant Home Rule, and, in doing so, must afterwards assist Ireland financially and make an honest effort to keep the peace.

He answers the accusation of the Orangemen, who oppose Home Rule on the grounds that the Catholic majority would inaugurate an era of persecution sgainst Protestantism, in the following manner :

"For the past two hundred years, in the Catholic portion of Ireland, the question of religion has never been raised, and is a dead issue so far as this issue lay between individuals and in the selection for office. If any discrimination is exercised it is against those of their own taith. In such a community a Pro-testant of fair dealing, and who in any way identifies himselt with the interests of his neighborhood, is always looked up to and trusted by the people with the management of their affairs. No better proof can be advanced than the existing proportion of Protestants to the Catho-lics among the Irish members of Parliament. It is unnecessary to dwell on the want of harmony and the condition existing to the contrary wherever the Orangemen are in the ascendancy."

Referring to the question of 'overtaxation, he points out that the cose of local government in Ireland has been proved to he about five dollars per capita. while in England it is a little less than three dollars. With regard to the charge of the London Times, that the excessive taxation is due to the great consumption of whiskey, he instances that quite recently a proposal was mooted in England t) increase the tax in Ireland on whiskey, as the revenue from this source was not in proportion to that of Scotland or England.

The article concludes with the following somewhat significant statement in regard to the present condition of affairs:

"Home Rule will doubtless be granted, but if delayed too long the Irish race will have become exterminated or scattered over the earth, never to return, and Ireland will remain but in name, with the liss of her own people, traditions, incruture and language. The time has arrived for final action, and it is yet not

priests, or one priest, including bishops and monks, for each 1,027 Catholic peo-ple in the United States. I find that the Baptists have two million members and 15,401 ordained ministers, or one minister for every 139 members. The

Methodist Episcopal Church numbers a little over a million and a half. They support 9.261 ordained ministers, or one to each 181 members. The Presbyterians have a minister to care for each 117 members. Every 107 Congregationalists have a minister to keep them in the straight and narrow path."

"Will you let me see those statistics ?"

"Certainly. 'Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung.' When it comes to be priest-ridden it would seem th t plain Protestants have to carry about ten times more weight than the Catholics.'

One of the boys, who evidently enjoyed the chagrin of the A.P.A. disputant, sug-gested to him that possibly it was "weight for age."

NOTE AND COMMENT.

The Monitor, of San Francisco, in referring to the struggle of the Catholics in Manitoba, says :

"The Canadian government is still aiding and abetting the Protestant ma jority in Manitoba to deprive Catholics of their just rights. The press dispatches are of course misleading. The Catholics of Canada are fighting for nothing more or less than the Catholics of the United States had to battle for, viz.. constitu-tional rights. They would be craven cowards were they satisfied with any-thing less. By the articles of federation they have a right to separate schools and they should not take any com promise.

This is an opinion which is shared by all patriotic men whose judgment is not seared by political bias or personal ambition. The so-called "settlement" is the fruitful result of vacillating Catholics pandering to the good opinions of non-Catholics.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the citizens of Boston held in Faneuil Hall last week, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the project of restoring to Ireland the mil ions of dollars exacted from her by England in overtaxation. Mr. John E. Redmond, M.P., was the principal speaker of the evening. The following resolution was adopted :

"Whereas, the citizens of Boston, assembled in Faneuil Hall, representative of various religious beliefs and all shades of political opinion, having considered the question of the unjust taxation of Ireland by Great Britain, as reported by a British Royal Commission (and listened to the addresses of the Hon, John E. Redmond, M.P.; the Hon. Richard H. Dana, chairman; the Hon. William A. Bancroft, ex-Mayor of Cambridge: the Rev. Elmer H. Capen, president of Tufts College, and Mr. Gamaliel Bradford). hereby resolve

That this meeting of the citizens of Boston adopt the resolution passed at the recent public meeting addressed by Lord apply to the Westmount Councillors. In advanced the money to pay Egypt's Castletown in Cork ; and therefore he it | this thriving suburb the taxation rate | share of the expenses, leaving Great Resolved, That we hereby express our sense of the enormous national import ance of the findings of the Royal Commission on the financial relations be tween Great Britain and Ireland, and declare our belief that the future prosperity of Ireland and the social hap piness and welfare of her people are vitally concerned in securing such a readjustment of the present system of taxation as will give effective relief to the Irish taxpayer from a borden which that report conclusively proves to be excessive and unfair. Resolved, That we believe it to be the duty of the British Government to take immediate steps to give effect by romedial legislation to the conclusions auggested by the report of the Royal Commission. Resolved, That we earnestly hope the Irish representatives, irrespective of party, will take the most effective measures possible to impress upon the British Parliament the vast importance of this subject until the question is settled on a just and equitable basis."

the leaves of the last census reports, she | ter an obliging acquaintance, has on said : "I find here that the Catholics are | many occasions. even in the history of the largest religious denomination in the operations of firms whose towering specially fitted up for her, and her meals the largest religious denomination in the operations of nrms whose towering appendix diverting the up to her, and are invised by an outside caterer. six millions of people they have 6.012 ments, with the necessary adjunct of a The only punishment she undergots is priests, or one priest, including bishops palatial residence, bear testiment to the being deprived of her liberty. fact that self-help alone may achieve greatness sometimes, but, generally speaking, never.

> Sister St. Therese, superioress of the Rideau Street Convent. Ottawa. will celebrate the Golden Jubilee of her prolession, in the month of June. Preparations are now under way to commemorate the event in a worthy manner.

The New York Sun says that Arch bishop Corrigan of New York will be created a Cardinal.

The citizens of New York were given an opportunity last week to judge the oratorical merits of two able Irishmen, Mr. John E. Redmond, M P. and the Hon. Bourke Cockran, both of whom addressed the monster meeting organized to interest Americans in the cause of amnesty to Irish political prisoners.

It is said that Ivory, prior to his de-parture for New York, informed some friends that the Government had paid him the sum of \$50,000 as compensation for his arrest and the expenses incident to his defense. A Scotland Yard official was questioned by a reporter of . London daily on the subject and confirmed Ivory's statement.

The Boston Republic says: The character of the cablegrams that are coming from Loneon, purporting to describe the attitude of the Pope on the Manitoba school question, is sufficient to make intelligent readers wary of them. The Holy Father would not be apt to inform the English correspondents in Rome of the nature of instructions intended for the Canadian hierarchy; and there is good reason for suspecting that Premier lished a literary bureau over in London in the hope that the 'settlement" of the Manitoba question is viewed more favorably in Rome than in Quebec, where, as Archbishop Begin says, no bishop has approved it and no bishop will or can approve it.

The same may be said of the corres pondents of Untario newspapers in this province, who daily dispatch the most sensational statements regarding the attitude of the Quebec bishops on the same subject.

Under the Mercier Government a Commissioner was appointed to inquire into the Jury System of the States of the neighboring Union and a heavy charge appeared in the public accounts for the service; but we still await the improvment in our own jury system, which was to result from the enquiry. Goodness knows there is tremendous room for the improvement! The whole thing would seem to be done at present by the "rule of thumb "

President Harper, of the University of Chicago, has announced that Lady Aberdeen, wife of the Governor General of Canada, will be convocation orator at in this country.

For lessons in Municipal Government said, was calculated to prototy British our City Fathers might with good results occapation of Expert Britain had has been reduced from 6 to 57 mills, and Britain and Egypt to an august decide yet during the past year the Town has when the sum should be repaid purchased a large tract of land and converted it into a public park and has assumed control of the scavenging. The Egypt by Great Butain each been pr Town has an efficient fire and police de [longed because France real not allowe partment, which is well equipped, a the British to have as true a hand as we splendid Town Hall with a business-like increasing. Great Britain, as added, in staff in addition to the usual Municipal tended to occupy Explanatil that work the clearing of snow from the country was able to do without nor-streets and sidewalks is done by the Moreover, it would be new savey to re-Town. The Council has now under consideration a proposition to creet a light ing plant and contemplates the opening of a public library. It may be men-tioned that the sale of liquer is not permitted within the confines of Westmount. An English writer has told us that Montreal is 'moving out of Back of the Exchequer amounted to a chal Streets." Doubtless, but, judged by lenge to France and Russia to take issue Westmount's standard, there is consider with Great Britain in the latter's Egypable "moving" to be done yet.

That woman is now, as she has always been, a factor, more or less, in public legislation is evident in high social circles in England.

The revival of poli ical selon receptions is a teature of the present London season. The Duchess of Devenshire, the Marchioness of Londonderry, Countess Derby, Countess Spencer and I. dy Tweedmouth are already holding three receptions, where, combined with social pleasures, plans are laid or discussed for the benefit of one or the other of the political parties.

In looking for the cause of the finan-cial failure of Grand Opera in New York, says a correspondent in the N.Y. Sun, one turns first to the salaries of the singers, about which so many storis are told. There have been performances at the Metropolitan Opera House where the expenses represented such a sum that no profit to the management seemed possible. People came to the conclusion that the reports of what the singers received must have been exaggerated. Mme. Nordica, in her dispute with Jean de Reszke last fall said that for a single performance of "Romeo" he had re-ceived \$5000. This was afterward de nied, but Mr. De Reszke's selary at the opera house to-day is \$1 200 with 25 percent. of the receipts, above \$6 (00) That may or ay not on particular (ceasions have amounted to as such as \$5,000. Mme. Nordica said it nad, and Mr. Grau said it hadn't. At that same perform since Mme. Melba probably received about \$1,400, and Edonard R szke got, according to Mme. Nordica's statement, nearly \$2,000.

Н.

Laurier and his supporters have estab- ENGLAND'S EGYPTIAN WARD.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN EXPEDI-TION TO DONGOLA.

SIR MICHAFL HICKS BEACH DECLARES THAT " THE OCCUPATION OF EGYPT BY GREAT BUITAIN HAS BEEN PROLONGED BECAUSE FRANCE HAD NOT ALLOWED THE BRITISH TO HAVE AS FREE A HAND AS WAS NECESSARY."

London, February 5 .- In the House of ommons toway Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced that a further advance of Egyptian troops would be made toward hartoum next season. As regarded the action of the Egyptian tribunals, Sir Michael Hicks Beach continued, Great Britain would not be worried out from her policy when her mind was made up. He then proceeded to move a resolution granting the sum of £798,000 to meet the total cost of the Anglo Egyptian expedition to Dongola, including the maintenance of the garrisons at Suakim and elsewnere in the Soulan and the Indian troops in Egypt, which Great Britain would pay. The action of the the university exercises on April 1st, enjoying the distinction of being the indexent of appeal in upsetting the indexent of the Experimentation of the Experime judgment of the Egyptian Public Debr first woman named for such an occasion [Commission in regard to setting asid certain Egyptian funds toward the expense of the Dongola expedition, be

at liber y. Every accommodation is fully determined to take Khart um. furnished her in the jail. Her room was Moreover he gave notice to the specially fitted up for her, and her meals world with significant emphasis that when England made up her mind what was the right policy in regard to Egypt, she would not be "worried out of it" by such difficulties as a refusal of money. His language is already caus-ing great irritation and much bellicose language in various places on the Continent, but whether it will have an unfavorable influence upon the a reement in regard to Turkish affairs remains to be seen. The situation as a same, including the Cretan difficulty and the Grecian Turkish quarrel, will demand the highest diplomatic skill, and, perhaps, sharp physical action within the next few days for its successful handling."

Mr. Harold Frederic, in his special cable to the Times, says: Sir William Harcourt is not alone in the belief that it will be estimated as a downright defi ance of France, and will prove displease ing to Russia. This untimely offer-ance, which practically says, "hands off," to France, however cleverly it may subsequently be softened and explained away, may prove to have an upsetting effect on the conference of the Ambassa dors at Constantinople.

Mr. Isaac N. Ford says of the speech in his special cable to the Tribune : It was scher and terse, but courageous and firm. Altogether it was a bold and reso lute speech, with a sterling English ring, and with a defiant note w ich could hardly fail to cans - intense irritation in France. Sir William Harcourt, Mr John Morley and Sir Charles Dilke condemned it as dangerous and imprudent and provocative of evil r-sults; but when the subject had been debated with great heat the financial vote was carried by a rousing majority. The Government, with their great majority and petty politics, need courageous leadership like Sir Michael Hicks Beach's, with its lucid common sense and direct appeal to English pride.

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JUDGE MCKENNA,

APPOINTED SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR IN THE M'KINLEY CABINET, IS AN HUSH CATROLIC. Judge Joseph McKenna of San Fran-

cisco, who has accepted the portfolio of the Secretaryship of the Interior in President-elect McKinley's cabinet, is a oative of Philadelphia and a Roman Catholie

has lived in California for the past fortytwo years. He has been a member of the Lepislature of that State and a Congressman. He has been a judge of the United States Circuit Court since 18.2. The incoming Scretary of the Lateri r was educated at the St. Augusi a College, is married, and his family was are prominent in San Francisc. society, are devout children of the thun h.



"That's ail we ask. Save us from that dreadful rubbing -- it's wearing us out! We want Pearline (use with-)-the original washing-compoundthe one that has proved that it can't hurt us-Pearline! Don't experiment on us with imitations! We'd rather be rubbed to pieces than eaten Millions Now Pearline

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The True Witness

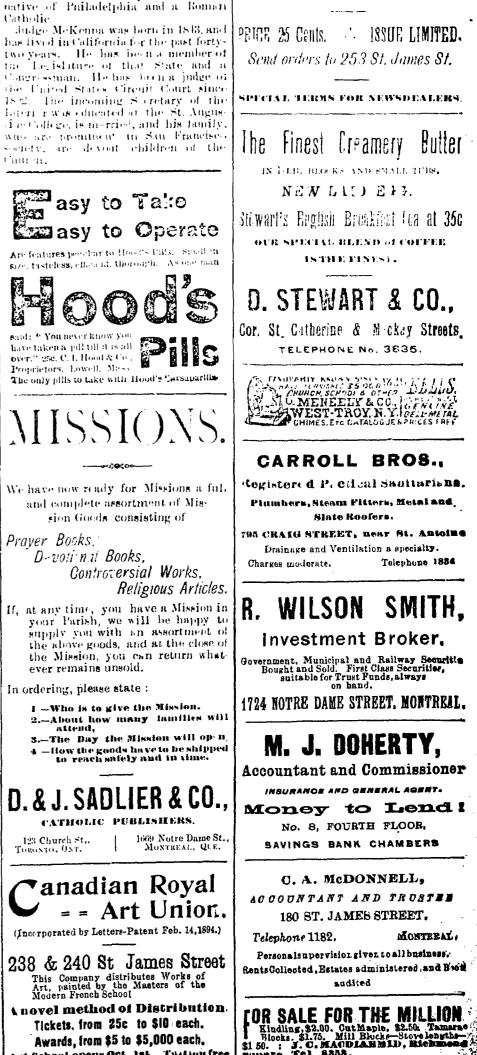
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The noble struggle of Irish Catholles in the cause of religion,



3

too late to obtain all that is needed if the Irish people will unite in one commoninterest; and this action will compel the British Government to act promptly, which it has never done for In land but under pressure. The wishes or wellare of any one in-

dividual, or even of every man having the slightest pretence to leadership should not, if adverse, have the weight o'a teather in the balance: all should b forced aside, if necessary, as being of the most trivial importance to the success of the cause. During the past differ ences which have existed, there have b en faults on all sides, and all have been derelict in duty to some degree, by losing sight of the common object. But, in troth, these issues have long been dead, so far as any good could be accomplished, and to keep them alive longer is incompatible with the present duty of the Irish people. The man who, as a leader, will now attempt to revive these issues of the p st is laboring for his own ends, and is no longer trustworthy There remains but one course to follow, and this every honest man must take it he is sincere in the wish to advance Ireland's interest. He must heartily end)rse the action of the Race Convention, recently held in Dublin, and realize that the rule of the majority must govern; unless this principle be accepted no success can be gained in any political movement.

"The future of Ireland must therefore rest chiefly with the Irish people, who are still at home, and by whose influence this object can be shaped for good only through unity and a singleness of pur-pose among themselves."

A BIGOT ANSWERED.

In one of the newspaper offices here, says the Washington Church News, just as all the "copy" was in and things were slack, one of the men commenting on an item began berating the Catholics Rs priest-ridden. A woman writer was preparing for home when she turned and asked : "What do you mean by priestridden ?"

"I mean that the Catholics support a body of lazy priests far in excess of the demand ; that they have them not only for use, but for ornament, such as monks ; I mean that they are priest-ridden in every sense; that they are the very antithesis of plain Protestantism. You cannot walk out without meeting a priest."

"Do you seriously think what your words imply? I wonder if you would care to know the truth?"

"Most assuredly; I would be glad if you could show otherwise," said the man, with the air of tolerance which characterizes a cock-sure bigot. "The whole world knows the truth of what I

Walter Lecky, in referring to the question of "Discrimination against Cath-olic authors," writes as follows : "If a book dies speedily it has not the fitness to live.

"We should be above begging anything on the score of our Catholicity. Do good work and a pinch of snuff for the critics! The true critic will weigh your thoughts, not your personality. The praise of the crowd is like the snowflake on the river, a moment bright, then lost forever. The young writer needs a motto. Here is mine: 'Ne cede malis, sed con'ra audentior ite'; which runs: Do not yield to misfortunes: on the contrary, go more boldly to meet them." Such a noble spirit of independence is inspiring to read, but when applied to the actual conditions existing on this continent, as was very well pointed out in a recent issue of the TRUE WITNESS, there is no ambition for Catholic writers to work if their co-religionists do not recognize and encourage them in their undertakings.

Independence, as the Scottish bard puts it, "for the sake of independence," is a very pleasant sentiment, but not worldly, selfish, or steeped in the practicalism of this great nineteenth century. The lives of our great public men bear ample testimony to the lact that at some stage of their career the triendly hand, the good word spoken, or the meredip of pen into the ink, has served to assist clever men to place their feet upon the first round of the ladder, without which assistance their identity would have been very much circumscribed.

As it is in the arena of literature, and sy," "The world may know, but statistics do not," said the lady. Then turning of a directorate of a bank, or for that mat-

What is called a Christian theatre will soon be opened in Paris for the purpose of producing artistic, literary, and moral plays which, it is announced Catholics may attend without having their faith insulted.

Lobying with members is a felony according to a bill passed by the Ten-nessee House, and is punishable by from two to five years' imprisonment. Such a bill passed by the Canadian Government and the Provincial Legisla tures would be a creditable proceeding. Recently a local lawyer told me that he had a small bill before the Private Bills Committee at Quebec. He "lobbyed" with sufficient of the members to secure the passing of his bill a certainty, but to his intense disgust when his bill came up it was thrown out. Investigation showed that an opponent of the bill had did more "lobbying." And this is the manner in which the intelligent (?) legislators of the country work.

The London correspondent of the Sun says :- The Dillon faction of the Irish party are afflicted with such a want of funds as may prevent them keeping their full strength in the House through graphed to Paris. out the session. Some twenty-four Dillonites require aid from the party funds, involving a drain of about £4 000 per session. About fourteen of Mr. Healy's supporters require similar help, but the Healy supplies are proportion ately greater than those under Mr. Dillon's deposit. No contributions of consiquence come now from America.

commutation of the sentence of eight | n uncing the intentions of the British months' imprisonment imposed on Lady Scott for libelling her son in-law, Earl Russell. Earl Cadogan and other of her friends have sought to obtain her re-

In the course of his remarks, Su Michael add that the compation of

consider the powers and and harity of the Egpytian mixed tribunate and to decide whether they should be allowed to interfere in such affeirs as the cost of the recent Anglo Egyptian expedition. Right Hon, John Moriey diberaly said that the remarks of the Calmeetlor with Great Britan in the latter's Egyp-tian policy. In view of the sensitive condition of E grope at the present time he declared, nothing more rash could be

utterd. Sir Willian Harcourt, the leader of the opposition, expressed regret at the unwise language and gratuitous provocation of the Powers which characterized the remarks of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

George N. Carron, Under Foreign Secretary, sought to minimize the effect of Sir Michael's language, and denied that it was any way intended as a menace to France.

Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, Unionist member for North Lambeth, said that Great Britain was only doing in Egypt what Russia was doing in Siberia, and France was doing between the Senegal and the Niger rivers

in Africa. Atter some further discussion the resolution submitted by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was adopted by a vote of 169 to

In the lobby of the House there was much comment upon the anti French tone of Sir Mich iel Hicks Beach, and surprise was expressed by a number of members that he should have spoken as he did.

The speech was thought to have such significance that the full text was tele-

NEW YORK, Feb. 7 -- Correspondents of the leading papers pay especial atten-tion to the speech of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach in the House of Commons on Friday. In his special cable to the Sun. Mr.

Chamberlain says ; - "The Egyptian situation was at last put before the world in plain language by the Chancel-It is now certain that there will be no lor of the Exchequer in his speech an-Government. He spoke with unconcalled contempt of the decision of the mixed tribunal ordering the return to the Treasury of the money advanced for

FIELE TINUE WHINESS AND GATHOLIC CHIRONICLE JUBBLEARS 10.



(LIMITED)

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WEDNESDAY...... FEBRUARY 10, 1897

OUR ST. PATRICK'S DAY SOUVENIR NUMBER.

On St. Patrick's Day, March 17, 1897, it will be fifty years since the dedication of St. Patrick's Church in this city. Our readers have not to be informed that such an anniversary calls for a com memoration of more than common distinction and fervor.

As a jubilee, it will be a true cause for jubilation to every Irish citizen and to many Scotch and English citizens of Montreal. Many of us will, indeed, regret the absence from the celebration of some that Death has ravished from us in recent years and who, had they sur wived, would have been prominent figures at our rejoicings in March next. But they are not forgotten nor are they mourned for without hope, seeing that they have gone to their reward.

Fifty years make a long retrospect; for the bulk of those who will gather in our Parish Church on the 17th of March next, the dedication. to which a few veterans of the congregation will look back, must be nothing more than a page .of history. Far other feelings will fill the hearts of those old enough to recall the sadly memorable year in which a church was devoted in Montreal to the honor of Ireland's Patron Saint.

Catholic population, who, until then, had no church of their own at all proportionate to their numbers. Not a few are still living who remember how many, for want of accommodation, used to hear Mass kneeling on the street adjoining the old Recollet Church on Notre Dame street, opposite Dallard street.

The remarkable advance made since then in the material prosperity of our people, and the advantages which have accrued to them from a religious point of view, are matters for profoundest thankfulness to God. The befitting expression of this gratitude is one of the chief reasons for celebrating the jubilee, and we earnestly solicit for THE TRUE WITNESS, in its laudable endeavor, the active encouragement and patronage of our devoted people and their many wellwishers in and out of Montreal.

We also take this opportunity of expressing our approval of the course pursued by THE TRUE WITNESS, and recognize the valuable service it has rendered t) every worthy cause.

(Signed),

REV. J. QUINIEVAN, S.S.,

Pastor of St Patrick's Church. REV. PHILIP SCHELFHACT, C SS.R.,

Pastor of St. Ann's Church. REV. P. F. O'DONNELL,

Pastorof St. Mary's Church.

REV. J. E. DOSSELLY. Pastor of St. Anthony's Church.

REV. W. O'MEARA, Pastor of St. Gabriel's Church.

REV. W. J. CASEY, St. J. an Baptiste Church.

Every authorized advertising canvasser for our special St. Patrick's Day Souvenir is furnished with credentials. signed by Mr. Michael Barke, president of the company, which he is required to show upon demand.

Enter into no contract with any person who cannot produce proper credentials.

ST. PATRICK'S GRAND MISSION

General Meeting of Ladies in Connection With the Razaar

The four weeks Mission to be given in St. Patrick's, by five Redemptorist Fathers from Sarategia, opens on Sunday is to be the order in the different sections of the people: First week, married women: second week, married men; third week, single women; fourth week, single men. The Mission is intended as a fitting preparation for the coming Jubilee of old St. Patrick's, which had its first Mass on March 17, 1847.

A general meeting of the ladies of the

the univers ljoy of the English-speaking ing to their views, * would receive sid from the State. They no must depend entirely for their support | Then there was no more hesitation, and out of which State aid was granted to the schools provided for by the statute fell alike on Catholics and Protestants. Moreover, while the Catholic inhabit-

ants remained liable to local assessments for school purposes, the proceeds of that assessment were no longer destined to any extent for the support of Catholic schools, but afforded the means of maintaining schools which they regarded as no more suitable for the education of Catholic I the Century Dictionary were a mere children than if they were distinctly Protestant in their character."

It is vain to urge in the face of the foregoing extract from the report of the judgment that the so called settlement of the present Government was sufficient as a restoration of the rights of which the are not to be pardoned. Catholics of Manitoba had been deprived. It is vain to urge that the judgment did not deem it necessary to re-enact the abolished laws-those of 1890 serving fairly well for the majority. But the existing system was "to be supplemented by provisions that would remove the grievance on which the appeal was founded."

Our readers know what the grievance was ; it will not require a great exercise of imagination to arrive at the only provisions by which it could be removed. Only a restoration of the separate schools as they were b fore 1890 could remove that grievance.

THE CENTURY DICTIONARY AND CATHOLICS.

We are in full agreement with some strictures in the Owl on the Century Dictionary. According to that able university magazine, the Cyclopadia of Names in the pretentious work aforementioned has omitted any reference to some of the best known Catholic writers of our time. The Owl, after asking itself to what this wholesale slight on Catholic literary and general eminence can be due, concludes that, in any case, it is without excuse.

Not having access at the moment to the Century Dictionary, we take the liberty of adopting the Owl's illustrative list. It is sufficient, both in extent and character, to condemn the Cyclopædia of Names. There is, for instance, no place for Orestes Augustus Brownson. If the next, the 14th instant. The following | Cyclope iia of Names were an English publication, one might understand why a fairly well informed but careless or projudiced compiler might lose sight of it in his first attempt to prepare such a Cyclopaslia. Not that its omission in the published work would for that reason be justified. Barbarism though it be, the phrase "Cycloradia of Names." when solemnly adopted by the ϵ ditors and publishers of a ' Century Dictionary." is conjugatent to an assurance that no person making inquiry as to any ce. lebrity of our age will be disappointed. There will always, of course, be difference of opinion as to the nature or the amount of service to his or her gener. ation which entitles man or woman to be called celebrated, eminent or dis. tinguished. If, however, there is an individuality, without the mention of whom it would be impossible to write the history of human thought in any period, it will, we think, be universally which those interpretations are based is admitted that such a personage comes really the judgment delivered by their up to the mark in question and can be Lordships. The best way to correct ignored only at the cost of accuracy or completeness. Such an individuality, in our humble opinion, was Orestes A. Brownson. Viewed solely as illustrative of the spiritual unrest of the middle nature of the right which was violated | third-which (if the bull be excused) was by far the biggest third of the 19th century. Brownson's career is one of the most interesting that can be studied. But when it is remembered that it not merely illustrates the unrest but also leads, with the practical force of exand privileges of the Roman Catholic | ample, to where rest can be found, its Ca bolic does not guarantee them from those errors of statement and judgment Another of the omissions from the to which the English press has always Cyclopadia of Names is that of William been liable in dealing with matters not George Ward. The quickness and sure-English and especially with matters of ness with which Ward satisfied himself this continent. The strange inaccurathat for the truth seekers there was but cies that have accompanied some of one course, compared with the strange the references to the Prime Minister whether a right or privilege which the pilgrimage and its curious haltingare enough to convince any impartial stages through which Orestes Brownson reader that those who wrote such referattained the same goal, may perhaps be ences were treating of questions entirely attributed to contrasts of education. strange to them. One such paper spoke of Mr. Laurier as the first Catholic Like his master, Newman, (from whom Premier of Canada, with a forgetfulness latterly he differed on some points of sentiment rather than doctrine) Ward of the late Sir John Thompson that is un-Catholics prior and subsequent to the passed from "Tractarianism" into the accountable on any ground but that of acts from which they appealed. Before Church's fold. But Ward, like Brownutter unacquaintance with our political those passed into law there existed son, furnished a striking example of a history. Under the Union regime, with Catholic layman who was a great its dual leadership, the name of Lafontheologian. Only seven years interventaine, Morin, Cartier, Sandfield Maced between Ward's adoption of Dr. Newdonald and Taché bear witness to the man as his leader and "Tract go" as statement. And yet the falseness of his confession of faith and his admission that or any statement of purely histeaching. These schools received their into the Church in September, 1845. torical bearing is of small consequence Brownson spent twenty years and more (save as showing ignorance of the whole question) compared with the falseness in the agony of a vain quest before his conversion in 1844. And what had he not been during these years of doubt? THE TRUE WITNESS, to issue a Special local assessment was, so far as it fell on Not easy for him was the descent to Avernus, but a laborious picking o' misport of Catholic schools, What was the guided steps, and it was not till he position of the Roman Catholic minority reached the very bottom of the slough | terests in the Dominion and as if the of despond that a ray of grace penetrat. Catholics who oppose him on the School Church on St. Patrick's Day, 1847, amid own denomination, conducted accord-led his soul with the conviction that question were actuated by mere sidering the advisability, from a humane in the Master's Vineyard.

lost his way and must retrace his steps. Catholic community, while the taxes old man, was devoted to the cause of the Church, where he had found rest and safety, and the best welfare of other stragglers from its fold.

Of Thomas William Allies, Rosa Mulholland, Daniel Dougherty, Maurice Francis Egan, and the other great Catholics of our time, that the compilers of this Cyclopædia of Names have ostracized, we need say no more than that we sympathize with The Owl's protest. hastily got up catch-penny publication, we might pass over such defects as in keeping with its character. But in a six volume work, which was for twelve years under the editorship of a famous American scholar, such sins of omission

A GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

There is something almost comical in the praise that is lavished on some of our statesmen by would-be friends in correspondence with the American press Here is an extract from a recent Mont. real letter to a New York journal:

' Le Reveil, an organ of the Reform party in this Province, has come out openly for the abolition of the Church tithe system, from which it will be seen that the spirit of change is in the air. As regards the French-Canadians it may be safely predicted that once they have decided to abolish some " of the fundamental privileges of their "Church, by which they have stood so 'long, it will be but a short step to a refusal to be taxed for the aggrandizement of a nation beyond the seas with which they have no sympathy."

We do not quote the foregoing passage as of exceptional importance. It is simply in keeping with the whole strain of the despatches from this .Province which are supposed to represent the opinion of the majority since June last. It is not so much by means of facts or statistics or definite language from any one in authority, or even by the boastful audacities of the extremist press, as from a series of vague inferences from the great fact of the general election interpreted cnesidedly, that these writers try to diffuse the impression that this province is ripening for a revolt against the Church and against the State. It is a deliberate attempt to manufacture a certain mental attitude on the other side of the line on the ground that a certain public opinion prevails on this side. The strange thing is that a French-Canadian Catholic who insists on his alle-

giance to the Church and his loyalty to this two-fold revolt.

his life had been a mistake-that he had party perversences. He is described as a Catholic who has risen to the rank of Prime Minister "in a upon the contributions of the Roman the rest of his life, and he lived to be an land hitherto ruled by Protestants," as though Catholics had no influence under his predecessors. The pity of it is that Catholic writers in England, however well meaning, will, in defiance of all

common sense, venture to write with confidence of controversies of the gravest import, affecting the well-being of millions of their fellow-churchmen in the future, on the basis of mere hearsay that is little better than idle gossip.

Doubtless, there, are many questions as to which we in Canada are sadly astray, if we have ever formed an opinion at all, simply because we have never had an opportunity of attaining correct information at first hand respecting them. But on such questions, if we are wise, we take good care to be discreetly silent. We have a right to expect a like reticence from the Catholic journals of England on Canadian questions which they have had no opportunity of studying and on which they cannot pass judgment through second-hand evidence without incurring the risk of doing a grievous wrong. Some of them, we have not the slight-

est doubt, would be extremely shocked if they really knew the use that is being made of their unconsciously one-sided and most injurious articles.

IS HE REALLY TO BLAME?

It is so easy for those who have no responsibility in any business to criticize those who have, that when public men lay themselves really open to blame, for action or inaction, they must look for a good deal of fault-finding from their opponents. What should be the course of their friends in such circumstances? We profess to be friendly to Mr. Dillon and have sincerely sympathized with him during the past year when he was so mercilessly assailed by his fellow Nationalists. He is now charged with the committal of a grave blunder by neglecting to force the Government to disclose its purpose in the matters of the new Irish financial commission. Mr. Dillon, instead of availing himself of the opportunity offered by moving an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech for eliciting the designs of the Government and giving scope for attack on assailable points of its scheme, allowed the chance to go by, thus permitting

it to mature its policy unquestioned. Does this seeming forbearance on Mr. Dillon's part imply any change of attitude on the part of his wing (the majority) of the Nationalists? It is well known that if any of the Nationalists were deemed to enjoy the favor of the Government-comparatively speakthe Queen should be made the hero of ing-it was not the Dillonites but the Realyites and the Redmondites. The For our own part we put little faith Parnellite wing had insisted on the total

point of view, of prohibiting the playing football within its precincts. Verily, the legislators of the different States have divergent ideas of propriety. It is said that the Nevada law-makers are actuated by a desire to "boom" their State.

Perhaps the bill before the Dakota sages is the action of a dark conspiracy which originated at a secret caucus of Bismarck barbers.

The recent encounter of the Government and Opposition in the byeelections in North Ontario, East Simcoe and South Brant, may be looked upon as a drawn battle. The contests were hard-fought and close, and the party press on neither side claim any great increase of glory from the outcome.

Labouchere, of Truth, has a knack of saying very nasty things in very plain English. His recent strictures on New York's "400" are anything but complimentary. "A more contemptible crew never played their pranks before high heaven," is not very delicate criticism, in fact it might be called somewhat harsh.

The Montreal Herald, in a recent issue, refers to the Toronto Globe as a "great and good paper, which is characterized by the unflinching fairness of its controlling mind."

There may be a " controlling mind of unflinching fairness" loose around the Globe premises somewhere, but it is hardly evident through its editorial columns. In its excess of praise for its companions in the ranks of liberal journalism the Herald is ridiculous betimes.

The new Archbishop of Canterbury, in whom so many flaws have been picked, has at least an invulnerable point. He is a Home Ruler.

The Universe, London, Eng., says in a ecent issue:-

" Ten thousand deaths are said to have . resulted from the plague in 15 mbay, and £160,000 have been contributed for the famine in India. Some portion of the money will possibly he required for the victime of the plague in the Western Province. And yet India is called the brightest jewel in the British Crown But besides all its fabled opnience and splendor there must be untold misery and woe.

CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY OF OTTAWA.

The fifth annual report of the Catholic Truth Society, of Ottawa, has just been published. During the year the organization has done excellent work, as may be seen by the following extract which we have taken from the report .---

" New societies have been established in the city of St. Thomas, the town of Kemptville and Seaforth, Ontario, and in the reports of a sweeping change in severance of the Nationalists from either in St. Mary's parish, Toronto: whilst the popular mind of the province. To or any of the English parties and had communication has been had with other places, wherein it is sought to carry or similar work. At the close of last year, we had a sisting of 10 212 publications of all kinds, so that we considered it prodent to restrict our importations. Consequently we purchased only 1555 publicavolumes, 200 Prayer books, 205 Vesper books, 609 pamphlets, 400 copies of Father Searle's "Plain Facts for Fair Minds," (everyone of which was disposed of) and 47 leaflets. We put into circulation during the year 5593 publications, which has reduced the stock on hand to 5877 publications. The grand aggregate of our circulation, since the formation of the Society, five years ago, amounts to 37,440 publications.

The story of its erection and the events that led up to it has been told with characteristic sympathy for the cause and its noble helpers by one well titted for the task. The occasion on which that record was prepared was the jubilee of a consecration, not of a church. but of two human temples of God's Spirit to the salvation of men's souls. The celebration of March next will call for another record-a Souvenir of half a century of varied and generally thrifty and progressive life, in the upward development of the Irish community in Montreal. The TRUE WITNESS has assumed the right of doing that service for the Irish and other English-speaking C tholics of Montreal, and we bespeak the support and assistance of every one of our readers and all their friends in discharging a task with which we are proud to be entrusted.

On such an occasion there ought to be no divided counsels. Division has weakened the friends of Ireland in the past; our own community has not always escaped its evil consequences. But in car rying out the plan of the grand celebration of next St. Patrick's Day there oight to be no discordant note.

We promise to do our share worthily and to issue from the press a Souvenir Number of which no Irishman or Irishwoman in Montreal or elsewhere will have reason to be ashamed.

We may say also that our Souvenir has the sanction of the Clergy, and our readers will, therefore, beware of other publications under that or some other name. The TRUE WITNESS SOUVENIR alone has authority to represent the Irish people of Montreal and the Catholic Clergy. In this latter connection we have very great pleasure in presenting to our readers the following letter, from the esteemed Pastors of the Irish parishes of this city :---

MONTREAL, January 18, 1897. To the Managing Director of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,-We, the undersigned Pas. tors of the English-speaking parishes of the city, heartily approve the project of the money raised for those purposes by Souvenir Number in commemoration of Catholics, applied only towards the supthe Golden Jubilee of St. Patrick's, the Mother Parish of our people in Montreal. The first Mass was said in St. Patrick's | under the acts of 1890? Schools of their

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parish is called for Wednesday (11, at 2:30, to discuss the project of a bazaar to be held early next summer. All are cordially invited.

THE REAL ORIEVANCE.

There is so much cophistry in almost every Liberal interpretation of the Privy Council's decision on the Manitoba School Question that one might some times wonder whether the document on these false or one-sided interpretations is to study the text of the judgment itself. We would ask our readers who may still be in any doubt as to the by the legislation of $\exists 890$ to read the following passage from the report of the judgment :

"Taking it, then, to be established that the second sub-section of section 22 of the Manitoba Act extended to rights minority, acquired by legislation in the | value is a thousandfold increased. Province after the Union, the next question was whether any such rights or privileges has been affected by the acts of 1890. Having referred to that point in some detail, their Lordships said the sole question to be determined was Roman Catholic minority had previously enjoyed had been affected by the legislation of 1890. Their Lordships were unable to see how that question could receive any but an affirmative answer. Contrast the position of the Roman denominational schools, of which the control and management were in the hands of Roman Catholics who could select the books to be used and determine the character of the religious proportionate share of the money contributed for school purposes out of the general taxation of the province, and

whatever causes the result of the elec. | claimed a larger spirit of independence. tion may be ascribed, we cannot believe than the anti-Parnellites, so long as the that it was due to any serious or wide Home Rulers and Liberals were in large stock of literature on hand, conspread defection from the recognized formal alliance. But there were indications of a rapstandard of loyalty.

As for the other inference-that it beprochement between the Parnellites and tokened a grave falling off in that Cath- the Salisbury Government which could tions last year, consisting of 94 bound olic devotion and subordination which | not well be ignored. In a recent article so long gave its peculiar tone to the Mr. Redmond did not hesitate to con-Catholicity of this province-we reject trast the Conservative with the Roseit as wholly unfounded. But the very bery administration to the disparagefact that the language and actions of ment of the latter. If, therefore, the the leaders of the majority should have omission to interpellate the Governgiven rise to such a misconception ment, by the medium of an amendment shows that they have not put a proper on its Irish financial adjustment policy, estimate on their great responsibilities were due to any preconcerted arrangeas Catholic statesmen entrusted with the ment among the Nationalists as a whole,

we should expect it to have emanated from the Redmond wing rather than from Mr. Dillon and his supporters.

But really all this is beside the question. Those who have tried to hold Mr. Dillon up to ridicule for his laxness in letting pass an opportunity of embarrassing the Government and for his simplicity in asking as a favor that to which he had a right, have themselves forgotten that this financial question is not wholly nationalist—that it is, in fact. an Irish question of the most comprehensive range, and that not merely one wing of the Nationalists or all the Nationalists, but the whole body of Irish representatives, Liberal and Conservative or Home Rule, are concerned in having it advantageously settled. There may even be phases of it which make it more a Unionist than a Home Rule question. However that be, it is clear that on such a question Mr. Dillon could not very well act alone, and, if he was silent, we may take it for granted (at least till we have assurance to the contrary) that he had reason for his course. No man should be condemned unheard or on the authority of one-sided representations. When the discussion on the Government's measure comes on, we shall have more light on the subject.

MR. THOMAS SEXTON has, it appears, definitely refused to re-enter public life until there is some well directed effort made to bring about a reunion of the different factions in the Irish party.

Nevada has passed a law permitting prize fighting within that State, while the Legislature of South Dakota is con-

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

ACADEMY OF ST. JOHN EVANGELIST, POINT ST. CHARLES.

The following young ladies have given general satisfaction in their respective classes for the month of January

Diploma Class-Misses Annie Skelly, Katie Flood, Katie Finn, Julia Robert. First Class - Misses Annie Turner. Katie O'Byrne, Agnes Kavanagh, Maud Deegan.

Second Class-Misses Annie E. Colligan. Annie Broden, Annie Byrne, Ethel Butler.

Third Class-Misses Gertrude Myles, Kathleen Quain, Maud McMenamin.

Fourth Class-Misses Bernadette Rennie, Mary Armstrong, Lena Edmunds, Martha Henderson.

In the Diploma class, after an interesting written competition in Religious instruction, the laurels of victory rested upon the heads of Miss Mary O'Brien of St. Charles street, and Miss Katie Finn of Charlevoix.

Next month we shall give an account of the different competitions which shall have been given in the Diploma class.

On Tuesday, February 2nd, the feast of the Purification, there took places most imposing ceremony within the chapel walls of the Convent of Jesus and Mary, at Hochelaga. This year it was rendered all the more attractive as two nieces of one of Montreal's most estcem-ed priests, Rev. W. O'Meara, took part. One, Miss Angelina Robert, became a Novice, the other, Miss Catherine Robert, pronounced her vows. Quite a number of friends assembled to witness the solemn celebration, and to wish all sorts of blessings, spiritual and temporal, to the dear young ladies who so valiantly bade farewell to this deceptive world, and to congratulate the happy mother, sister and cousins, as well as the Rev. uncle, for the happiness which this day brought them. May God spare these virgins following the Lamb, lor many long, happy and useful years of ministry

of the argument that it is made to support. The Register, for instance, in reference to the Laurier banquet, speaks of the present Premier as if he were the special representative of Catholic in-

guidance of Catholics. CATHOLIC WRITERS IN THE DARK. Those who quote the opinions of English Catholic journals on the Manitoba School question or any other purely Canadian subject ought to bear in mind that the fact of their being



AN INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE BERNADOTTES.

SOMEWHAT TARDY NOVA SCOTIAN LEGISLA-TION-A WORD TO CATHOLICS OF ST BONIFACE-ST. PATRICE'S LEAGUE, AND OTHER SUBJECTS.

Should King Oscar of Sweden be finally sgreed upon as arbiter of the differences sgreed upon as aritist of this trittences between Great Britain and the United States, another remarkable chapter in States, another remarkable chapter in the remarkable history of the Berna-dottes will be written. Less than a cen-tury ago Jean Beptiste Bernadotte was a private in the French army, the son of an unimportant lawyer in the little city an unimportant reigning families have of Pasi. Other reigning families have bistories dating back for centuries, but the Bernadottes are a product of the nineteenth century. The founder of the family rose to be a marshal of France in the days when Napoleon bestrode the world. He was a soldier of fortune, a man of daring and ability, and was disliked by the great Napoleon, who saw in him qualities which were dangerous.

Gustavus IV., King of Sweden, refused to consider the French Emperor anything but a Corsican adventurer. Gus-tavus went down with a crash, Russia tavus wente down nobles rose against him and he was exiled, to die a pauper. A weak creature, an uncle of Gustavus, was set upon the throne. He died with was set upon the thone. In the with out issue and was succeeded by a prince of the house of Holstein, who also de-parted this life (in 1811) without leaving an heir. The Swedes were compelled to look around for a monarch. Bernadotte had not the slightest connection with any kingly line. His only connection with Sweden was that in 1807, while at the head of the French army, he had won some victories over the Swedes. But he had been merciful. An entire brigade of Swedes, under Count Moerner, had surrendered to him at Lubeck. He had surrendered to film at Lubeck. He had literated them on parole. So in 1811, when Sweden had a kingship to rent, this Count Moerner, perhaps through friendship, perhaps through consistence provided the name of the some intrigue, proposed the name of the exprivate in the French army. The suggestion was approved by the nation an', more important, by Napoleon, who fancied his marshal would be a handy person to have on a throne. The story is told that when Bernadotte

had been chosen Napoleon said to him : Swear to me that you will never fight igainst France." But already the mar-sus felt the ermine on his shoulders and dared to reply : "Sire, from this day forward to repty : Sire, from this day for-ward my whole duty will be towards my adopted country." "Then," replied the Emperor. with a sigh : "Ah, well; our destinics are outside our own hands."

A: Lepsic it was the fertile military genius of Bernadotte that ruined the French army. The new ruler of Sweden was not long in allying bimself with the enemies of the man who had raised him from obscurity.

When the readjustment took place after Waterloo, Bernadotte, having been on the side of heaven and the big batalions, was confirmed in the lofty place of Crown Prince of Sweden, and in 1818 ascended the throne as Charles NIV. This modest man, after the fall of Napolcon, had even suggested himself to the allies and the French people as a very proper person to occupy the French throne. to the audacity of Bernadotte. Having

length of time to drop into line. Their stubborness may have been melted by Premier Laurier's "sunny smile."

* * *

Vertical handwriting is rapidly superseding the slanting style in the schools of the country. Legibility is said to be more easily attained and more general in the new style.

Few men have reached a place of eminence without the assistance of others. The humblest amongst us may some times give a great man a lift in life. No one realizes this more forcibly than the THE MID-WINTER DRAMATIC PER elevator boy. * * *

* * *

Her Majesty the Queen has donated £5 towards the Kerry Disaster Reliet Fund. Her Majesty's fortune is estimated at £20,000,000 sterling. If Her Majesty is not careful she will go broke.

There is a rush towards matrimony these times. Take my advice, young men, and go with the crowd. I know whereof I speak. I have been there myself. * * *

Judging from the activity displayed by politicians we will soon be in the throes of a Provincial election. Anything to relieve the present monotony.

* * *

What is the St. Patrick's League doing? Make a noise, gentlemen; let people know you are alive and frisky. * * *

The proverb in last week's budget was 'Union is strength." Don't forget it. * * *

Father Fallon is welcome to St. Patrick's and home. WALTER R.



PRELIMINARIES TO FITTINGLY RECOGNIZE THE WORK OF MRS. SADLIER.

AN INTERESTING OUTLINE OF THE SERVICES RENDERED BY THE DISTINGUISHED WRITER TO THE CAUSE OF RELIGION AND NATIONALTY --- AN INFLUENTIAL COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

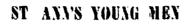
It will be pleasing to thousands, we have no doubt, to learn that, at length, a movement is on foot, having for its ol ject to secure fitting recognition for the eminent services rendered by Mrs. James A. Sadlier in her many and admirable to his talents, and it is needless to say, writings.

Last week a strong committee was formed with Sir William Hingston, M. D., as chairman, Hon. Justice Curran as secretary, and Mr. Michael Burke as treasurer, and the success of the movement is no longer a matter of doubt.

The name of Mrs Sadlier was a house hold word all over America a few years ago. No doubt many of her warmest admirers have, in the interval disappeared from the scene, and we have now very largely to deal with a new generation, for whose bencht a brief, although very imperfect, sketch of her career of use-The world has not done justice funces may not be cut of place.

Born in Ireland, Mrs. Sadlier took up her pen at the age of 18 in defence of and right. Arriving in Canada at the time of the ship fever in 1847, her first literary effort here was the portrayal of the sail scenes of that dismal period. In the intervening 50 years, upwards of sixty works-more than half of them original, the remainder being translations from the French and Spanish-have been the product of her pen; and in America alone hundleds of thousands of readers have by her .writings been made better and more virtuous citizens. Herself an emigrant, she wrote powerfully of the emi-grant servant girl, the dangers to which she was exposed, the trials and temptations in her new western home. Her virtue was strengthened and herstruggle against evil aided in the pages of Bessie Conway." The school question gave rise to " The Blakes and Flanagane."

our blue-nose brethren a considerable who have come under the influence of her works. Again and again sue has related to the Irish of this country and to their children the glories and persecu-tion of the past, and filled them with a hope inconceivable. Nor has she been Official Visit of Grand President blind to the defects of the Irish character; against these detects sue has made incessant war, and many lives have been shaped under her teaching." To the gentl men of the Committee we say with all our heart God speed !



FORMANCE A SPLENDID

SUCCESS.

A NEW PLAY, ENTITLED "THE HERO OF LIMERICK," IN PREPARATION.

The cosy hall of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, at the corner of Ottawa and Young streets, was well filled last evening by admirers of the Society to witness the presentation by the Dramatic section of a happily selected, amusing comedy, entitled "The Upstart." The piece, which was well staged, is an adaptation from the French, "Le Bour-geois (ientilhomme" of Moliere. The members of the society, who formed the caste, must be complimented on the result of their efforts and the manner in which the comedy was put on, developed and brought to a happy and successful conclusion, speaks volumes for the interest taken by the members of the Dramatic section in their work, and the close study which each of them gave to the character he was called upon to portrav.

As amateurs in the Thespian art the St. Ann's young men are unsurpassed. and it is no extravagant measure of praise to say that their performance of last evening, even from a critical point of view, compares favorably with the work of professional companies of recognized merit.

The costumes were appropriate, the scenery in keeping with the spirit of th story, and the play ran throughout as smoothly as a piece of well-oiled machinery. It is needless to say that the audience

were charmed and amused, and left the hall with even a higher opinion of the histrionic talent of the young men who had already commanded their universal respect and unstinted praise.

Every member of the caste was good, and all deserve commendation. () course, some had more scope for the excreise of their ability than others. As the ambitions younger Jordan, Mr. R. J. Byrne had amr le room to give play that he took advantage of every opprtun ity offered. His uncle, personified by Mr II P. Sullivan, would have been a

pleasant surprise to the old man himself were he present to witness it. The part of the valet, taken by Mr. Gethings, was played in a manner which showed the happy versatility of that gentleman's powers as an actor. As the Marquis Docimence, Mr. M. P. Doheney was right at home. He assumed the title, appearance and actions of "a nobleman of the nighest rank" without the slightest fort. Were he to drop incomity, into New York, his chances of capturing an heiress would be at a premium. As them, Mr. J. P. McKeown was Nicholas. Doranto and the

M. B. A. OF CANADA. U1

Hackett to Branch 26.

On Monday evening last, Grand President Hon. M. F. Hackett paid his first official visit to Branch 26 of the Association. The Glenora Hall, in which the Branch meets, was filled to overflowing by the members of the Branch and representatives from the other city Branches.

President Michael Sharkey presided and the meeting for the transaction of the business of the Branch was started sharp at S o'clock. Chancellor Thos. W. Nicholson opened the meeting with prayer. Amongst the business disposed of was the initiation of two new members, the balloting for 12 new members, and the reading of six applications

for membership. The Grand President arrived about nine o'clock and the scene on his arrival will be long remembered by those who had the privilege of being present. The hon. gentleman was greeted with hearty cheers which were kept up until long after he had taken the seat assigned him. The officers and members of the Association was in full regalia, and surrounding the Grand President were the following officers of the Association :-

President M. Sharkey, Grand Chancellor T. J. Finn, Vice-President Eagan. Grand Deputy J. J. Costigan, Grand Deputy Joseph Girard, Grand Deputy C. Dandelin, Grand Deputy A. H. Spedding, Grand Deputy P. A. Boucher, Grand Deputy T. P. Tansey ; President W. J. McElroy, Branch 41; President M. J. Polan, Branch 50; President J Coogan, Branch 54; Chancellor M. Murphy, Branch 74: Secretary T. Delisle, Branch 53; Financial Secretary J.A. Deniger S3; Financial Secretary J. A. Deinger, Branch S7; President Spedding, Branch 140; Chancellor Potvin, Branch 147; President A. T. Martin, Branch 226; Chancellor Chartier, Branch 240 : Finan cial Secretary Rinahan, Branch 232; Vice-President Fortier, Branch 240; Chancellors Thos. W. Nicholson, John H. Feeley, Arthur Jones, D. G. McGillis, A. D. McGillis, C. O'Brien, Brothers E J. Dugan, F. J. Curran, Wm. H. Cox, N P., Dr. Phelan, J. A. Gadbeis, J. A Hurtubnise, J. McGuire, R. J. Neagle Jas. Manning, J. Hoolahan, W. W. Halpin, John P. Curran, T. J. Kavanagh and many others.

Order having been resumed a grand chorus was given under the direction of Bro. J. S. Shea. President Sharkey then rose and made a few brief remarks and called upon Grand Chancellor Finn to present the greetings of the Branch to its honored visitor. Bro. Firm on rising to perform this duty was most heartily applanded and eloquently tendered the Grand President the earnest greetings and wishes of the Branch and the appreciation of its members for the honor

paid them by his presence. The Grand President rose to reply and was greated with a repetition of the rap turous applause which he received on his entry. It was some moments before he could proceed. Hon, Mr. Hackett speke as follows:—"No one better than I appreciates the hearty applause with which you have just greeted your Grand President, the genuineness of its metal. the trueness of its ring and the warmvery acceptable, as events proved, ness of the hearts and the soundness of and Doranic and Niel, is but a continuation of that rapt iren

applause which in the early autumn last

stitution and the advantages of the Association to their friends, and to cultivate the virtue of potriotism, the hope of this grand country of Canada. He expressed the hope that the numbers would go on increasing, so that the C.M B.A. may continue to be the most solid financial Association in this Dominion. On resuming his seat the cheers and

na transformation indiana

applause of those present went forth in volumes. Mr. T. Emblem followed with a song

and had to respond to a hearty encore. Brother Deniger, of Branch Si, made a brief address in French. Messrs Chambers and Howard gave a

banjo duet in a finished manner. Brother Chartier, of Branch 240, sang a song composed by himself in honor of

the Grand President, and his effort was

greeted with a hearty encore. Grand Deputies Dandelin, Girard, Tansey and Costigan made brief addresses, in the course of which they dwelt upon the progress being made by the Branches under their charge. Brother J. J. Curran, advocate, also made a brief address which was well received.

A series of choruses and quartettes were given by the St. Ann's Young Men's Quartette, Branch 226 Glee Club and Branch 26 Glee Club, under the direction of Prof. P. Shea, Brothers F. X. Payette and J. S. Shea. Bro. R. J. Neagle, of 26, and Bro. Morninge, of Branch 1, Quebec, also contributed to the programme.

The good night chorus, Auld Lang Syne and God Save the Queen, sung by the entire meeting, brought one of the most successful events in the history of Branch 26 to a close.

OBITUARY.

MR JAMES FEE.

The staunch and brave Irishmen who came to Canada in the first quarter of this century, and bore the trials and perils associated with the lives of early settlers, are gradually being called to their reward.

One of their number, Mr. James Fee, of Cobourg, Ont., succumbed last week, after only a few days of illness.

Mr. Fee was an excellent type of the Irish pioneers : carnest, straight forward, and courageous, true to the principles of his religion, and always mindful of the Land from which he came. He was one of the oldest subscribers of the TEUF WITNESS,-R.L.P.

MR. TERENCE MARTIN.

Another of the old members of the St. Patrick's congregation of Quebec has just passed away in the person of Mr. Terence Martin, master carter. Mr. Martin was one of the most popular and respected local hackmen, whose honesty and courtesy were as proverbial as his whole souled geniality, which rendered him a favorite with all classes. His familiar figure will be missed from his old haunts.

MRS A. REEDY.

On Sunday last the funeral of Mrs. A. Reedy, so well known to frish Catholies it Montreal, took place from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Harvey, on Oltawa street. The deceased was an estimable and lovable character, and was esteemed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. She was an excellent representative of a true, generous and warm-hearted Irish woman.

" Darling," said she, "do you love me as much as ever?" "Yes, de crie," said



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bid for France and captured Sweden, he next secured the union of the crowns of Sweden and Norway on his own head, and they are now worn by his descendant, Oscar II., in this year of grace, agreed upon by Lord Salisbury and President Cleveland as the man fitted to decide international disagreements.

There is romance, genius, daring and good fortune in the history of the Bernadottes.

* * *

It is said that Hugh John Macdonald has not refused to lead the Provincial Conservatives in Manitoba, but that he has declined to accept a nomination for St. Boniface, an entirely Catholic constituency. Mr. Macdonald has more foresight than the people who offered bim the nomination. He is a fair minded and popular man, one whose probability of election in any constituency may be counted as good. Let the Catholics of St. Boniface waste no time in paying unnecessary compliments, but select a co religionist, as is their right. to represent them in the Provincial Legislature. Mr. Hugh John Macdonald will probably be there anyhow, if he so desires.

The members of the Harbor Board and the executive of the Hockey Association should shake hands. They both appear to have such little confidence in the wisdom of their actions that the press is excluded from their deliberations. Perhaps these gentlemen are abnormally modest and shun publicity. As deliberating hodies, possibly, as indiividuals, hardly.

Solicitor General Fitzpatrick is doing missionary work for his party amongst the Catholics of England.

That the English are not a race of cannibals is a good thing for their internal peace. Mr. Fitzpatrick would hardly be more digestible than his arguments against Catholic schools are to good Catholics in this country.

* * *

There is likelihood that we will have to worry along for an indefinite period without a Papal Ablegate in Canada. His Holiness the Pope does not see the immediate necessity of a special repre sentative in this country. We have our bishops to follow in matters religious, and this is what some people do not like these times.

* * * The payment of an indemnity of \$50 000 by the British Government to Mr. Ivory should go a long way towards soothing that gentleman's wounded feelings. It will also teach Scotland loaded the wrong way for them.

* * *

The reformatory question led to "Aunt Honor's Keepsake." Migration-so desirable-from cities

to rural districts in the west was earnestly advocated in "Con O'Regan." Patriotic aspirations led to "The

Confederate Chieftains." "Maureen Dhu," "New Lights in Galway," "The Hermit of the Rock," and others, brought back in vivid colors much that was noble and praiseworthy in the history of a virtuous but longsuffering people.

Canadian home life was not neglected, but was pictured in the bright leaves of "Elinor Preston," while in "New Lights" ill directed ambition and dissatisfaction with our social status received a fitting lesson. Many important social questions of the last balf century have been wrought out in touching tale of woe or weal. All her writings tended to make men better in their affection to the land of their birth and truer to the best interests of that of their adoption. Her more ephemeral, but, perhaps, not less important writings are to be found in the pages of the New York Tablet when she was associated in editorial work with Dr. Brownson, and afterwards with the fervent Dr. Ives.

Notre Dame University, which annually selects a recipient for the Letare medal-established to recognize excellence-in 1895 wisely selected Mrs. Sadlier for the honor.

When the movement to make a worthy presentation to Mrs. Sadlier was referred to a few months ago the Press of the United States, where Mrs. Sadlier spent many years of her life, took up the question with zeal and enthusiasm. There is no doubt that a generous response will be made to the appeal of the Committee from all parts of the American continent and even from the Old Land. Amongst our Yard to be more particular in arresting "dynamiters" in future. Ivory was loaded the work area to the the second s Midland Review of Lebanon, Kentucky. as late as the 28th January last. Amongst

quartette of profess rs, with the pubil the lackeys, the tailor and the multi. conspired to complete the pleasure of the evening.

The musical selections, rendered throughout the play, were particularly good, and special praise is due to Prot P. J. Shea, the talented musical direct m of the Society.

So successful was "The Upstart" as a whole, that it is hoped the society will accede to the generally expressed wish of beir friends and reproduce it at an early date.

The following was the caste :--

Mr. Jordan, ambitious to associate with " Persons of Distinction,"..... Mr. R. J. Byrne.

Old Mr. Jordan His Venerable Uncle... Mr. H. P. Sullivan.

Cleon, A Suitor for the Hand of Lucilia, Daughter of Old Mr Jordan..... Mr. J. P. McKeown.

Covielle, His Roguish Valet Mr. J. J. Gethings. Dorimenes, The Marquis, a Nobleman of

the Very Highest Rank Mr. M. P. Doheny. Doranto, A Count in Reduced Circumstances.....

Mr. J. H. Martin. Nicholas, A Faithful but Saucy Servant in the Jordan Family.....

Mr. P. J. Burns. Professor of Philosophy.....

Mr. R. J. Burke. Professor of Music

Mr. F. E. Manley. Professor of Dancing.....

Mr. J. M. Allan.

Professor of Fencing..... Mr. E. K. Quinn.

John, A Pupil of the Music Master's

Mr. R. J. Hiller. Joseph, A Tailor.....

Mr. C. F. Mooney. Lackeys } Mr. J. P. Shearen Mr. J. F. Shanahan James. l'homas.

The Mufti... Mr. T. P. Monaghan.

Servants, Turks, Musicians, Appren-tices, etc.

Musical Director, Mr. P. J. Shea. Stage Manager, Mr. W. J. Furlonz. Properties, Mr. M. J. O'Donnell.

The H ro of Limerick in Preparation.

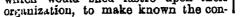
The young men are about to begin re hearsing a new play, written especially for them by Mr. James Martin, author of "O'Rourke's Triumph," "The Pride of Killarney," and other successful plays. Mr. Martin's latest effort is entitled "The Herd of Limerick." and in the dramatis personae there appears a name dear to the heart of every Irishman, yea, and Irishwoman, one who gested that the wealthier members, who proved himself to be a true son of Erinthe brave, the noble, the illustrious Patrick Sarafield.

The new play will be produced on St. Patrick's Night in the Young Men's The Nova Scotia House of Assembly passed a bill on Friday last appointing Dominion Day a legal holiday. It took

made the Music Hall and Opera House ha the honor of the choice of your duly Enquirer. appointed delegates and was elected to the high position which I occupy to day. It is but the continuation of that round of rapturous applause, from the Province of Quebec, from the Province of Ontario, and from the Provinces down by the sea and I hope, before my term of office expires, to have an opportunity of visiting them all. I am not e otistical enough to attribute the warmth of this reception to myself as an individual, but to the high office which I hold by your choice; nevertheless, upon looking on all the faces, old and young, before me to-night, I will say that it is for me a degree of pleasure and pride to be at the head of this association. "I am here to-night, not for the pur-

pose of addressing you at any length. I am here, in the first place, to know the rank and file of this great army of which I am the head, to meet the brothers face to face, to shake them warmly by the hand, in order that the relations between the private and the general may be more C. & B. Raspherry Ja of a brother than that of a commander. C.& B. Red Carrant J And, I am here, sir, more than that, for the purpose of giving you encourage- C. & B. Gooseberry Ja ment in your noble work, and to aid you, if possible, in the work of bringing in new members to our glorious associament in your noble work, and to aid you, new members to our glorious association.'

Mr. Hackett continued, pointing out that the C.M.B.A. was a band of brothers in the truest sense of the word. They do not ask of any oung man wishing to join of what race or political party he is a member; they require but one thing, that all kneel before the same altar, and that we go hand and hand and heart to heart in union and friendship, and in brotherhood and in reciprocity of affect tion, and bound together for the mutual protection of the Catholic masses, their education, their prosperity and welfare. This is the badge, the aim and motto of the C.M.B.A. It is not simply an insurance association; for though it is just fitting and proper that we should provide for our wives and little ones, there is another, and to him, a greater object, to unite from sea to sea and from pole to pole the Catholics that form no small al period of the separation of the Canadian from the United States Surreme Council, and pointed out the advantages which accrued from the division. He exhorted all to be brothers in prosperity but more especially brothers when the dark clouds hover overhead. He sugcould without feeling it, should offer one or two hundred dollars towards the formation of libraries in the different branches. He considered the three great duties of members of the C.M.B.A. to be. to give an example of loyalty to God, which would shed lustre upon their



he, with his nose buried in the news paper. That ought to have sufi-field RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON at Otrawa resound with cheers when I I dunne. Habit, I guess" .-- Cincinnati 652 Craig Street.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 10, 1897. . An erry .



pondents to keep up this good work, and she is sure each and every one of them understands the meaning of that beautiful word, duty. Once upon a time a little boy was asked the meaning of duty and he aptly answered, "something that must not be overlooked." Now, Aunt Nors does not mean to "preach," but she feels she must say a word here about the little duties faithfully performed which go so far toward making the world better. No one whose abilities are slight and whose time is limited meed on that account feel that he is shut out of helping and uplifting his fellows The danger is that while admitting that the little services are as honorable as the greater, we shall content ourselves with doing nothing; waiting, perhaps, for a more convenient season. Dear young friends, there is not one of you who has not a commission to do some work for our Lord. It may be a small service, but it is never unimportant. It is perilous to neglect it. God asks of you no more than you can do, but for these little duties which crowd thick upon your way He holds you responsible.

Now, to come back to our immediate duties. Aunt Nora hopes all her nephews and nieces will consider it a point of honor and duty not to neglect writing ofton. Some may ask what shall we write about? Aunt Nora would reply : About yourself, your studies, school, church, name of the street you live in. Montreal is rich in subjects for pen and pencil.

Lillie Cox, Katie Clark, M. Scullion, Maggie O'Brien and others are invited to write again.

Now, about the competition! Of course you are all working hard to win the prize, and Aunt Nora wishes she could peep in and see some of her studious and ambitious little friends working away with puckered, thoughtful brows over the facts and figures of the subject. or the light of enthusiasm flashing from eyes that contemplate the ideal view of the theme. Now, a word to those boys and girls who have not yet seriously considered the competition or made up their minds to start it. Aunt Nora wishes to remind them that their American cousins are using every means to advance and improve themselves, and after a little while, if we are not up and about making use of the opportunities that come to us, Uncle Sam's chil dren will be away ahead of Johnny Canuck and his little sister.

It is the duty of Aunt Nora's corres- | slang is the proper style of language, because it sounds smart, and calls him a 'Siasy" if he does not use it, let Aunt Nora's little friend show this Johnny or Tommy that he knows another kind of smartnesss that makes gentlemen, while the slang, tobacco and dime novel kind fills prisons, refuges and asylums.

Habits once formed are not easily broken. Bit by bit we must unravel the cord we have twined around us, and which daily cuts deeper into our flesh. John Boyle O'Beilly illustrates this very aptly in the following little poem which you would do well to commit to memory :-

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

'How shall I a habit break ?" As you did that habit make. As you gathered, you must lose, As you yielded, now refuse; Thread by thread the strands we twist Till they bind us neck and wrist ; Thread by thread the patient hand Must untwine ere free we stand. As we builded, stone by stone, We must toil, unhelped, alone, Till the wall is overthrown.

But remember, as we try, Lighter every test goes by; Wading in, the stream grows deep Towards the centre's downward sweep, Backward turn, each step ashore, Shallower is than that before. Ah, the precious years we waste Levelling what we raised in haste; Doing what must be undone, Ere content or love be won !

PARTNERS.

A sturdy little figure it was trudging bravely by with a pail of water. So many times had it passed our gate that morning that curiosity prompted us to forther acquaintance. "You are a busy little girl to-day."

" Yes'm."

The round face under the broad hat was turned towards us. It was freckled, flushed and perspiring, but cheery withal.

"Yes'm, it takes a heap of water to do a washing."

"And do you bring it all from the brook down there ?"

'Oh, we have it in the cistern mostly, only it's been such a dry time lately." 'And there is nobody else to carry the

water ?" "Nobody but mother, an' she is wash-in'."

"Well, you are a good girl to help her."

It was not a well-considered compliment, and the little water carrier did not consider it one at all ; but there was a look of surprise in her gray eyes, and an almost indignant tone in her voice as she answered :

'Why, of course I help her. I always help her all the time; she hasn't anybody else. Mother'n me's partners." Little girls, are you and mother partners? Do you help her all you can ?--Selected.

an hour, then strain and pour the boilings into two basins. Add cold water to the larger quantity of boilings to make it lukewarm, put in the embroidery, and rub it well with your fingers till clean. Rinse in clean warm water, then stiffen the article by dipping it into the second basin of bran-water. Press out the moisture, and dry quickly.

THE LITTLE GIRL THAT GREW UP.

She was sitting up straight in a straightbacked chair.

There wasn't a snarl in her shining bair;

There wasn't a speck on her dainty dress.

And her rosy face was full of distress.

When I drew near to this maiden fair, She suddenly rumpled her shining hair, And dropping down "in a heap" on the floor

Uplifted her voice in a wail most sore.

Now, what is the matter, my pretty maid ?"

'I'm all grown up," she dolefully said, And I'm lonesome-as lonesome as lonesome can be-

For Humpty Dumpty and Riddle-me-ree.

'There's Little Boy Blue, who used to creep

Under our haystack and fall asleep. He isn't my triend since mother dear Did up' my hair in this twist so queer.

"And the dog and the fiddle, they left me, too,

When the baby into a woman grew. I'ne dish has hidden away with the

spoon, And the cow has staid at the back of the moon.

"The little old woman who swept the sky

Is caugue in her cobwebs high and dry, And Jick and his beanstalk I cannot \mathbf{find}

Since I began to improve my mind.

"I wouldn't be scared-not a single

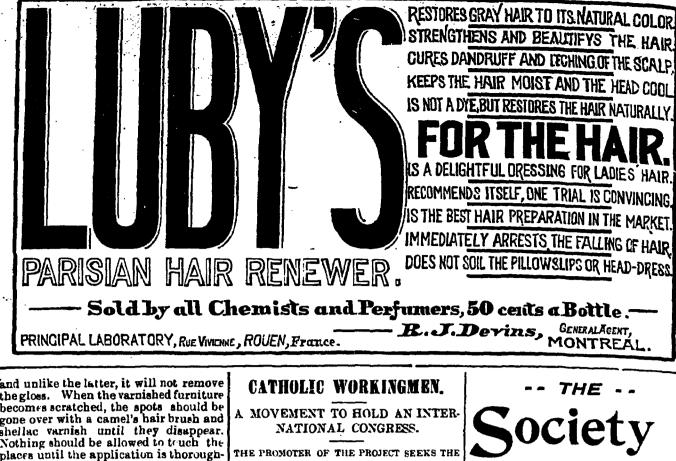
mite-If the bugaboo I should meet to night. The bogy man I'd be glad to see, But they'll never--no, never-come back to me.

'I watched in the garden last night at

dark A fairy favor to find-but. hark ! My motner is calling—don't you hear ?— 'Young ladies don't sit on the floor, my dear.''

**************** 888 RECIPES.

tough parts from a boiled pickled tongue, cold water, but do not wring it out. chop and pound to a paste. Have one Shake well and hang it up in the open quart of cold roasted or boiled veal air if possible, to dry. Failing this, let chopped and pounded to a paste. Mix it hang in a col room, but on no account two tablespoonfuls of butter and a put it near a fire. Hot water must never fourth of a salt-spoon of pepper with the be used, and if there are any very hard tongue, and with the veal mix three stains or grease marks which will not table spoonfuls of butter, one teaspoonful yield to the scap alone rub a little turof salt and one-fourth of a teaspoonful | pentine on them. of pepper. Butter a deep earthen dish. Put a layer of the yeal in and pack down solidly; then put in spoonfuls of tongue here and there, and fill in the paces with yeal. Continue until all has been used, and pack solidly. Cover the dish and place in the oven in a pan of warm water Cook one hour. Serve prepared specially for this paper, by cold, cut in thin slices. Should be made Messrs. Marion & Marion, selicitors of the day before it is to be used. Tea Biscuit-One pint of milk, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful | formation may be readily obtained :--of butter or lard, two eggs, one tablespoon'ul of sugar, three pints of flour. one-half of a compressed yeast cake. Scald the milk and add the shortening. and stand aside to cool. When cold add the salt, sugar and yeast, mix and add one half the flour; heat for a few minutes. Cover and let rise. When light add the cggs well beaten and the balance of the flour. Knead lightly and continuously for 15 minutes, or until elastic. Cover and let stand in a warm place until very light : then roll out in a sneet about an inch thick; cut in biscuits with a cutter, let stand half an hour and bake in a quick oven 15 minutes.



NATIONAL CONGRESS. hellac varnish until they disappear. Nothing should be allowed to truch the places until the application is thorough-

ly dry. Mahogany, rosewod or black walnut should be rubbed with linseed oil or crude petroleum, a very little being put on at a time, and rubbed in thoroughly until the surface shines like a mirror. If the rabbing is done once every two weeks, it is not at all difficult to get a good shine in a short time, but the first application may require longer.

If a small splinter of wood is knocked off a bureau or a chair, glue it on again with a little liquid glue, and if the edges show white color them with paint to match the rest of the wood. When this is dry, varnish, and the break will hardly be perceptible. If the broken piece is large and where it is likely to be hit and knocked off again, in addition to the glue secure it in position with small brada.

Leather trimmings, which have such a persistent way of separating them selves from wood, may be securely re-fastened by means of a paste made of melted India rubber mixed with shellac varnish. The leather itself can be made to look almost like new by being washed with warm milk. This is especially good for leather seats or lounge coverings.

HOW TO CLEAN A MACKINTOSH

A dirty mackintosh should be spread out flat on a table, and scrubbed all over Marbled Veal-Trim all the rots and off, dip the cloak in several lots of clean

PATENT REPORT.

THE PROMOTER OF THE PROJECT SEEKS THE APPROVAL OF HIS HOLINESS.

The Roman correspondent of the liverpool Catholic limes says: "The Holy Father on Friday last accorded a long audience to M Léon Harmel, the great French economist. He has been for some days in Rome, and has already delivered a number of conferences on the practical solution of the social question in accordance with the ideas of Leo

XIII. M. Harmel is reticent with regard to his interview with the Sovereign Pon tiff. But I believe it will be no indiscretion for me to state that M. Harmel's chief motive in seeking an audience was to interest the Holy Father in the helding of an International Catholic Workingmen's Congress. M. Harmel hopes therefrom great advantages both to capitilists and Libourers, and his idea would be to hold the congress either at Milan

or Turin. Coming out from the audience with the Holy Father, he was radiant with satisfaction at the reception given to his project."

Referring to this corr spondence, the Catholic Times, in the cause of a leading ar:icle, says :

His object is, no doubt, to win recruits for the Church, first of all, amongst Con tinental workingmen. The field which is open to him and his fellow Catholics is extensive, and they can scarely fail to win many to their ranks. In Italy and France the vast majority of the toilers were brought up as Catholics, and numbers of them became indifferent to religion only because the erroncous notion was spread an orgst them that Catholicism enforced the necessity of a narrow political conservatism inc asistent with the rights of labour. That mischievous notion is being dissipated by working-men's societies in every quarter of

Europe, and it may be safely assumed that it would not long survive such a Congress as that which M. Harmel is promoting. When in the name of the Catholic workingmen of the world a programme is drawn up defining the rights and duties of the employer, asserting the legitimete clains of the employed denouncing the militarism of the princi pal nations and the heavy imposts it necessitates, and otherwise offering light and leading to those who are strugging for social justice, it seems to us that not only will toilers who are now outside the fold rally to their side as advocates of a common cause and acknowledge the immense superiority of the Catholic Church over every other religious denomination. but against it justice to the workers there will be established a safeguard which corporations as well as individuals, no matter how potent, must take heed. The weight of Catholic opinion thus focused will have a decisive effect in the settlement of labour disputes, for both masters and men must recognize that claims based upon and governed by Catholic principles are fair to booh sides, and that to oppose them would be to engage in struggle wherein deteat would be certain,

N.B.-Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with city.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhos, Croup, Toothache, TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c. SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMACY FOR THE HAIR :

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Now, as I said before, Aunt Nora's boys and girls of to-day are the men and women of the future, and now is the time for them to decide what kind of men and women they mean to be. Every thought and word and deed of your life is a stone in the edifice of character you are building daily. Now, if you do in a capboard for safety : but the Mice not use good solid stones, or if you found them out, and gnawed them to neglect to cement them together with bits. Consequently, whenever Dogs see perseverance and tirm resolution, the work will crumble and fall away, and instead of a beautiful structure we shall view only a miserable ruin housing a neglected soul. The habits you form now will ching to you all through life, so be careful and cultivate good ones, in order that you may gather fruit as you travel along through the volley of life, and you shall not used to stop by the way to tear up the weeds that choke the paths of those who follow folly and vice.

 How very beautiful the trees are these February mornings ! Every bough and twig shines with a sparkling coat of ice. This is the season of the Purification of Oir Blessed Lady, when candles are blessed and lighted in her honor, and it seems as if some little frost angel had turned all the trees into great crystal candlesticks with myriad twig tapers on their glistening branches, and when the Sun comes up' out of the East, he finds them and lights them all in Mary's honor.

I must tell you of a letter that was written by a dear little girl to her grandmama last Christmas. She was only eight years old, but she was a bright and clever child and attended the Convent school; so when Christmas came the good nuns directed her to write a nice loving and pious Christmas letter to her parents and her dear grandmama. When her grandmama got the letter it pleased her so much that she put it carefully away. A few weeks ago the little one died, and now that Xmas letter is treas. Sured as a precious memento of the little life that was so soon quenched on earth olive. As the design is worked either Sto shine anew in Heaven.

Now, when the tempter comes to one of Aunt Nora's boys in the form of some Johnny or Tommy of his acquaintance who induces him to smoke or chew inasty tobacco when the school is out of Add one quart of fresh bran to three

WHY DOGS CHASE CATS.

The Greeks explained in the following why dogs chase cats and cats mice :

Once upon a time the Dogs had a lawsuit, and, because they were of roving habits, they gave their documents into the keeping of the Cats, who were stay-at-homes. The Cats placed the papers Cats, they chase them, because they destroyed their documents, and the Cats, in their turn, bunt the Mice, because they ate their papers, and thus made enmity between the Dogs and themselves.

ENJOYMENT.

We are inclined to think that young people, especially, give too much thought as to how they can be "happy." To enjoy life seems to them the acme of all endeavor. But life is earnest, and its aims should be high; and when we live as we may, we shall perhaps give less thought to enjoyment, but we shall enjoy more.

Once there was a wealthy and powerful king, tull of care, and very unhappy. He heard of a man famed for his wisdom and piety, and found him in a cave on the borders of a wilderness.

"Holy man," said the king, "I come to learn how I may become happy.'

Without making any reply, the wise man led the king over a rough path until he brought him to a high rock, on the top of which an eagle had built her

nest. "Why has the eagle built her nest

"Doubtless." answered the king, "that it may be out of danger." "Then imitate the bird," said the

wise man. "Build thy home in heaven and thou shalt have peace and happiness."

A DAINTY TOILET SET.

A dainty bureau set for a young girl's room, consisting of cover, a set of mats, and a stand cloth to match, is of white linen, embroidered with a morning glory design, showing leaves, flowers, the long slender bud, and tendrils. The edges are in scallops, buttonholed with white silk. The flowers are in pale pink, veined both with the white and dark garnet, and the leaves are in shades of one of the heart-shaped leaves or a flower alternates with the scallops in the border, making a very pretty effect.

TO CLEAN EMBROIDERIES.

Worsted and soft cotton embroideries sight, or who tries to persuade him that quarts of water and let it boil for half

Stewed Onions-In peeling onions be careful not to cut the top and bottom too closely or the onion will not keep whole. Boil ten small onions in salted water until tender. Drain and put to simmer in a cup of hot milk or cream or half and half. Season with one teaspoonful of salt and one-fourth tea-spoonful of pepper.

PRESERVING THE FURNITURE.

The fortnightly polishing of furniture figured as a prominent item on the oldfashioned programme of housework, when furniture was valued, perhaps, more for its lasting qualities than for decorative effect. A half-hearted dusting, with now and then a wiping with a damp cloth, is the extent of the efforts of most domestics, and when scratches, stains and breaks occur the article marred is relegated to the storehouse or auction room, or else left to grow more and more unsightly and shabby until it becomes utterly useless.

Furnace and steam heat are to a large degree responsible for the cracking and warping of the lighter kinds of lurniture, especially bamboo. And to counteract the ill effects of the same, they should be rubbed regularly with equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine, applied with a flannel and then rubbed with a soft cloth. Bamboo is also improved by an occasional wash with cold water, but should be thoroughly dried afterward.

Any of the natural woods that are not varnished can be polished in the same way, but varnished surfaces should be washed with water in which tea leaves have been steeped for half an hour. This will make them much brighter than if washed with soap and water,

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Below will be found the only complet weekly up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors, which is patents and experts, head office, Tenude Building, Montreal, from whom all in-

CANADIAN PATENTS.

54.618-J. B. Garand, Hochelaga, wheel hub. 54775-Wm. D. McCauly, Elmore,

cultivator.

54,758-Samuel Versot, Juliette, grinder.

AMERICAN PATENTS :---

576 336-Charles L. Benedict, Amherst, hand stamp holder.

576 398-Thomas L. Fertune, Clinton. portable commode and bed pan. 576 218-Isaac Moore, Foronto, memo-

randum book.

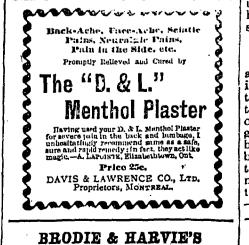
576 147 — M. Patterson, Almonte, bicycle ball bearing. 576,479-Olof L. Stadig, Connors Sta-

tion shears or scissors sharpener. 576 484-Robert Sword, Brandon, stovepipe joint.

"Why do they say the coat is dyed when it is changed from brown to black,

I wonder ?" said Tot. "Don't you see?" said Dot. "It means the old color doesn't live any more The brown is dead. Always come to me when you want to know anything."

"Dear me!" remarked one girl, 'her par ints must be very displeased with her engagement to that musician It is even worse than I thought." 'On what do you base your opinion ?" "They used to refer to him as a violinist. Now they say that he plays the fiddle."—Washington Star.



Self-Raising Flour IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article Housekeepersshould ask for it and see

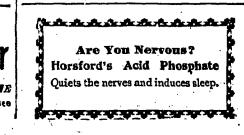
that they get it. Allothers are imitations.

An Englishman and an Irishman were one day holding an argument respecting the nationality of various great men who had lived and died. The Irishman had successfully claimed each one mentioned as a countryman of his own, till at length the Englishman, somewhat nettled, enquired "How about Shake-speare? Was he an Irishman?"

To which he received the reply: 'Well, I can't say that he was altogether, but, at all events, he had the abilities of one."-London Household Words.

"Here's the very picture of you, sir !" cried the delighted nurse, dancing the first edition smartly up and down, "a perfect image of you, sir, even to the little scar on 1 is chin-did you notice the scar on his chin ?" The editor of the Jayville Clarinet laid his finger thoughtfully upon his brow. "We consider him, then," he said, in a grave, professional tone, "as s marked copy."—Pittsburg Leader.

"Well why didn't you arrest the man ?" asked the squire, as the constable came into the office alone. "I--I didn't like to do it on account of his family," said the officer, standing on one foot, with the other crossed over it. "What! You are getting a little too considerate for this business." "I dunno what you call it, but I know that when I went after him the old man. his daughter and two sons met me at the door, and said if I tried to come in they would beat my head off. --Cincinnati Enquirer



PYNY - PECTORAL Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS in a surprisingly short time. It's a cci-entific certainty, tried and true, southing and healing in its effects. W. C. MCCOMBER & SON, report in a letter that Fyn. Hocknei ured Mm. C. Garceau of chronic cold in chestand fronchait tubes, and also curved W. G. Mictumier of a long-standing cold. MR. J. H. HUTTY, Chemist, 528 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a gueral cough and han; syrup Pro-Pectural is a most invaluable preparation. It have tried it, many having spoken to me of the here tried it, many having spoken to me of the hereafta derived from its use in their fundita. It is suitable for old or young, bring pleasant to the same and syster scommend it as a safe and reliable cough modicine. Larger, Bottle, 25 Cts. Large Bottle, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD.

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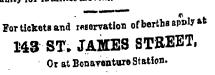
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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

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Losses Ext.

HOPE ENTHRONED.

LIFE PROLONGED AND ITS USEFUL NESS GREATLY EXTENDED.

THE RUTHLESS HAND OF NATURE PERMITS ONLY THE SURVIVAL OF THE STRONGEST BUT MEDICAL SCIENCE SECURES THE SUR-VIVAL OF THE WEAKEST.

From the Cornwall Standard. The science and art of medication holds a

neous place in the esteem of the entire nique place in the esteem of the entire sivilized world, because by a judicious upplication of progressive seience rela-upplication of healing innumerable trismphs are won in the struggle for balth. The profession of medicine we "health. The profession of medicine we may safely say, is no sinceure its tri-umly and successes (r rehearsed daily by the million. Those who are in the vinguard of this movement are our weight henefactors. Their discourse greatest benefactors. Their discoveries are a boon to humanity; they have given relief to thousands who would have dragged out a miserable and more or less brief existence. Dr. Williams by means of his Pink Pills has earned and enjoys the gratitude of untold numbers who because their case defied the skill of the ordinary medical practioner. The ruth-less hand of nature permits only the ers name of the strongest, but the tender survival of the strongest, but the tender ministrations of medical science, as ex emplified in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, secure the survival of the weakest, which is in harmony with the divine injunction, "We then that are strong ought to near the infirmities of the weak and not please ourselves."

These famous pills have given strength to the apparently hopelessly weak, and vitalized and invigorated fragile and debilitated constitutions, entbroned health and strength, thus increasing every value and enhancing every joy. In substantiation of the reputed merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills read the following testimonial of one of Glengarry's reaponsible citizens. Samuel Neil, of the village of Lancaster, is one of the best known men of the county. "For three successive winters," says Mr. Neil, "I suffered from severe attacks of la grippe. Owing to the exhaustible effects of these attacks I was unable to attend to my business half of the time. The last attack I had was in December, 1895. It was the most prolonged and the subsequent effect was the most trying. All the winter of 1896 1 was under medical care and being somewhat advanced in life I presented a very frail appearance. My weakness was so pronounced that I became a victim of weak turns, and even with the assistance of a cane I was liable to tail. Attempts to walk were risks, and often to be regrett d. I was troubled with a dizziness in the head that rendered locomotion difficult and Besides this general nnpleasent. weakness I had pains in my should ers, something like articular rheumatism in its fluctations and severity. After a five months treatment I was not any better, in fact the doctor gave me very little encourage ment. He said I had palpitation of the heart and it must run its course. The truth is I felt so weak that my hope of re-Left me, day by day my pains vanished into imperceptibility, and I began to feel myself again. The improvement continued until I was able to follow my business with unexpected vigor. I and increasing in flesh and in the general signs of good health, and I unhesitatingly attribute my recovery to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." ther medicines had failed, thus establishing the claim that they are a marvel among the triumphs of modern medical science. The genuine Pink Fills are sold only in boxes, bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Review. Fills for Pale People." Protect yourself A curi from imposition by refusing any pill that does not bear the registered trade mark around the box.

during the meal or an ice at the close of the meal will reduce the temperature of the stomach sometimes to 95°, which would stop digestion and sooner or later render one a confirmed dyspeptic. Water of an ordinary temperature is not so objectionable-in fact it would be better to take a swallow of water now and then during the meal, provided the water is cool, not iced. Founds that are slightly diluted are more easily digested than those which are concentrated and dry.-MRs. S. T. RORER in February Ladies' Home Journal.

FRANCE LOSING IN POPULATION

THE NECESSITY FOR COMPULSORY FATHER-HOOD.

The New York Sun's London despatch ays :-Frenchmen, or a large section of them, are beginning to manifest sericus concern over the revelation of the last

census that France is the only great nation which is no longer obeying the Divine command to increase and multiply. The subject has been taken vigorously in hand by public men and others, and various plans have already been sug cested for making Frenchmen amenable the gratitude verge of isolation or death, to compulsory fatherhood. It has been pointed out that by reason of her shortcomings in this respect France loses every year a battle of Sedan.

The National Alliance for the increase of the population of France has presented an petition to the French Minister setting forth certain drastic measures which the Government is urged to adopt Dr. Bertilion. in entor of the system of measuring criminals, is the head of the siciety and its plan includes some inte cesting features. It proposes that Gov ernment scholarship in schools, lycees and academies be given only to families having at least three children living ; all favors of Government, such as tobacconists' licenses, concessions in colonies, etc., to be given to such families. When the claims of Government officials for promotion are decided, their number of children to be taken into account; allowances and travelling expenses to officials, as well as the salaries of subalterns, t) be regulated according to the number of children; the posts under the Government, except those requiring special qualification, to be given only to fathers having more than three children.

Already something has been done to encourage large families. For instance. every seventh child may be educated and boarded at school at the expense of the nation. This law was passed some years ago, but no results are apparent. Another effect of the national concern over the non-growth of the population is the extraordinary popular interest that is taken just now in the establishment on the boulevard Poissonniere, where delicate infants of diminutive weight and dimensions are rearded by charitable hands. In the show room of the place are always a dozen or more incubators each with a tiny inmate on exhibition. The managers of the institute boasts that they have saved 1 200 children who otherwise would have died since the charity was established. German and Austrian rivals have unkindly seized this moment of French discontitur to covery was about nil. About the first of May I determined to try Dr. Williams' Fink Fills. The result was the dizziness year, the other day presented her husband year, the other day presented her husband

PECULIAR COMPARISONS



SCOTTISE

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MEXICO.

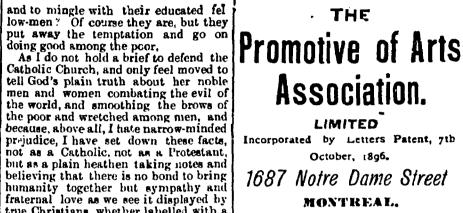
The Self-Denial of Its Priests Dwel Upon by a Non-Catholic,

The Mexican correspondent of the Boston Herald, in the course of a very interesting letter, in which he deals with the Catholic Church in Mexico, presents the following pen picture of the labora of the priests :

A few proofs. In a parish house in a town near the city are six young priests who say Mass in the mountain towns inhabited by Indians, as well as officiate at times in the churches of the town. They lead most laborious lives, such as a reporter on a Boston daily paper would consider a "tough job." Up in the chill of the morning just at peep of day. mounted on hard-paced nags, they climb the hills into the hamlets of the char coal burners, where they hold divine service, confess the people, minister the dying and act as advisers even in temporal affairs to their humble parishioners. I have myself them up in the met hills. and have seen them eating their frugal meals, and know that they rarely sit down to a well supplied table. Frequently at midnight they go up into the mountains, in pitch darkness, over rough trails, to confess a dying man or woman. They go where there is small pox and typhus, and they go cheeruily. At the the clergy is sound of heart and inspired parish house they live very simply, and by noble motives. confess I could not stand their fare having no vocation for sainthood. It is mighty plain eating and no "fixin's." Once, for seven months, they went with out meat, in a time of scarcity of food, to be able to give what they save.I to the poor. I never saw any other kind of a parson do that ! These young priests are pale, thin, laborious, doing every day of their lives the work of their Divine Mas ter, and none of us is fit to criticise them, and we had better leave them alone, for the gates of glory will swing wide open for these humble Catholic utiests when we may be howling outside

One more case. In another suburban town I know five pricats of the Order of In Passionists. Last rainy season they h ad one umbrella between them. It is no use to give them anything, for all heir surplus, and their wants are few, they bestow on the poor. Early and late ar they at work, entering t e humblest homes, carrying aid and cheer to men who have been cast to one side in the struggle for existence, giving Christian and and consolation to poor women fortifying the weak wills of the tempted. and, in short, doing an amount of downight hard work that would make a trained newspaper reporter throw up his ver's in despair. Luxurious leves these ! Pomp and ostentation, this sort of an existence! Nothing but a sublime faith in he Man of Nazareth, in Hum who came with blessed feet to walk this harsh earth of ours, keeps these men up to their self-appointed task. They are servants of the poor carpenter, of the man who had no place to lay His head. They are living, daily sermons to all of us « If-indulgent «inners. Wearing the coarsest of underclothing, shivering at times because a needed garment has been given to a poor man, these devoted servants of Almighty God are a living protest against the false phals of a civilization that knows no Lew but competition, has no mercy for the weak of mind or body, and breels oul corruption among the idle rich in the great cities

or toasting on the devil's grill.



. . Assets Exceed . .

Forty Million Dollars.

OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. François Xavier St.

WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.

Losses Settled and Paid Tithout Reference to Home Office.

Investments in Canada:

. . \$1,783,487,83.

THE

Association.

LIMITED

October, 1896.

MONTREAL.

Over \$5,000 in value.

AGENTS WANTED

DANIEL FURLONG,

WEOLBBALE AND RETAIL DUALURIN

CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & PORE

Special rates for charitable institutions.

54 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET

TFLEPHONE 4"4.

TRAINED NURSES.

Hospital, Toronto, Receive

Diplomas.

That there are a large number of our

Catholic young women who are adopt-

ing the profession of trained norses, is

made manifest from time to time during

the year, by reports which appear in

the Press of the different leading cities

At St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto.

last week, a number of these "minister

ing angels," were sent forth on their

of the Dominion.

distributed every Felday.

true Christians, whether labelled with a church badge or not. The Catholics have a grip on men because they have so many examples of self-denying lives to offer, because it is a Church that gets PRICE OF SCRIPS 10 CT: down among the humblest, and because, whatever some of its priests and prolates of high degree may do, the mass of

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS, OF CANADA, 1666 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2 to \$2000 Tickets 10 cents.



A SPECIFIC FOR Rheumatism, Gout and

he graduating class. The latter were arrayed in their spotless robes-snow-white aprons, blue and white striped cowns, broad white collars and caps. From pink sash deperded bunches of eweet violets and the effect was heightened by houquets of choice flowers handed each of them by little Louisa McPherson.

THE NURSES' VALEDICTORY.

Amidst applause Miss Higgins, on the conclusion of the three-fold presentation, stepped forward and, in a clear resonant voice in the name of the class, returned thanks to all who had taken part in the ceremonics of that evening, and to the medical superintendent, the stall, the visiting physicians, the Mother Superior and the Sisters of St. Joseph, to the head nurse, Miss Doyle. Gratitude and deserved praise were the theme of the address, which was at once elo-quent and pertinent. The references to the munificence of Mr. Hugh Ryan were specially applauded.

HIS GRACE'S REPLY.

2

Liperal

Sallie-

The Archulahop, in response, gave a most felicitous address. He aptly showed how useful, meritorious and re-sponsible is the nurse's vocation. In addition to the profuse advice which had been given by the members of the faculty, he added his own, given in touching tones and with fatherly kind-ness. Pathetically he pointed to the Divine Model, upon which true nursing is based — the love and sympathy for the sick, the poor, the suffering. The medals just distributed hore the very appropriate motto, "Whosever doeth unto My Little ones doeth it unto Me." "Let this," said His Grace, "be the motive of your life's showed how useful, meritorious and re-His Grace, "be the motive of your life's work. If you work in that spirit your duty and ministry will be greatly blessed. You will win the blessing of Him who will give you a heavenly reward."

In conclusion, the Archbishop thanked the staff and praised the management of St. Michael's. The man whose largeheartedness builds a hospital is worthy of all praise, and the noble men who spend their time in the prevention and ure of disease deserve as much praise

at the hands of humanity. Turning to the nurses His Grace said : "My dear children, I convey to you the heartfelt wishes of this assembly, and I wish you a happy and blessed career, and that the blessing may go beyond

yourselves as you prosecuts your noble life's work." (Loud applause.) Those who took part in the musical programme were: Miss Burns, Signor Delasco, Mrs. McPherson, Miss Cottam and Miss Clark.

Refreshments served by the Sisters of St. Joseph concluded the pleasant proceedings.

Miss Prion (quoting)-Wise men make proverbs and tools repeat them.

Miss Smart (musingly)-Yes. I won-der what wise man made the one you The Graduating Class of Nt. Michael's just repeated .-- London Tit-Bits.

> Nouralgia is the prayer of the nerves for pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier and nerve buibler.

> Perry Patetic-1 hear that sosp is even mentioned in the Bible. Wayworn Watson-Why not? They is had things spoken off in the Bible just the same as they is good.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

> > Business Cards

ARMY RIFORMS.

lords to-day the Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary of State for War, explained the Gaernment sche de for the reorganisation of the army with a view of bring ing the bittalions at home to a higher state of efficiency and augmenting these abroad in respect of fulness of ranks and multiss of organization. The scheme which the Government had formulated, he soil, included among other changes Guarda, making nine hattalions in all. and the employment of three of them photograph of the whole. shroad. It was also intended to add a and West Indian regiments, and 3 600 Prince of Wales was an attentive lis tiener to the debate on the measure.

NO CURE NO PAY.

Take Menthol Cough Syrup. Sure Sure for coughs, colds, asthma, etc. Once tried always used. Read certificate :

Montreal, March 22nd, 1893 .- Messrs. Roy & Boire, Drug Co, Manchester, N. H., U.S. Since the 8th of last February we have used Menthol Cough Syrup in cases of asthma, chronic bronchitis, catarrh, etc. This medicine has given general satisfaction. A few doses were sufficient to cure ordinary colds. It is pleasant to the taste. It costs but little to try it, and the results may be most flicacions, GREY NUNS, Sisters of Charity, General Hospital. \mathbf{TF}

WHY ICE WATER IS INJURIOUS.

The reason why so many physicians object to the drinking of water during mealtime is that Americans, as a rule, drink ice water. The temperature of the state of the stat

1.00

MADE IN REGARD TO THE POPULAR ASSEMBLY -THE VAGARIES OF STUMP ORATORS.

The most singular phenomenon about Dr. Williams' Pink Pills create new Western meetings is the disproportion blood, build up the nerves, and thus between their size and the town that drive disease from the system. In hun- produces them. Why, they not only dreds of cases they have cured after all often seem to embrace the whole popu lation of the town, but of several towns conjointly, and one might almost infer that their extent is in inverse ratio to the population they had to draw upon. says a contributor to the North American

> A curious psychological study they offer, too, these vist gatherings. I have often imagined the emotions of indivi duals are intensified by their combined numbers.

Victor Hugo in his lectures used to address Liniself always to the nest stolid countenance among his heaters, Loseos, February 4.- In the House of feeling that i' he could make an impression on him the rest would follow. From Bouciesult, the actor, assured me he always addressed numseri to the coupants of the galleries, who, being drawn from the poor and consequently less conventional elements of society, were quicker to respond, and consequently to encourage him. A popular lecturer whom I know regards his audience as one huge, conglomerite pink face-that the addition of two battalions to the sn. iles, that frowns, that weeps, that quivers - as a species of living compesite

A elever stump speaker, in explaining battation each to the Highland, Malta his success, attributed it to the fact that he always regarded his hearers as chil men to the garrison artillery. The dren, and couched his remarks in lan guage that the juvenile mind would

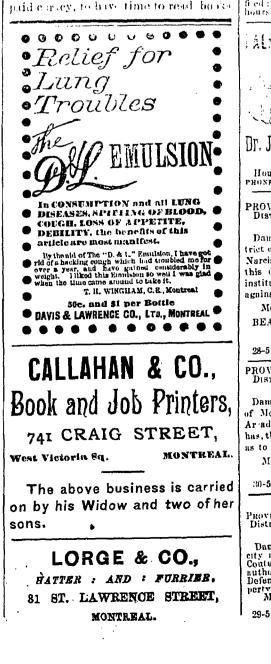
grasp. "An audience is a woman," a great French orater, now deceased, once ob served to me, "subject to the same gen-eral rules that apply to the fickle sex. At one time it must be persuaded, at an other caressed, at another bullied. It is full of moods." There is certainly something feminine in the quickness of a crowd's emotions. The intonation of a word may cause your audience to fawn upon you, or, on the other hand, to turn around and rend you. Perhaps it is hall woman, half tiger.

DON'T WAIT FOR THE SICK ROOM

The experience of physicians and the public proves that taking Scott's Emulsion produces an immediate increase in flesh; it is therefore of the highest value in Wasting Diseases and Consumption.

It is now an established fact that the the stomach is from 98° to 100° Fabren-39° to 102°, and if a porcer is a state of the hair has a good deal to do the store a meal it should be from trays a weak constituition, while a 39° to 102°, and if a person is exercising it sometimes will run up to 108°. Now shews sound health. It is well known this terment is a sound health. It is well known this temperature is necessary to carry that a few applications of Luby's Pa on digestion in a perfectly healthful ritian Hair Renewer works wonders way. Constant and the sector is a perfectly healthful ritian the sector Sold by all chemists. way. Constant drinking of ice water | towards the latter. Sold by all chemists. |

Do you not imagine that these cultivate linen are not at times tempted to throw it all up, to refire to some we le paid carkey, to have time to read books



Chronic Complaints.

They Cleanse and Purify the Blood.

All Druggists and General Dealers.

> DR. BROSSEAU, L. D. S., SURGICAL DENTIST, No. 7 St. Lawrence Street MONTREAL Telephone, - - 6201.

Your impression in the morning Freth in the afternoon Elegant full gum sels Rose Pearl (fiesh colored). Weighted lower set tor shallow jaws. Upper sets for waited faces gold crown plate and bridge work, painless ex-ractine without charge if sets are inserted. Teelt field : teeth repaired in 50 minutes : sets in three hours it required.

ALSE TEETH WITHBUT PLATE GOLD and PORCELAIN GOLD and Policitals Crowns Stred on add roots Aluminium and Rubber Plates made by the latost process. Teeth extracted without pain, by electricity and local amesthesm. Dr. J. G. A. GENDREAU, Surgeon-Dentuit 20 St. Lawrence Street. Hours of consultation ; -9 A.M. to 6 P.M. TRL-PHONR, BELL, 2818. 7-44

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRUT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT No. 1377. Dame Marie Exilda Décarie, of the city and dis rict of Montreal, wife common as to property of Narcisse Circe, merchant, of the same place, has

this day, with the authorization of a Judge instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband. Montreal, 19th January, 1897.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL,

LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTRHAL, No 2739.

Dame Oncaime Fournier of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Ar ade Montchamp, gentleman, of the same place, has, this day, sucd her said husband in separation as to property.

Montreal, December 22nd, 1896. WILBROD PAGNUELO,

Attorney for the Plaintiff. 30-5

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT-No. 2052. SUPERIOR COURT-No. 252. Dance Marie Arzélie Joséphine Hivon, of the etty und district of Montreal, wife of Joseph Couture, of the same place, Mason, judicially authorized thereto, Pluintiff; said Joseph Couture, Defendant. An action for separation at to pro-perty, has been instituted in this cause. Montreal, 21st December, 1806 J. F. DUBREUIL, 29-5 Attorney for Plaintiff.

noble mission. We take the following r-part of the proceedings from the Toronto World :-

St. Michael's Hospital presented a St. Michael's riospioli presented a very pleasant scene on the occasion of the graduation of trained nurses. Miss Amy Higgins Toronto; Msss S. Mulroy, Philipstown; Miss M. McCready, Ottawa, Miss M. Malloy, Strattord; Miss E. Little, Quebec.

The lecture hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen, friends of the nurses and of the Hospital. Amongst these were His Grace Archbishop Walsh, who presided; Sir Frank Smith, Mr. Hugh Ryan and Mrs. Ryan, Mr. John J Long, Mr. Thomas Long, Mr. H. T. Kelly, Mr. M. O'Connor, Mr. B. B. Hughes, Father Ryan, Father Walsh, Father Rohleder, Dr. O'Reilly Rev. Dr. Fearson, Rev. John Hunt, School Inspector White, Mr. J. D. Ward, Mr. J. E. Day, Dr. Dwyer, medical superintendent, the medical staff the visiting physicians and others int restel in philanthropic weak.

ADDRESS OF WEB OMP.

Dr. Dwyer mide a hoppy speech which showed he is a dire crator as well as skilled physician. He was con-gratulatory on the success of the hospital, and expository on regards the duties of thereas. Humbrous and truthhai was his sketch and contrast of the old time Sairey Gamp St. le of nurse and the skillarly and scientifically trained nurse of today. The fair graduates blushed at the praise of their own modesty and deverness, and then listened to apt advice as to their future career and very different surroundings. He commended them in superlative tones for the able and thorough manner in which they had discharged their duties

for the last two years. Ringing applause showed that the other uoctors and friends appreciated these encomiums.

Mr. Hugh Ryan, the real founder of the hospital, and Sir Frank Smith, a liberal benefactor, then confessed that Dr. Dwyer had done so excellently well that words from themselves in regard to the exercises of that night would be aking to attempting to paint the lily or gild refined gold.

MEDICAL ENDORSATIONS.

Then came speeches congratulatory and encouraging and brimful of sapient advice to the graduates, sprinkled also with refined humor, from Dr Nevitt, Dr. Camer in Dr. Ross, Dr. McMahon and Dr. O'Reilly, medical superintendent of the General Hospital.

A GRACEFUL SCENE.

The prime object of the gathering had thus with music's sid, been reached. Dr. Dwyer called on His Grace the Archhishop to award the diplomas, and on Mrs. Hugh Ryan to distribute the medals awarded to those successful in

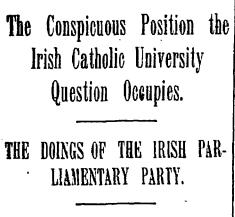
GREAT SALES prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes GREAT CURES.

. N



Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter. Rutland Lining, fits any Stove, Cheap. Sharges. A trial solicited.

and the second second THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE, FEBRUARY 10. 1897



An Interesting Ceremony at Cashel; Reduction of the Irish Constabulary Force: The Derry [Defence Fund : A Typical Land Agent

DUBLIN, Jan. 30 .- The subject of our Irish University holds a conspicuous place on the programme of the Parliament now in season. In 1874 an English Ministry went down on the question Gladstone's bill proposed to reorganize Trinity as Ireland's University, altering its Protestant basis. Both the Trinity sectarians and the Bishops were opposed to this idea, and Gladstone went out of power on the measure to be succeeded by Disraeli. Since that time the question of our Irish University has slumbered, awakening now and then in a half heart ed attempt to create a renewed interest in the subject. To day it is again before the people, vigorous and full of life.

Lord Russell, England's Chief Justice, said at a recent meeting that Trinity College would not answer. Ireland wanted "no glorified ecclesiastical seminary, but a national University, instinct with the genius, colored with the religion, and in sympathy with, and deriving its motive power from that very sympathy, with the aspirations of a self-respecting and free-governing people."

The speech of Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, on the question, was delivered in a liberal and encouraging strain. He declared, in effect, that the Government was prepared to endow a Catholic University if the Catholics of Ireland themselves can agree upon a scheme which will be acceptable to the Irish clergy and laity alike, and which will afford a guarantee that the standard of education within the proposed institution will be of a kind which will secure respect for its degrees.

These requirements can be easily met, and there is every reason to believe that the hopes so long cherished for a great Catholic University in Ireland will soon be realized.

On Sunday last the historic city of

thousand of the female operatives re-mained from work the other day because they object to the amended Truck Act, which requires the posting up of the names of those fined, together with the amount of the fine. ***

The death is announced at Limavady, county Londonderry, of Mrs. Anne Mc-Loughlin, at the age of 112 years. She is believed to have been the oldest subject of Her Majesty in the British Isles. *_*

Limerick, in sending a subscription for the Derry Defence Fund to the Most Rev. Dr. O'Doherty, says, " May I trouble yourLoudship to be so kind as to take charge of enclosed small subscrip-tion of £22s, which I send as a contribution to the fund which the Catholics of Derry are raising for the defence of their rights, and as an expression of sympathy with your Lordship and your people in the gallant fight which you have made. It is a strange thing and a pity that such a fight, which must embitter teeling amongst Irishmen, should be necessary. Here in the South we hear nothing of such feuds. Our Protes-tant fellow citizens do not complain of any ill-treatment at our hands, and I have no doubt must feel ashamed that their co-religionists in the North do not show a broader spirit."

The Very Rev. Canon O'Neill, P.P., V.F., Ciondarf, has been raised to the lignity of Arendeacon of Dublin. The Very Rev. Canon Langan, P.P., Kilullen, has been appointed Vicar-Forane. The Rev. Jown Maxwell, C.C. Sandymount, has been appointed parish priest of Doulavin.

A meeting of the Irich Parliamentary Party was hold in Committee Room No. 15, at the House of Commons, under the chairmanship of Mr. Dillon during the and Mr. P. M'Dermott seconded the following resolution, viz :-- "That, in ac-cordance with the duty imposed upon the Irish Parliamentary Party by the Irish Race Convention, to make effective | years of religious life. provision for the unity and discipline of the Party, it is resolved, viz :---

"That it is essential that each mem-ber should join in loyally carrying out the Party policy, as settled after full dis-cussion at Party meetings by the judgment of the majority.

"That with a view to such discussion and settlement regular meetings shall be held on the first day of each session and on the second Tuesday of each month during the session. or the nearest convenient day, and other meetings may be held from time to time in the judgment of the Chairman or on the requisition to him of not less than five members, and that it is the duty of every member, as far as possible, to attend the Party meetings to assist in reaching the best

decisions upon the questions raised. "That it is contrary to the duty of any member to oppose publicly any decision reached by the Party, and that in cases in which it has been found impossible to hold a Party meeting, and in matters springing up in course of debate, or in matters of tactics and administration, such as have ordinarily been arranged by the Chairman of the Party, it | not sex, and will not give to the mass of is contrary to the duty of any member | independent working women any politito oppose publicly in the House of Com- cal power whatsoever. nong the Parliamentary action of Chairman taken on behalf of the Party, after such advice as he can obtain at the moment, though every member retains his right to criticise and move against such action in Party meetings. "That the Party observes that a public fund has been started for the maintenance of a portion of the party in rivalry with the National subscription instituted under the authority of the Irish Race convention, and that at a meeting of subscribers to the rival fund resolutions were adopted declining to recognize the Irish National Federation, as now constituted and controlled, as representing the country, and authorizing the formation of a new organization. "That these proceedings, if successful, would subvert the unity and destroy the efficiency of the Irish National party; and that it is irreconcileable with the position of any member of the Irish Party to associate himself in any way therewith. "That in case-at a Party meeting specially called on not less than one week's notice for the consideration of the question-it be resolved that any member has at any time since its passage violated the spirit of this resolution, and has thus substantially failed in the obligation it imposes, he shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Party. "That this resolution is not intended in any way to impair the obligation of the existing Party pledge." The following amendment was moved by Mr. T. M. Healy, seconded by Mr. T. B. Curran :---"That the power of the Irish Parliamentary Party to enforce the pledge taken by every Nationalist member to his constituents is the best guarantee for unity and cohesion amongst their representatives possessed by the people of Ireland; that the only conditions binding on the representatives of the people are those imposed by their constituents before election; that no section of this Party can confer on its chairman new and unusual powers which his predecessors never enjoyed or claimed, and that the invention or enforcement of additional obligations is subversive of the constitution of the Party and an invasion of public and individual right.' After debate a division was taken, when there voted—For Mr. Healy's amendment, 16; and against, 33.

company to young men, regardless of company to young men, regardless of warning, advice or entreaty. A father's sadness, a mother's tears are treated with contempt, and often with bitter re-torts. Their lovers use flattering words, and, like silly moths fluttering round the fatal lamp, they allow themselves to be charmed into certain mistry. Learn that your effections a cunder your own that your affections a e under your own control: that pure affection is founded upon esteem; that estimable qualities in a man can alone secure the continuance of connubial love. If these are not in him your love has no foundation, and will fall, a wilted flower, as soon as The Most Rev. Dr. O'Dwyer, Bishop of the excitement of youthful passion is

AN AGED NUN DEAD.

SISTER ST. JOSEPH, WHO ARRIVED IN ST. BONIFACE IN 1844

(Northwest Review.)

On Monday last, at 9.45 p.m., Gertrude Anastasia Coutlee, known in religion as Sister St. Joseph, breathed her last at the Mother House of the Grey Nuns in St. Boniface. She was the only survivor of the first four Sisters who, embarking in a bark canoe at Lachine, near Montreal, on April 25th, 1844, reached St. Boniface by way of Lake Superior. Lake of the Woods and Winnipeg river on June 21st of the same year. Her father was Louis Coutlee, of Les Cedres, Quebec, and her mother's maiden name was Rose Watier. Born on the 17th of November, 1819, she entered the novitiate of the Grey Nuns in Montreal on the 28th March, 1886, and took her vows as a professional min on the 1st June 1838 Thus she had been eight years in the community and was in her 25th year when she braved the isolation of the Red River Settlement at that time, and, with her three com-panions, was the first num to coss the height of land between Lake superior and the Hudson Bay basin. Sister St. Joseph at different times filled the offices of Assistant Mistress of Novices, and chief directress of the week. There was an attendance of 51 orphan girls. Though much crippled of members. Mr. Michael Davitt proposed, late with age and infirmitics, she preserved to the last her cheerfulness of spirit and quietly prepared for the last dread journey to the bourne where she will receive the reward of her almost 61

ENGLISH WOMEN.

THEIR CLAIM TO VOTE AT ELECTIONS NOW BEFORE THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

The London correspondent of an American exchange refers to the Woman's Suffrage Bill in a recent letter in the following manner:

Since those exciting days in April, 1892, when the woman's suffrage bill was defeated by a narrow majority of some 20 votes, there has been no such invasion of the outer and inner lobbies of the House of Commons as on Tuesday night last, when ladies besieged the place, ex-

acting, coaxing, almost threatening. The present Bill is obscurely drawn, and dispenses unequal favors, for while it grants the franchise to certain classes of women, with a more liberal hand than in the case of men, it utterly denies the coveted right to great numbers of skilled and educated women, who possess the same conditions required of men. A radical criticism of this measure is that it enfranchises property and

The question may be one many politicians smile, but the steadily increasing support it receives cannot be denied by any careful student.

distraction, the hat fills the whole visible universe and involuntarily one's thoughts centre upon it. It is a wonderful construction. There is a yellow rose trem bling on a long stem with every movement of the wearer's head, and one begins to calculate the extent of its arc. There are bunches of feathers, disposed, apparently, with view to preventing anything from being seen between them whichever way the hat is turned. And there are stalictites of ribbon, up right and immovable, which still turther obscure the horizon. Occasionally one gets a momentary glimpse of the hand of the preacher as it is stretched out in gesticulation, but it seems a mere detach-ed fragment uselessly beating the air. The preacher himself has disappeared as if he had never been. The only thing visible when the hat is turned for a moment is another hat of the same kind further on.

Live Stock Trade.

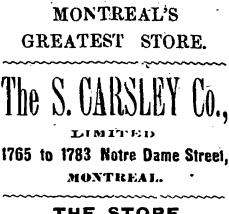
LONDON, February 8 .- The trade was weaker all round, which was, no doubt due to larger offerings, and prices for cattle declined ic to ic, while those for sheep were ic lower. Choice States cold at 11 |c, Argentines at 10 |c, and sheep at 104e.

A private cable received from London was firmer for choice States' cattle, and noted an advance of |c since this day week, quoting 114c, while choice Canadians were steady at 104c. Sheep were also quoted firmer at 11c, while lambs deelined le to 14le.

A private cable received from Glasgow o-day reported actual sales of choice States' steers at £15–139 per head, bulls at £15 and Canadian cattle at £13 There were 1,550 head of Canadian and American cattle on the market.

The Chicago Grocers' Journal says :-The cattle are drassing very poorly and buyers say the highest priced cattle are making poor tests on the block. Dealers are often fooled these days in guessing on the weight of eattle, most of them scaling less than traders expect. Soft corn accounts for part of it, but the principal reason is that feeders are working on the quick return and small profit plan. Not a few feeders are handling two crops this season, as the short feeding periods enable them to do. Even the distillery feeders are operating on the same basis. One Chicago concern, which has recently marketed 1,200 four to six months cattle has filled up the space with thin cattle again. This tendency to use lighter cattle gets away with the supplies faster than the method of feeding to a finish. Some cattle are coming in from Mexico and a good many will come from Canada, but this doesn't increase the cattle "in sight" very materially, and if the Canadian cattle did not come here they probably would be fattened and brought into competi-tion across the water. There is a tendency among farmers to buy instead of raise their young cattle, and with no large increase in supplies visible in any part of the country, it looks as if breed-ing cattle ought to be in big demand betore long. MONTREAL, February S .- There was no

important change in the situation of the local live stock trade during the past week. The demand for export cattle, both in the West and on spot, has been slow, and the volume of business in this line has been small. A few bulls and steers were picked up to day at 3c to 34c per lb., while at the stock yards holders of really choice steers were asking 3%c to 4c, but we did not hear of any sales



THE STORE

That is increasing Faster than any Store in Montreal to-day.

BRISK BUSINESS IN FEBRUARY

Is only possible by selling at prices below those ordinarily named.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

Ladies' Rubbers

((] : in] : (its'] (st Quality Rubbers, pointed toes, sizes 22 to 7, regular value, 45c; now 29c cach.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

New Goods

With the month of February come thoughts of Spring Fashions, Spring Materials, and Ladies commence thinking of what this store is showing for the Spring. Well, the tollowing are a few of the New Spring Goods shown now,

New Wash Fabrics

More than ever, better than ever cheaper than ever. These are the three features of Wash Fabric Department this Spring.

New Striped Linens

Two cases of high class novelties in New Striped Liners for Spring Costumes, with rich Valenciennes Lace and nar-row Silk Ribbon inserted. Price 45c yard.

Genuine Silver Silks

Five cases of genuine Silver Silks, in all latest colorings and designs. Width 30 inches. Price, 37c yard. Ladies' attention is called particularv to this line.

Rich Crinkled Cloths

In Linen Effects, with rich Colored Stripes running through same. Width 27 inches. Price 15c yard.

Silk Checks

Special line of White and Black Silk Checks, which are going to be so fash-ionable this spring, only 36c yd. Width 27 inches.

Silk Warp Zephyrs

Lustrous as Silk, in beautiful spring shades. Price 35c yard.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

LONDON TO BE FORTIFIFD,

PROBABLE CONSTRUCTION OF A SERIES OF DEFENCES TO GUARD AGAINST FOREIGN ATTACK.

The London correspondent of the The London correspondent of the Herald. N.Y., says the city is to be fortified against a possible invasion by forces landing on the southern coast. The plan of fort works dates as far back as the time of the Duke of Wellington, but has been revived by Lord Wolseley and other military authorities and adapt and other military authorities and adapt-

and other initially authorities and adapt-ed to the changes of modern wariare. The Military Works bill provides for the construction of a chain of fort works rom the Southern Downs to the heights on the south of London, on which the Crystal Palace is a conspicuous object. The scheme includes barracks and other military works. The cost, which will be something formidable for the Treasury to face, will be met by advances. from the Consolidated Fund, to he re-paid by instalments extending overtwenty years.

AN ENTERPRISING FIRM.

A visit to the stores of Joseph Levesque Co., at No. 118 and 120 Bieury street. will repay our householders. This well known firm has always a choice stock of meats, poultry and vegetables on haustand the employes are noted for their courtesy to customers. The firm is conposed of thorough-going business men. Their enterprise deserves every success

PERSONAL.

Information wanted of Margaret Ryan When last heard from was longing a No. 12 Victoria street, Montreat, S will hear of something to be rady along by calling on Miss Breman, St. Vinesti-Home, No. 11 St. Thomas street, March real.

MARKET REPORT.

THE PROVISION MARKET,

Trade in provisions continues of a Trade in provisions continues of a small jobbing character and the marked is dull and easy. We quote New packed Ganadian pork, \$11 to 512; ed. at \$10 to \$0.50 per barrel: pure Gana-dian lard, in pails, at 6c to 6?c, and com-pound refined at 5c per lb.; hams, 9c to 10c, and bacon \$2c to 92c per lb. The market for dressed hogs was some-what outer to-day, the demand being

what quiet to day, the demand being chi fly for small lots of light weights at \$5 25 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs., while car h te-were quoted at \$5 to \$5.15. Heavy hoze were slow of sale at \$4 35 to \$4.40 in car lote, and at \$5.25 to \$5.75 in a smill way.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

Cheese was without feature to day. Advices state the foreign market is firm, but that those who believe the boom will increase overlooked the arrival of 300 tons of New Zealand chrese which was due the first week in February at London, which was being offered on the London market at 54s to 56s, against 58s to 60s for Canadian.

The butter market was quiet but steady. Locally finest creamery sells from 191c to 20c, and roll dairy 12c to 13c

The poultry market continues quiet owing to the small offerings, and prices roled about steady. Turkeys, sie to 9c spring chickens, 64c to 7c: frozen stock 3c to 51c; geese, choice, 6c to 7c; frozen, old, 5c to 52c; and ducks, 72c to 8c per lb.

There was no change in beans, sales

The demand for potatoes continues

The export of cheese for the past seven

days, ending Monday, were 34.328 boxes.

being 9,469 to Liverpool, 8,196 to Bristol and 16,663 London. The exports of but-

ter were 2,486 packages; 665 to Liverpool, 803 to Bristol and 18 to London.

The tone of the egg market continues easy on account of liberal receipts, but

values show no important change. The

demand is limited and business quiet.

We quote : New laid, 17c to 18c; Mont-

realed limed, 124c to 13c; cold storage, 11c to 12c, and Western limed, 11c to

NMAKIA

Cashel was the scene of a grand demonstration in honor of the episcopal jubilee of His Grace Archbishop Croke. A splendid Celtic cross, erected by the people of Cashel on the occasion of $t \in t$ episcopal Silver Jubilee of His Grace in July, 1895, was unveiled. No more fitting memorial could be placed in the city of Cashel in commemoration of one of its most distinguished prelates.

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Captain McCrombie, of the Irish Lights steamer Tesraght, has been pre-sented by the Lord Mayor with a handsome cup, the gift of the Russian Government, in commemoration of the bravery displayed by him in rescuing the crew of the Russian ship Pahm in December, 1895.

At the Markethill General Sessions no less than forty-seven ejectments for nonpayment of rent were entered for hearing. Comment is needless.

There is great mierry and want amongst the people of Western Ireland, owing to the failure of the potato crop. So far appeals to the Government for assistance have been without avail.

Meetings dealing with the Financial Relations question are still being held throughout the country and are attended by representative men of all shades of creeds and politics. These gatherings are marked by unquestionable earnestnew and unanimity.

Mr. Wilton Vaugh, agent of the Lane-Fox lands, County Leitrim, is adding to his already unenviable reputation. A deputation from the tenantry waited upon him recently with a petition for a reduction of rents. Mr. Vaugh refused point blank to give the matter a moment's consideration, even declining to lay the matter before the landlord, whom, Mr. Vaugh stated, had other things to think about. The tenants have resolved to have justice, and, as a preliminary step, will address them selves directly to the landlord. Mr. Vaugh as a type of agent is no rara avis in this country.

A letter has been issuel by the In spector General of the Royal Irish Constabulary regarding the reduction of the mounted force. Under the new order there will be no mounted police in Dublin, Wicklow, Carlow, Kildare, Meath, Westmeath, Longtord, King's County, Queen's County, North Tipperary, West Galway, Leitrim, or any part of Ulster except Donegal County, and the cities of Landenderry and Belfast.

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COURTSHIP.

GOOD ADVICE TO YOUNG WOMEN.

Many young ladies indulge in very nonsensical notions concerning love, says writer in the Young Ladies' Journal. They fancy themselves bound to be "smitten" with almost every silly idler who wears a fashionable coat, is tolerably good loooking and pays them par-ticular attention. Reason, judgment, deliberation, according to their fancies,

It was with almost puzzled surprise that London woke up Thursday last to tind that a second reading of the woman's suffrage bill had actually been passed by a considerable majority. That this by no means implies that it ever will pass into law is of course self-evi-dent. There are too many rocks ahead to permit of an indulgence of hope that the poor little bill, steered as it is by a private member, can ever survive the windy and stormy session.

Still the step, such as it is, is very no-ticeable. It is curious, too, to notice the two men whose very different genius gives a comic relief to the somewhat prosy assembly, each delighting the House in his own manner. Wilfred Lawson comically vowed that even if all women voted for public houses he would nevertheless enfranchise them.

Without attempting to solve the deli cate question as to whether the women of this country are the equals of men in intelligence, it is perfectly certain that there are over a million more women than men, and while this disproportion exists the Britisher is likely to keep the voting power in his own masculine hands.

AN ARCHBISHOP 22 YEARS.

Friday next, says the Boston Herald. will be the 22nd anniversary of the conferring of the pallium upon Archbishop John J. Williams. It will be an occasion of more than special interest to Catholics, not only of this archdiocese, but of the entire country. There is, probably, no other Archbishop in this country who has been wearing the pallium for so long a period.

Although the archbishop is close to 77 years of age, he enjoys good health. He was relieved of some of his work through the appointment of an auxiliary bishop a few years ago, yet there are few ecclesiastical celebrations in the archdiocese at which he is not the officiating prelate. A native of the city he loves so well, he commands the respect and confidence of his clergy and of the laity to a remarkable degree. He began his work here as priest in the old Franklyn street Cathedral, was afterward rector of that church, then vicargeneral and pastor of St. James' Church in Albany street, next bishop of the diocese, and finally archbishop.

THE BIG HAT IN CHURCH.

This is what happens to the man be-hind the hat. The preacher disappears until nothing remains but a voice, says the Observer. And with the hat standing against the spot where the voice is, and the modulated sentences breaking against it, how is attention to be fixed upon the A serious dispute has arisen in the have nothing to do with love; hence sermon? The wind grows lax, the quiet Belfast linen trade. Upwards of six they yield to their feeling, and give their and sweetness of the sanctuary tend to

being made.

The offerings of live stock at the East End Abattoir were 700 cattle, 250 sheep, 250 lambs and 50 calves. The receipts of cattle continue liberal, especially of common and inferior stock, which is coming principally from country points in Quebec, and the supply of this class of beef is in excess of the requirements of the trade, as the demand for such is only limited at any period of the year, consequently this over supply of poor stuff continues to have a depressing stuff continues to have a depressing effect on the market for the better grades, and values to day show a further decline of [c per lb. The attendance of buyers was large, but owing to the unfavorable weather prevailing they showed a dis-position to hold off, and in most cases only bought sufficient stock to fill actual wants, in consequence of which trade was quiet and corsiderable stock was left unsold. Choice steers and h ifere sold at 31c to 31c; good at 24c to 3c; fair at 24c to 24c, and inferior and common at 1c to 2c per lb. live weight. The supply of sheep and lambs was larger than usual, for which the demand was slow and the tone of the market was easier with prices tending downward. This is due, it is said, to the recent large receipts of frozen stock, from which butchers have been drawing

their supplies. Sales of choice sheep on export account were made to day at 3c. and fair to gold at 33c per lb. live weight. Lambs were lower at 4c to 4|c per lb., or at \$5 to \$4 each. Calves met with a fair sale at prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 each for fair to good stock. The feature of the live stock market

at Point St. Charles was the strongest feeling for lightweight hogs, and prices show an advance of 10c per 100 lbs since this day week. The receipts were small, there being only 200 offered, and they met with a ready sale at \$4.50 to \$1 60 per 100 lbs. for light, and at 31c to 4c per lb. for heavy. There were 10 loads of cattle on the market, but wholesale buyers were scarce, as they had more than ample supplies on hand, and as usual, drovers were obliged to forward their stock to the above market.

She-I hope you were polite to papa, dear

home.—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Tightfist—The waiter appeared to be very much offended when you gave him that tip. Mr. Tightfist (in surprise)-Why, he

couldn't be very much offinitd; 1 cnly gave him five cints !-- Puck.

WAVERLEY

LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES. 95 Jurors Street, Montreal, D. McDONNELI, . . Proprietor. Special Attention to Boarding.

NEW SPRING Black Dress Goods

Perhaps you will say it is too early to heing slow at 70c to 75c in car lots, and advertise New Black Dress Goods, but it at 80c to 85c in a small way. is not cor sidering the unprecedented run they are going to have this Spring. limited at 35c to 40c per bag in car lots. The Black Goods Department shows and at 45c to 50c in a jobbing way. ten cases of New Goods, amongst which

are the following : New Black Figured Mohairs. New Black Far.cy Mohairs. New Black Satin Cloths. New Black Crepons. New Black French Coatings. New Black Cheviot Coatings. New Black Worsted Coatings. New Black Botany Coatings. New Black Fancy Crepons. New Black Silicians. New Black and White Satin Cloths.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

New Embroideries

We have bought a tremendous stock of Embroideries this Spring. more than ever, some people would think to excess. e nough goods here to stock two or three ordinary stores, but note too many for us; be sure and visit our store this week The goods are better, stocks larger, variety greater, patterns more choice, and prices, on account of the large purchases, much lower than last year. Tuesday morning will be the opening for

NEW SPRING EMBROIDERIES.

White Lawn Embroidery Edging, fast dge, 1c yard.

White Lawn Embroidery Edging in choice patterns, 5½c yard. White No insook Embroidery Edging,

finely worked, 7c yard. White Lawn Embroidery Insertions

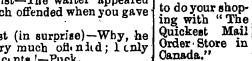
5c yard. White Embroidered Lawn Demi Floun-

cings, 42c yard.

MONTREAL.

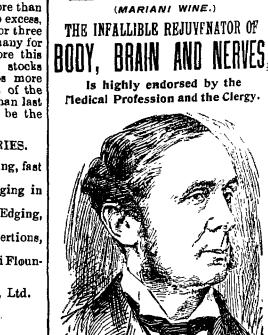
THE S. CARSLEY CO., Ltd.

He-Indeed, I was. I gave him a cor-dial invitation to make his house my **By Mail**





1765 to 1788 Notre Dame Street TELEPHONE 1528.



111c per dozen.



LONDON, July 6th.

GENTLEMEN-I have much pleasure in stating that I h ve used Vin Mariani for many years. I consider it a valuable stimulant, particularly serviceable.

Yours faithfully, (SIR) MORELL MACKENZIE, M.D., Court Physician to Her Majesty the Queen.

Lawrence A Wilson & Co., Mottreal, SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.