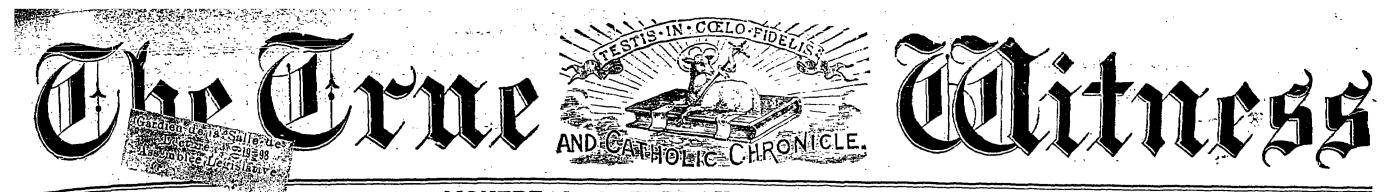
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Vol. XLVIII. No. 31.

# MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

# SHROVE TUESDAY CONCERT. Under Auspices of Branch 54, C.M.B.A., St. Mary's Parish.

### البرعاي كالكالي الكرابي الأرباط الكراب كالكار كالكري والكري والكري التكري والكري

tion. it always is upon such an occasion, one; to glance over the society map and the choice programme that was quent young pulpit orator, Rev. Father Hefferman, caused no one to regret Is it not true that in this great city his attendance there that evening.

Among those present were noticed alderman F. Martineau, Messrs. Thos. Heffernan, Henry Butler, Andrew and dollars and it had paid in return for death claims eighteen or them the importance of joining a society of this kind.

The evening's programme was then commenced and all those that took part did themselves great credit in the rendering of their respectivo parts. As the programme was very long, the chairman desired the audience not to call for any encores. Those that contributed to the first part of the programme were:---

On Tuesday evening St. Mary's 'exceeding \$2,000 shall be paid to the Branch, 54, of the Catholic Mutual widow, orphan, dependents or other Benefit Association, gave a grand beneficiary whom the deceased memconcert in their hall, corner Craig ber has designated. It seems to me and Panet streets. It was a great that such men as these are to be ensuccess and surpassed all previous ef vicd,-I mean with a holy envy, if it forts of this Branch which is one of may be so called. However, feeling the most prosperous in the Associa- convinced that there would be proent men of other organizations I St. Mary's Hall was well filled, as judge it well not to give all honor to

of our city and point out the good most creditably rendered and which that is being done by each, in accomincluded an address from that elo- plishing the end for which it was instituted.

of Montreal we may find different societies, each having some particulthe Rev. Fathers O'Donnell, Shea, ar object in view? First of all Casey. McDonald, Sinnott, Fallon and that one with which none other can McGermott: Hon. Judge Curran, ex- compare, that one whose founder is God himself- that one which is so constituted that the fulfilment of its Purcell. J. J. Costigan, P. Wright, P. laws require but an act of the will, Reynolds. F. C. Lawlor and T. Cahili, aided by divine grace, which aided act Mr. C. O'Brien the President of being made, makes all things subject Branch 54 was an ideal chairman and to it. This one, the only perfect soconducted the entertainment in a ciety, is the Holy Roman Catholic most satisfactory manner. Branch 54 Church. I make mention of this, behe said, was established ten years cause as I have said a little while ago, and since that time had received ago, that a priest cannot lay aside in fees from the members ten thous his priesthood, so now I would remind you that a man can never-no never lay aside his spirituality, his nineteen thousand dollars. So all can immortality, his being a compound see the good work that it is doing in being. God then having himself St. Mary's Parish. This large sum has formed a society for the nobler part been distributed among the widows ' of man, was willing to leave man the and orphans of the deceased mem- formation of societies for the prombers. He also suggested to the Lud- otion and preservation of his less ies present to try and induce the noble ends. Men of good heart and gentlemen of the parish to join the strong will setting themselves resolassociation and to impress upon utely to work, have drawn up laws, rules and regulations for the adornment of the intellect the development of the muscular parts of the body, and overtaxed brain, the protection of widows and orphans, and those otherwise afflicted, as well as for the protection of the morals of society in general, and last but not least, for the purpose of keeping brightly burning, the flame of pat-

riotism, which is ever to be found in the hearts of the brave and true.

has from time to time occupied the have such societies as the trish Napublic mind, and not very long ago tional, the Hibernians, Sons of Engdid His Holiness Leo XIII. issue an land, the Scottish Claus, and such important encyclical upon this subject. Is it not true that there are a which our city would not be deservgreat number of people who live solely dependent upon their paltry \$1.00 or \$1.25 a day, at times it is almost impossible for them to lay aside anything for a rainy day, and thus we have our labor organizations, which when controlled by the proper persons, and I pray God that they may ever be so controlled, can be productive of good in having the proper value placed upon his labors. Would all will go well, Waver not-Be not to God that we understood that we were all brothers and sisters, childdren of Adam, that the earth was made for us all, that the same sun shines alike for us all that by nature we are all similar, but by grace the poor laborer may be far superior to the lord of a manor, who can take life easy and wants for nothing that this earth can produce. Surely there shall be a day of retribution. If, however, things be so that men can put by a little, who but God knows self-preservation here below, since it is the first law of nature, and the how long the wage earner may be spared to his parents or family? Dwelling seriously upon this consideration it occurred to the minds of agreement of all with whom we come certain good men that it would be a in contact." wise policy to form mutual aid soci-

eties, through means of which the future prosperity of dependents could be assured, if not for a long time, at ran moved a vote of thanks to the least for a goodly number of days af- lecturer. He said:--ter the one dependent upon has de-

parted. Consequently we find in our map ence. He had felt for a considerable such societies as the C.M.B.A., the C. time, that votes of thanks, at the O.F., the K. of L., and the different close of lectures, were a work of supother insurance associations of which erorogation, which might be dispens-Montreal can boast. Speaking of ed with. However, time-honored cus-Montreal being able to boast of societies, reminds me of that which it, was needless for him to say that it together with every other city, town afforded him more than ordinary and hamlet, etc., can boast, namely, pleasure, to perform the duty on that it is a part of the world. Now that occasion, Father Heffernan was from the day that we remember we a child of St. Mary's Parish, beloved very probably are aware that it and respected by all. They took an takes all kind of people to make a interest in his career in no ordinary world. Consequently we must not be way. Father Hefferman had all the surprised to find unfortunates in our gifts of his race and added to talent midst, some that may be too loaded he had a love of work. All his puldown by the weight of years to be pit atterances gave evidence of seriable to work, and still not have the jous study, and in this he was a modwherewith to eke out their existence. et to young men. Mr. Justice Curor there may be some sick or too ran then briefly referred to some weak or so crippled that to work is points in the lecture, and concluded an atter impossibility. What is there by Ashing the talented young priest a to be done? Some effort must be long and useful career. Ex-alderm n made to keep the life in these people. for after all, are not they our kinsfolk? are not they ours, have not they sould stamped with the image of God Himself, and are not we aware ed as follows:-that a glass of cold water given in God's name shall not go without its | song and | dance (in character). Miss reward? Dwelling upon these, there [Durand and Mr. J. Gallagh r: Song, have been found persons so kind and Mr. R. Reddy: Irish jig, Mr. H. charitable as to have instituted, Kearns; song, Miss McAndrew; song, built up and supported such places as Mr. J. H. Maiden, Mr. E. Brennan, homes for the poor, the old and in- piano accompanist, deserves special firm. Asylums for the blind and for these whom God permits to be be unable to make use of that faculty which makes a man a reasonable being, houses of refuge, and so forth, O God, grant that the flame of charity may ever shine out brightly upon the highways and byways of earth, in order to guide the helpless into ports

other national societies without ing the name of a cultured one. From all that we have said, however, one lesson may be derived. United we stand, divided we fall. Be true to your principles is the first lesson to be learned by any man. Follow them up, see that you make use of the proper legitimate means to accomplish any honorable design that you may have undertaken, and tossed about by every wind of individual fancy, that may come and go, but rely upon that first principle, based upon the great truth, that "Honesty is the best policy." "Pull together boys," are the words that we have long since heard in song, and depend upon it, that if together we row against the stream, we shall surmount the difficulties it may put in our way, and we shall guide our barque to its destination which is

well being of all over whom we have charge, as well as of mutual encour-At the close of Father Heffernan's able address, 11on. Mr. Justice Cur-

The best thanks a lecturer could receive was the plaudits of his auditems could not be set aside, and it

# RECENT **EVENTS IN IRELA**

menth. These will be much more important than the District Council FI- years; whose sufferings for that perections already held, for they will involve the transfer of power from the landford objarchy to the national democracy---the Irish farmers. The farmers are going about heir work of organization, and rathe auspices but determinedly. They realize the vast significance of the impending shrewd business-like men that they are, they mean to make the most out tain: and that is that the result of ability, for their decrest interests the livelihood and welfare of themcast an immense vote in favor of the candidates of national unity.

are reported, but little faith is placed trust.

ision, reminds them that he is strongtion for the reduction of the over-lish prisons was about 121% pears. taxation of Ireland, And what was the main factor in causing him to abandon the Unionist Party? It was the refusal of the Government 15 make any attempt to deal with the financial, etc., grievances of treland. That convinced him of the absolute necessity of an Irish Parliament, with control of its own costoms.

Dublin, February 4. [vindictiveness of the British Govern-Preparations are going on apace ment in the continued incarceration for the County Council Elections next of the remaining political prisoners; who are now imprisoned for -16 iod have been more than sufficient to explate the crime alleged against them; and we call on the frish Nationalist members of Parliament to make a vigorous and persistent demand for their release; and we pledge of the United Irish League, quie ly ourselves to support the demand by every means in our power."

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

He said they demanded the release change, and, like the hard-headed and of the political prisoners, not in the name of any political party, but in the name of trish people. England + of the situation. One thing is cer- might strive to boast before other nations as the champion of justice the elections will show that the civil and humanity, she might talk about – power of landlordism has been trok- her own fairplay and human spiriten forever in the land. The firmers ishe might ring the changes on the know well how much will depend on humanity of her present system, and the choice of good candidates, men of (speak about the barbarity of the Russian in Siberia, or the Turk in Arm-... ental but the treatment she meted selves and their families -- are bound out towards, the Irish political prisup in the good and busines diffe gov- oners would not be contenanced by a ernment of their counties. As they are | any nation. During the 16 years ho tired of distinion, they are sure to thad been in her prison cells he had seen most of his comrades, either

Killed or driven into a funatic asylum ... Many conversions to Home Role by the inhuman manner in which they . were treated. He drew their attenin their sincerity. The farmers know tion to the fact that the political well the ment they are going to vote prisoners were compelled to associato for. One of the sine re-conversions, with habitual criminals, while every however, is that of Lord Em ly: and first offence man , no matter what he has been followed by several oths his crime had been would not have ers of his class whom the p(o) le been subsected to such an indignity; while a man convicted of the capital The latest recruits ( elong to an old offence, and afterwards reprieved was and distinguished Anglo-Irish family as a general rule, released after = 15 who have given their n me to Edge-years, the Irish political prisoners, worthstown, in the County of Long- who had been convicted of no such ford, and to many volumes of racy offence, and had undergone a longer Trish literature, Maria Edgeworch term, were not yet released. Tho was of that family; so was the Abbe Maryboro' prisoners were not con-Edgeworth, who attended Louis XVL vieted of a capital offence, yet they, on the scaffold, saying to him at the had been 16 years in jail. When Parlast moment, "Son of St. Louis, as parment had assembled Sir Mathew cend to heaven." Mr. Anton'o E. Ridley should be prepared to heav Edgeworth in his address to the himself asked how it came that Irish County Council electors of his div- prisoners in Maryboro', who were not convicted of a capital offence, had ly in favor of a projerly endowed, been kept in prison for about 16 yrs., Catholic University, and that he nos while the average imprisonment of taken a foremost place in the agita- lordinary convicts released from Eng-

Piano selections, Miss Maud Colby Mr. S. Kelly.

B.A., under whose auspices he was it is that we have our gymnasiums, afforded the opportunity of address- field sports, athletic associations, ing such an influential and represent- snow-shoe clubs, hockey associations, said in part:----

"The object of the C.M.B.A., is to for it is a fact, that too much exer-What a grand undertaking: What a who has fulfilled the lawful require- is true in our large citles.

.

. P.

lins; Song, "The Diver," Mr. J. H. To prove that men have occupied Maiden: Song, Miss E. Kelly; Recita- themselves with the adornment of tion, Miss M. Brennan; Clog Dance, intellect, needs but a glance over our Mr. F. Hogan: Song, Mr. A. O'Leary; fair city. Behold our, universities, Song, "The Harp that Once," Miss our colleges, academies and schools. Nellie McAudrew, and comic song Within their walls the latent power of the human intellect is set in motion thereby fructifying those deli-

The chairman then introduced the cate seeds of the intelligence, causing Rev. Father Heffernan, whom he them to bloom and blossomforth into said had kindly consented to deliver rich, ripe thought, which though an address. He was a young priest in clothed in the silken garment of lanwhom all present, and the parish- guage is presented to our fellow beioners of St. Mary's in general, felt ings to be admired, cherished and at especial pride and interest, as he made use of for the common good. had received his early training with- Thus operate our societies of educais the shadow of the hall in which | tion. But "as all work and no play they were now assembled. Father makes John a dull boy," it is necess-Heffernan in rising was greeted with any that the body prove true to the great applause, which lasted for mind, by concerning itself in the of safety and harbors of security. some minutes. After a few appropri- work of the brain, and this it can do are preliminary remarks, he proceed- by remaining healthy and strong. ed in an eloquent manner to pourt out This health and strength can be obthe great good which may be achiev- tained and preserved by making a ed by organizations such as the C.M. prudent use of physical exercise, hence

ative gathering of the Catholics of and the like. The exercise offered the Eastern district of Montreal. He through these however, cannot be made use of without intermission,

unite fraternally all persons entitled t cise might prove more fatal than none to membership, and having them thus at all. Thus it is in their wisdom united to endeavor to improve their man has devised less violent sports social, intellectual and moral con- and indoor games, which without dition, as well as to educate them fear of fatiguing the body, offer nevin integrity, sobriety and frugality. ertheless, gentle relaxation. These games we find in our young men's noble work: Is not this the work al- societies, wherein after the labors of lotted to priests? If it be, are not the day, the members assemble and they other priests in as much as they while away the hours singing, talkare educators? and if they he will not | ing, playing pool, billiards, checkers, they enjoy that blessing of shining us and other attractives games, which, stars for all eternity? What a grand from time to time are offered, so that undertaking: Yes, in truth, nor are we cannot but admire these associathey content with thus laboring with tions, and resolve as much as in our the individual member, they oven er- power it may lie to encourage them, ter beyond the threshold of his especially when we are convinced home, approach the fireside bef ro that they are formed of young men which gather the members of the who have not forgotten that God is family and assure them of protection everywhere, and that whether we eat in the case of loss by death of the or drink, or whatever else we do, we head of the family, or of the memb must do all for God's greater honor er or members who belong to their and glory. Would to God that we did association. This they do through all realize this, for did we do so, having established a mutual benefit the saying would never have found and reserve fund from which within a place upon human lips, that "One it must be said that they have been ily 60 days after receipt of satisfactory half the world does not know what evidence of the death of a member the other half is doing." Especially private good must cede to public a large number. The members of the ments of the association, a sun not Labor and Capital:-This subject benefit, and thus it is said that we great favorite attended in a body.

It takes all kinds of people to make a world I have said. Must we be shocked then to find men that forget that they are men-men who are dead to all sense of honor, of dignity and of duty-men, who in order to satisfy the prompting of their baser passions would not withhold themselves from any crime. No, ladies and gentlemen, from the very beginning such were foreseen when it was decreed that an eye should pay for an eye. Long ago, in the first years of our Lord, was suicide and murder known- Cain slew Abel- Judas. hanged himself. This being so, civil society to protect the public has founded jails and penitentiaries, as well as houses of correction, within the walls of which, through the means of proper discipline and punishment, offenders may be dealt with. Thus we see that a great deal of good is being wrought by these different societies, so much indeed that their existence is a necessity. If you recollect now, I began with the Church, and now I end with that which is of next greatest importance, country. there a man with soul so dead, who

was carried amidst applause.

The programme was then continu-

Martineau second dthe motion, which

Comic song, Mr. J. M. Kennedy;

mention. Branch 54 has every reason to feel proud at the success of the intertainment, and much praise is due to the committee of management, especially to Prof. F. D. Daly, the indefatigable secretary, who is a tower of strength in Catholic circles in the East End, and who is constantly laboring for the interest and progress of

Branch 51. Following are the names of the committee of management:----

President, C. O'Brien; secretary, F. p. Daly; Bros. J. Gorman, M. Mahon, J. Condon, J. Scullion, T. McDonnell, treas.; P. Fox, T. J. Glennon, J. D. Cogan, J. Shelly, J Kane, J. Weir.

## THE LENTEN PREACHER AT NOTRE DAME.

The Rev. Father Mignan, of Orleans, France, will preach the course of Lenten services at the Church of Notre Dame. He is well known as a great pulpit orator, in all the large cities of France, particularly in Paris, where his sermons last Advent, in the basilica of Montmarte---the famous national Church crected in honor of the Sacred Heart- were eagerly listened to by thousands. Father Mignan will preach his first sermon in the Church of Motre Dame to morrow morning at High Mass.

# DEATH OF MR. T. RYAN.

A sad and unexpected death which occurred in St. Ann's Parish last week was that of Mr. Timothy Ryan. the well known sexton and chanter of St. Ann's Church. Mr. Ryan had only God first, and country next. Breathes attained his 44th year, and was general favorite amongst the purishnever to himself hath said: this is my ioners for his courteous manner toown, my native land. Long since wards all. His death was a surprise to his hundreds of friends who these lines have been composed by seen him in his usual place the Sunour well known poet, and thank God day previous. He leaves a large famto mourn his loss. The funeral productive of good. We all know that which was held at St. Ann's Church, private good must cede to public a large number. The members of the good, and private benefit to public choir with whom deceased was a

A bank failure which will cause much local loss amongst small sharebolders has accurred in the County Tyrong. Full information is not to hand at present, but from present indications it would appear that the total liabilities are about \$600,000. of which mearly \$500,000 are unlecared.

After deducting the assests, estimated at about \$75,060, which are made up to a large extent of fce-simple land projecty, there remains a deficiency amounting to about \$30,-000. There are over 1,000 creditors, whose claims vary from C5 upwards. The number of creditors from £100 to £1,000 is stated to be very large. There is one creditor for over £4,-000. another for £2,500, and seven creditors for £1,000 each. They include every class in the community. farmers, traders, tradesmen, professional gentlemen, clergymon, and women. The great majority of the creditors are residents in the Pomeroy, Carrickmore, Castlecaulfield, and sixmilecross districts; but there is a good number of them also in the following places or their vicinity:----

Dungannon, Coalisland, Gortin, Tanderagee, Cookstown, Omagh, Ballygawley, Beragh, Mountfield, Donaghmore, Killeshil, and a few at Warrenpoint, Moy, Belfast, Stewartstown, Aughnaeloy, appagh, Augher, Clifden, etc. The debtors, in addition to being Dankers, are large landed proprietors. The firm has been carrying on business for several years. Liquidators have been appointed.

A largely attended meeting was held in Dublin recently, under the auspices of the Amnesty Association. A letter expressing his warm sympathy with the movement was read from Mr. John Dillon, M.P.

Mr. Wilson, ex-political prisoner, proposed-"That we, the citizens of hereby protest against the savage

The resolution was put to the meetmg, and was carried unanimously.

# TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AT ST. ANN'S.

St. Ana's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society held their annual reunion on the evening of Ash Wednesday in St. Ann's Church, Seats were reserved in the centre siste for members. St. Patrick's and St. Gabriel's Temperance Societies were well represented. Among those present were noticed the following:---

Mr. John Walsh, Pres. St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society: Mr. M. Sharkey, Messes, Meek, Dunn, Blanchfield and Doyle of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society, Mr. P. Burns, Pres. St. GabrieUs T. A. and B. Society, Mr. W. Ford, Sec. and Mr. O'Brien, Vice-President of St. Gabriel's T. A. and Society; J. Hagan, Vice-President; J. Brady, sec.; M. J. Ryan, Treas.; Thos. Ward, Collecting Treas; W., Howlett, Assist Col. Treas.; H. F. Carey, marshal; M. Garrigan, asst. Marshal; A. Collinan, Chairman of Committee.

Rev. Father Flynn, C.SS.R., Spiritunl Director of St. Ann's T. A. and B Society, opened the evening's devotion by the recitation of the rosary.

Rev. Father Cassidy, -S.J., of Loyola College, then delivered a very eloquent sermon. The substance of his discourse was as follows:---

The cause which brings us here this evening, is the great cause of temperance; and in speaking to you about it let me begin by stating some rules of action which ought to guide us in our every day life, and which may, serve as introduction to the topic we have come to consider, What is man's place in the creation? What position has he relative to the other beings of this world? The answeristhat man's place in the universe, ought to be that of master and ruler; he is intended to stand in the relation of mastership towards the other beings of creation.

How do we know this? We know it from the sacred Scriptures; we are Dublin, in mass meeting assembled, told it in the Book of Genesis, in the Continued on Fifth Page.

# TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHBONICLE 12 PAGE

# A Distorted View Of the Situation in France. والأكالية المقامة والمتقامة والمتعانية والمعالية والمعارية والمعالية المتعالية والمعالية المتعالية والمعالية ال

# From an Occasional Contributor,

A writer signing himself "Tri- except during the "Red Terror" was color," contributes a very important Catholic and clerical influence less article to the January number of the felt in the councils of France; never, "Contemporary Review." He treats perhaps was the government of that of what he is pleased to style "The country more anti-clerical, or its ad-Coming Social Revolution in France." ministrative powers less Catholic. The anonymous author of this It is the very reverse of "Tricolor's" strange, yet typical, composition, is contention that is true: this unstable condition of affairs in France is due by all appearances a Jew, he is a Jew of the pronounced anti-Catholic to the absence of the clerical and and pro-l'rotestant class; he is one Catholic spirit that animated that who is evidently bound by those secountry in the day's of her greatest cret and mysterious ties of illuminism glcry; it is true-per contra-- to the and all that antagonizes the Church infidelity that reigns on all sides and of Rome. His article, which is well seeks an omnipotent control of the nation, to the anti-Christian antiswritten, and powerful, may be taken Catholic, anti-clerical wave that has as a fair sample of the theories proswept over the country and that setmulgated and the errors engendered tled down so long upon her instituby that school of anti-Christian entions-religious, national, social, poldoctrinizers, which has been at the itical,- upon the administrative and bottom of every social and political executive bulwarks, upon her army upheaval in Europe. Our space will and her governments, that they are not allow us to fully analyze this beginning already to be petrified characteristic production nor is it nerusted, corroded, rotted by the concessary to go into all the details of tact. It needs no elaborate essay to argument set forth by the writer. demonstrate our contention and to

The article may be divided into three unequal parts. The introduction, which announces that "France is sick unto death" and which casts the blame of that national illness upon "the heads of the army, the members of successive cabinets, the clergy, high and low, the representatives of the nations in the Chamber and the Senate, the would-be leaders of thought, like M. Brunetiere and Coppee, all leagued together in defence of injustice; which indicates as the only possible saviors of the country: Zola. Picquart. Clemenceau, Guyot, Reinach, Gohier, Jaures. Pressense and Quillard; and which finally asserts as the all-important danger "that the clericals who were excluded from the government over a quarter of a century ago, sought and found a cozy refuge in the Army, which was fed continually by the colleges of the Jesuits, and that since the cross and sword have united."

The body of the article consists of a long, minute and entirely prejuciced tional system adopted in schools, review of the Dreyfus case-from the start to the finish, or rather to the present. With that large section of the contribution we have nothing to do; all the details contained therein, and much more than "Tricolor" has given, are familiar to all our readers. and there is no necessity of criticizing his presentation of them, or his opinions concerning them.

Then comes the conclusion of the

Irish language is Irish, and because it, was sure that the warmest admirer is Irish John Bull and the West Brit- of Scotch melodies would admit the on hate it, and scorn it, and deride annexation effected of these Irish it, and say that "it is not educative tunes. Imitation had rightly been and has no formulative power." As- said to be the sincerest form of flatcoll one of the greatest linguists of tery. It was rather going too far to the day, in reply to a correspondent boldly appropriate so many Irish of his who has published the greatest tunes, and include them in the melowork that has ever been published on dies of Scotland. They should hope the Irish language, in his preface that in future additions of Scotch said:----. That stupendous language, and upon would be printed and duly acwhat a wonderful intelligence these knowledged in regard to their; Irish

guage that the trifler, the fraud, and Gaels of Scotia Minor as the prothe humbug denounce.

The lecturer who was received with applause, said that between the years 1584-1730 appeared some fifty collections of English and Scotch airs with some Irish thrown in, but it was not until the publication of Jas. Oswald's "Caledonian' Pocket Comsy.' panion," in twelve books (1743-1764), that a large number of our grand old tunes appeared in a Highland dress, and ever since numerous additions have been made to the list. Our Scotch friends boldly annexed or pilfered within a period of 200 years some of our lovely melodies which had been carried to Scotland by wandering Irish harpers or else which colony. It was peopled by the Irish, some wandering Highland soldiers and others had learned in Ireland. It was left to Scotland's national hard, Robert Burns, to wed to immortal verse some thirty-three of old nation that they were never grabbers. Erin's airs between the years 1786 and 1796, which musical alliance he anything belonging to them. The was honest enough to acknowledge. These songs were invariably reckoned as Scotch, although in most instances Hurns gave the name of the Irish tune | pilfered. It was presented by St. Patto which he adapted his words. In all he contributed 193 songs to Johnson's Museum, but 48 of these were was true the Scotch had appropriated the state to which the army is reduc- by older authors or else re-touched by or tried to appropriate, a good deal the Scotch bard. He furnished John- of our national music, but that was son with 68 lyrics, and in fact he did because they knew a good thing when more for Scottish song than Moore they saw or heard of it The Engdid for Irish. During a long period of lish were not equally appreciative. careful study of Scotch "music" he Musical aptitude was characteristic (the lecturer) critically examined over of the Celtic races. Lord Salisbury 3,000 airs, and sifted the evidence rehad referred to Irish, Scotch, and garding 67 of the so-called Scotch Welsh peoples as the "Celtic fringe," songs. Having criticized these 67 but very often the fringe was the songs, the lecturer said in conclusion most valuable and brilliant part of a that it was high time that the Irish garment; the middle sometimes was claim to these 67 songs should be shabby. He hoped Mr. Flood's admore widely known.

The evidence he had adduced should public in pamphlet form.-Dublin Naconvince the most sceptical and he tion.



# FRIENDLY CHATS TO YOUNG MEN.

There is a tendency among the might have possessed under happer young men of the present day to circumstances.

treat the aged with disrespect. This is especially noticeable in this country, where boys imagine they are men

songs the 67 airs which he had dwelt people must have had." That is lan- source, and would be cherished by the ducts of Scotia Major, or Mother Ireland.

> The lecture was illustrated by Mr. Flood, who is such a well-known and accomplished musician, with soveral settings of his own for the piano and voice from ancient Scottish collections, and Moffat's "Irish Minstrel-

Mr. O'Mulrenin proposed and Mr. Pearse seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. Flood for his able lecture.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., in supporting the resolution, said that the Scottish people were their kinsmen. The north of Scotland was an Irish who gave them a race of twenty-nine kings, and ultimately gave them Home Rule, and let them take care of themselves. He claimed for the Irish No nation could say that they had only thing that the Irish possessed that was not originally their own was their Faith, and that was not rick. They took the gift and took it courteously as became gentlemen. It mirable lecture would be given to the

# I wonder if these young fellows without the scars of wounds. Biswho have only words of contempt | marck knew how to be the friend af-

# HETHODIST MINISTER ON THE CAURCH OF ROME.

Rev. H. K. Carroll, a Methodist minister fresh from Porto Rico, from which we take the following ex- ertas."" tract:---

"The Roman Catholic Church has more profoundly affected human affairs, doubtless, than any other Church which has borne the Christian | tions that have recently sprung into name. Men do not admit its claims, or approve of its record or agree with its systems of doctrine and ecclesiastical control; but they cannot withhold a certain veneration for the man life to at least a century. fullness of its years, the universality of its dominion, and the persistency are few, but probably not so easy of with which it lives through assaults. No other Church was ever able to assemble so large and imposing a body of prelates as met in the Vatican to pledge themselves to endeavor to Council; no other Church compares live more than a hundred years, and with it in reach of influence over the masses of mankind; no other Church could endure the losses it has suffered and have a name to live. Its history challenges admiration from the mere fact that it crosses so many cen-

turies, goes so far back toward the dim and distant days when He Who gave His name to the world as the Saviour of men. Whatever men may think of it, however earnestly they may assail it, whatever combinations may be made for its overthrow, all must agree that it seems sublimely indifferent.

"It is evidently not to be crushed by any forces yet discovered. Kings who have measured arms with it have in the end gone to Canossa, and but recently a man whose name was a synonym of strength in Europe, went to his grave after a memorable conflict with the powers at Rome, in which he was not successful. The Iron Chancellor of the German Empire carried on a 'Kulturkamf' remarkable for its severity. He did not wield the sword against it. We have come to regard bloody ersecutions as the harbinger of increase, instead of the agent of extinction. He used purely civil and legal means, and sought by a Parliament under a constitutional government, to undermine the power of the Church and make it subservient to his wishes. He suppressed many of its religious orders and compelled their members to leave the country; he laid the heavy hand of government on bishop and priest, on the basis of state control over a Church enjoying state support. It is true he had a political end to gain, and it is said that he gained it; but the thurch has merged from what was pronounced a duel to death

NGR. MARTINELLI

SPEAKS OF LEO XIII.

In response to the toast His Holi-

"I take it for granted," said the

ginning he has endeavored ever to

demned the disorders and discords of

anarchism.

work is recognized even by those not of his fold, yet who understand the full power and the grand spirit with which he is animated. I thank you very cordially for inviting me to this pleasant fraternity, and I hope that writes an article on "The Church of -you will alawys be faithful to the Rome" in the Christian Advocate, motto of your club, 'Per Fidem Lib-

# A HUNDRED YEAR CLUB.

Among the many strange organizaexistence may be classed "The Hundred Year Club." which has been organized in New York. The object of this club is the promulgation of bu-

The requirements of the members fulfillment as at first appears. It is said that the only obligation of members beyond the payment of dues is by their mental attitude strengthen others in longevity and to aid in the collection and dissemination of ideas in relation thereto.

No difficulty will be found in securing members willing to live a century or more, but there may be trouble in securing their consent to prowas given to the world as its King mise to observe the rules of the club. If the members are to abstain from eating everything that has been pronounced injurious to longevity the club will be forced to invent some new mode of prolonging life. There is scarcely an article of food, from cold bread to ice-cream, that has not been declared to be unhealthy. Almost every day we find that science has discovered some new germs in our daily food which war against our lives. If all foods now under the ban are to be banished from the table there will be a revolution in domestic affairs, as well as in agricultural pursuits.

> As absurd as it seems to sign a pledge to try to live a century, we know that our forefathers lived to a much greater age. Why, they should we not live as long, if not much longer? This question has not been satisfactorily answered. And the fact that our lives are so much shorter than the lives of the men of old does not reflect much credit upon modern scientific discoveries. Our fathers knew little or nothing of the germ theory. Why, then did they live longer than we do who know so much about the little animals that sail through our veins and arteries, sport in our food, and dwell in the water we drink?

> There may be work for "The Hundred Year Club," and if it can induce its members to live more frugally, to observe regular hours, to abstain from alcoholic drinks, and tous prolong life, it will be a great work

wherein he casts all the blame, all the odium, that attach to the miserable state of social and political confusion in France, on the system of education, which system he tries to prove is ecclesiastical and Catholic. We have dismissed the body of the article as not containing anything worthy of special comment; as to the introduction we can simply say that it contains a great truth, but an equally great falsehood.

It is true "that France is sick," that the nation is in danger of a social earthquake; that there is little confidence in the powers that rule be they civil or military; that all faith, all reliance, all independence seem to have been swallowed up in the chaos of conflicting ideas and interests; that a great reformation must come, or the prestige of that glorious nation is menaced. But "Triis due to the influence of the clergy. to the presence of Catholicism in the

the following:?

country.

"Worse than all else, that bane of mediaeval communities, the odium theologicum, is not merely as intense as ever in the France of to-day, but it has spread in most malignant forms to politics, municipal matters, law, naval affairs, trade and commerce, eating into the very vitals of the nation." In other words, he finds that the Catholic and clerical influences permeate everybranch of French activity and national life, and that they are the source of the disorders that threaten destruction. Poor man! Does he not know that he is speaking of a country that has an infidel government, that has supressed religious orders, expelled communities,

prove the cross falsehood of "Tricol-

or's'j statement: as they say in

The conclusion of his argument is

equally as false as are the premises

laid down in the introduction. His

syllogism is imperfect; starting with

false premises he cannot but reach a

After quoting from a work by Ur-

"No one can read Mr. Gohier's book

without taking a moral bath to purge

his soul when he has finished it."

These words apply exactly to the case

of "Tricolor's" own article; it would

require a Turkish bath operation to

wash off all the moral dirt that a

plunge into his muddy cistern of ideas

must leave upon the mind. "Tricol-

or" laments that the "individual-

ism " such as Voltaire exercised in

his age, is absent, and is too often

levelled and crushed by the educa-

Catechism classes, colleges, and sem-

inaries." Would to God that France

were swayed by the system of which

he complains; were such the case, he

would not have to lament the unfor-

tunate moral and social state of the

But what can we expect from a

writer who is sufficiently blind to the

actual facts that stare the world in

the face to make such a statement as

bain Gohier, and giving an account of

ed in the colonies he says

France, "cela sant aux yeux."

false conclusion.

"Tricolor" finishes his monstrous attack upon the Catholic Church by color's" statement that all this stating that without a social revolution that will change the existing state of things, France must sink to council of the State, in the army, and a third class power before long. We in every governing department of the agree with him; we agree to this exnation, is a falsehood in the broadest | tent. that unless such a revolution of and plainest acceptation of the term. affairs takes place that will bring The facts of to-day, the events trans- back God and re-establish Faith, the piring under the eyes of all living ob- nation cannot but go from bad to servers, are sufficient to establish the worse, and eventually suffer the terabsurdity of the contention. Never, rible explation of its infidelity.

Irish Melodies\_ Transplanted to Scotland.

### 

Mr. W. H.Grattan Flood lectured in | now more anxious for the truth to te known than the scholars of Scotland. the Gaelic League Rooms, Dublin, recently, on "Irish Melodies Transplanted to Scotland." The Rev. Ed. Hogan, S.J., D. Lit., presided, and there was a large attendance.

Dr. P. W. Joyce wrote regretting that he was unable to be present. His of the County Wexford, and his varisympathies extended over a wider ous articles in the Archaeological area than music, and he would be in Journal. The Scotch wanted to rob favor of taking up the subject of the Irish saints from the time of St. transplantation of Irish matters to Patrick to the coming of John Ball. Scotland-saints, heroes, literature. In the 16th century the Irish priests poetry, music, names, etc. Much of took a great interest in Irish music. the stolen property had been restored Irish music is Irish, and therefore as scholarship and enlightenment had | they should take a great interest in advanced, but they had not yet got it, and cultivate it as they cultivated blind to this fact and should give Benedict Bell, in the "Sacred Heart the fold they had abandoned. No wonall their own. But in fact none were 'Irish cream, and Irish butter. The these parents credit for virtues that Review." Boston.

- 1 - 1

effaced all relics of Catholicism in matters pertaining to the State?

The chairman in introducing the

lecturer, said that Mr. Flood was not

a West Briton like the gentleman who

wished them to become one in spirit

with the "predominant partner." Mr.

Flood was well known for his history

knickerbockers. They are apt to speak of their parents with anything but reverence. How often have I heard some hobbledehoy speak of his father as the "old man" and his mother as the "old woman." The grin which accompanied the uttering of these designations seemed to indicate that the young fellow considered that there was humor in the public bes-

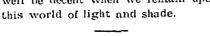
before they are quite out of their

towal of these disrespectful titles. On such occasions I have always felt like kicking the young puppy-I can call him nothing else. Perhaps I might have so far forgotten myself as to put my desire into practice if I had and mother, don't imagine that you not remembered that my worthy friend, Mr. Angell, might overhaui me for cruelty to animals. Certainly the young brutes to whom I refer had not the intelligence of some of the dom's animals whom Mr. Angell so worthily defends.

Many people are apt to sneer at the French. I refer to those persons who are puffed up with the idea that they are members of the Anglo-Savon race. But the young Frenchman in his devotion to his mother is a model that all should follow. She is constantly in his thoughts, and he never relevant to her except in the most deferential and affectionate manner. You can not imagine a young fellow in France calling his mother the "old woman." He may go astray in the many ways peculiar to youth, but he never forgets the good woman that gave him birth, and his love for her is often the means of leading him back to the path of virtue.

The young man who does not regard the admonitions of those older than himself, usually comes to grief. and if to this he add positive dis- liancy on earth, courtesy he usually ends as a corner loufer or a tough whose hand is against everbody, and who not infrequently feels the clutches of the law. Without properly constituted authority we should have no respectable society and would relapse into barbarism. All proper regard for authority should begin in the home, where the father and mother should be looked up to as the embodiment of all that is best on earth. If they fall short be a mother. As he would like his of this high ideal, children should be own son to be, let him be himself.---

for the aged imagine that they will terward of the organization which he ever be old themselves? Probably had treated as a foe; and by a gradunot. And yet in a few brief years, if al process the series of repressive they live, they will take their place laws which he had called into existin the procession of veterans that is ence was repealed, and the Church moving on to the tomb beyond which long since came into full possession there is eternal youth. How will of its old time liberty. The Catholic Church can claim, according to the they like, then, to be slighted and made census of 1895, eleven million souls little of on account of their advanced in Prussia, or about 34 percent of the age? We are all here for a comparatively brief period, and we may as population." well be decent when we remain upon



Because you have been a little better educated than were your father ness Leo XIII., at the annual banknow it all. They may have more naquet of the Catholic Club, of Philative intelligence than you, and more delphia, Mgr. Mantinelli, Apostolic knowledge, through life's hard exper-Delegate to the United States, made iences, than you can ever possess. At the following reply, which we take any rate, all you have in the way of from the report of the Catholic Standlearning you owe to their self-denial ard and Times:--and to their determination that you

should have better opprotunities than Apostolic Delegate, that each one of they had. Your ingratitude is made us understands the distinction betglaringly apparent when you address ween the Papacy and the one who is them in terms in which your scorn of head of the Church. The Papacy is a what you consider their shortcomdivine institution, endowed with divings is only slightly veiled. And when ine power. The person of the Pope you go farther and refer to them in passes away, but the institution conderogatory terms to your young actinues unchangeable, performing its quaintances you are far from being a mission in the world unto the end of gentleman. You may ape gentility in time. dress and manner, but you are noth-The ability and greatness of Pope ing but, a boor, and only create a Leo merit a distinguished position in feeling of disgust in the minds of the history of mankind. From the beright-thinking people.

promote the welfare of society, indi-No matter how lacking in worldly cating clearly the evils that threatpolish your parents may be, they are ens its ruin. He deals with the greatdeserving of your kind consideration est questions of the day with a masat all times and in all places. The huter mind. He deals first with domesman diamond in the rough is still a tic society, upholding the indossoludiamond, and no doubt in heaven will bility of the marriage tie, threatened shine with greater lustre than many by the false theory of civil divorce. who have dazzled by their false bril- In encyclicals he has strenuously con-

The young fellow full of life and en-

ergy is apt to be hard and unfceling, "He upholds and strengthens, the and he needs the constant restraint just claims of the people, especially of the practices of his religion to the working class, in whom he takes make him humane. When he is ina most tender interest. Leo's successclined to ignore the reverence that he ful efforts in extending the elevating owes his father, let him not forget | influence of Christianity is known to that he may one day be a father himevery one. When he came to the self, and before he speaks of his throne hostility to the Church was good mother as the "old woman" let widespread, Nowmany of the nations him realize that his wife may one day have been restored or have asked to be restored to relations with the Holy See. Hundreds are returning to

and be long remembered. --- Church News.

## THE BIGOT'S DICTIONARY.

In the bigot's dictionary any hospital, orphan or other charitable asylum in charge of Catholics-though open to the sick and destitute of other creeds-is "a sectarian institution which should not receive public aid, Whereas every Protestant orphange, old ladies' home or other institution of reformation or shelter is loudly proclaimed "non-sectarian." Verily, what liars these mortals be: Catholic Union and Times.

> The bud is more easily blighted than the full - blown rose. A young girl is more susceptible to weakness and disease that will wreck her in a woman-ly way than she is after she has attained to healthy womanhood. Thousands of women have their lives wrecked by troubles of this delicate description be-cause of their own ignorance and the prudery of their mothers. Whenever the wander-

wnenever me wander-ing demon of ill-health finds a ship adrift upon the sea of ignorance, he steps on board, takes the helm, and steers straight for the mael-

strom of death. The young woman who has not been taught the necessity of taking care of her health in a wom anly way is a ship adrift upon the sea of ignorance. Diseases that will wreck her future happiness will soon assume command. Young women who suffer from weakness and disease peculiar to their sex live under a terrible nervous tension, and if they escape death are always threatened with insanity. The whole nervous system is affected by the constant drag and drain upon the delicate and feminine organs, upon the delicate and feminine organs. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the one perfect and unfailing specific for every derangement and disorder of this descrip-tion. It fits a woman for wifelood and motherhood It is the best of all known nerve tonics. It is the discovery of one of the most eminent and skillful encolaists the most eminent and skillful specialists in disease of women.

in disease of women. "I was troubled three years with female weak-mess," writes Miss Ellen Oley, of Bedford City, Bedford Co., Va. "I had two physicians, but neither did me any good. I was troubled with pains in my left side all the time. When it was time for my monthly periods I thought I would die with pains in my back and stomach. I also had chilks. I could not get up without fainting. Finally I took three botles of Dr. Pierce's Fa-vorite Prescription and two of his' Golden Med-ical Discovery.' I do not have any pains at all and am in better health now than I ever was in my life."

How to preserve health and beauty are told in Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser. It is free. For a paper-covered copy send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover customs and mail-ing only; cloth binding, 50 stamps. Ad-dress Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. V.

**FOR** Croisiers, Beads, St. Anthony's Medals, Little Unaplet of St. Au-thouy and Cancelled Postage Stamps, write to Agency Bethichem Apostolic School, 133 Shaw street, Montreal, G-Nov-'98 -;

der, therefore that the value of his

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-12 PAGES.

. . .

# JOHN MORLEY -On Home Rule.

## 

rose, recently, in the course of one of his usual clever and lucid speeches re- representatives, call for some assemferred to some of the difficulties that bly in which they may manage their stand in the way of Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Morley has always been a consistent and sincere supporter of land asks. That is what Englandthat cause and his latist deliverance and I use the word not by mistake on the subject is a further evidence of this fact. Mr. Morley said:---

"I now come to say a few words upon a topic upon which I have said back upon the last sixteen years or rule-for which they did ask. more, most of our British political "Now, I will, if I may without ofupon the Irish question which have three days ago :--who make up this majority, whether the evidences of this change? -I do not know that they particul; the people of this island that Ire- of expansion. ally want to sit at Westminster; but the theory is that they sit there as an integral portion of that great govern-

ing assembly; and why on earth should the government be more ashamed of Irish votes than of your votes or of Welsh votes, or even of English votes?

"Well, then the word 'sacrifice.' It is alleged by some members of our party that, but for Ireland, we might have been in power since 1885. But for Ireland!' I wish they would ask themselves how often since 1832 the Liberal Party has had a majority independent of the Irish. Some one once went into a room and found that beautiful poet and philosopher Coleridge, on his hands and knees 14,ying with three or four kittens, and he

Mr. John Morley speaking at Mont- | ish local county government have? Here is a people who, through their own affairs and for an executive responsible to it. That is what Irehere-that is what England has refused. Instead of that you have given them County Government. Don't

you see that the Irish are sure to use a great many words during the last a machinery for which they did not ten years, namely, the topic of Ire ask as a means of furthering that larland. Say what you like, if you look ger system of self-government-home

weather has come from Ireland. That fence to any Liberal friends, quote a is the weather quarter. Now, there Conservative paper. This is what the are a couple of expressions that have Irish correspondent of an excellent been used within the last few months Tory paper, the Standard said two or

found their way into a certain cur- 'A great deal of sentiment has been rency on the platform. One of these expended on the pleasing hope originwords is "sacrifice" and the other is ating in high quarters that political "slavery." Some gentlemen have said views would not seriously come to as of authority that it would be a the front in these county elections-'great misfortune if the Liberal Party that old animosities would become is ever in office again in slavery 10 weak, and that Ireland would awakthe Irish vote.' I have not the least en to a new and peaceful life and idea what the language means. Of work unitedly for the material procourse every government is a 'slave'- gress of the country.' Then the corif that is the right word-to thuse respondent goes on to say: 'Where are One they are Scotch or English or Welsh looks in vain for them, north, south, or Irish. We took office in 1892 to east or west.' That is to say, in fact, carry out an Irish policy. Why were that so long as the Irish claim for a we more slaves, I should like to know large system of self government is to the Irish in relation to our Irish unsatisfied, so long they are sure to bills than we were slaves to the use this political local machinery Welsh with respect to the Welsh dis- which you have given them, and establishment of the Bill or to the which they did not ask for from us-

English with respect to the parish they are sure to use it for those large Mr. Morley closed his address by council Bill? As to the Irish members purposes which Mr. Gladstone taught condemning Mr. Chamberlain's policy

# REFLECTIONS\_\_\_\_\_ On Balfour's University Bill.

### 

Catholics all the world over will Ritualists or High Church Anglicans watch with interest the progress of should excite the antipathy of a lot the Irish University Bill through the of people who have as much know-British Parliament. That such a Bill ledge of the Thirty-nine articles, as should be introduced by Mr. Balfour they have of quadratic equations is a was a surprise to a great many of problem not to be discussed just now. his unionist supporters, who are still They have the idea that ritualism leavened with the bigotry that can tends Romewards. In that their see nothing good in Catholic Ireland. [teachers are right, and it is the fear Mr. Balfour's Bill is a partial recog- that the road to Rome will be mark- sociation, while Dr. Baker is the honnition of the disadvantages under ed out too plainly which compels orary vice-president. All information those teachers to foster the non-intelwhich Catholics labor in Ireland as lectual appetite with a sauce of anregards higher education. It is doubttagonism by appealing to the lower ful however, if it will pass the House, tastes of a part of the populace, notwithstanding that a distinctly whose imagination is dwarfed-lost Protestant Institution to be estabin a struggle for bread or darkened lished in Belfast might be used as a forever in the depths of a coal mine, set-off to the arguments of the nonwhere women are as men and labor conformists and Orangemen.lt seems at the trucks. too, that Mr. Balfour has not been This may seem a little apart from paticularly fortunate in the date chosthe question at issue, but it has noten to bring in the measure, when the Church of England is rent with interwithstanding a distinct bearing on the Irish University Bill; for the nal dissension on the question of ritstandard of religious bigotry has been ual and when such men as Kensit are capable of raising a "no popery" cry raised over a matter peculiarly English, whose darkening folds may evall over the country. The masses in entually overreach the parliamentar-England are easily led; they can hear ian. whose intentions may be good, the vibrant voice of blatant agitators but who has not self-reliance to sacwhose words are synonymous for rifice his political prospects to a sense emptiness: they pass over the cool, of inner consciousness of right. dispassioned arguments of men who have made the study of humanity In the University Bill, Mr. Balfour and its political bearings their life has shown some liberality. He has work. The same animalism that char- shown that he is a thinking man, acterize the lower Londoners at the capable of balancing the political istime of the Gordon riots seems to sues as well as the religious and nahave lain latent only to burst forth tional ones. It would be a strange anew, like a volcano which was sight to see the man whom England thought to have been extinct. With honored in past years for his antagthe troubles in the Anglican Church onism to Ireland, swept from power we have nothing to do. Unfortunateby his own countrymen, because in ly for that church it cannot settle its the lapse of time and the wisdom of own trouble. It has no supreme court years his eyes had been opened and fice and power and emoluments and of appeal as we have in the Vicar of like Saul on his way to Damascus, Christ at Rome; and its internecine the truth was shown him and the disputes trouble only itself. Why the scales were removed from his eyes.

land had a right to demand, and that it was our duty to concede to it. Well, the Irish have plenty of faults, Of course the English and Scotch as you know and I know- have none. I often think that the main fault of the Irish is that they sometimes take themselves a great deal too seriously, and that at other times they do not take themselves seriously enough.

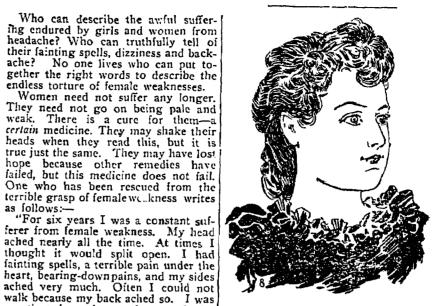
In this matter, they will, by and by, if not to-day, take themselves seriously, and all I have got to say for my own part is this, that if the Irish demand persists-the Irish demand for a national assembly ---- if that demand persists, that demand which is present as it was in 1886, for a subordinate assembly, then British Liberals will be, in my opinion, no more justified in retreating from the argument which we all of us pressed, which we accepted the full force and burden of during those years of contest for Irish Home Rule-no more justified than our forefathers of three generations ago felt themselves at any stage of thirty years' battle for Catholic emancipation—one of those battles which the Liberal Party has more reason to be proud of than almost any battle it ever fought-- no more reason than they had at any stage of that thirty years' battle to fling overboard the cause of Catholic emancipation.

I am sure that in this case, in this great case, the path of party safety is the path of party honor. Nobody supposes that the day is never going to come when the Irish withhold the balance between the two English parties, and does anybody suppose that the Tory Party will not angle for that vote when the balancing time comes, as they angled for it in 1885? Don't be under any delusion of that kind,

Catholic Children; \$200 each to St. red and fifty different and special Mary's Infant Asylum, the Carney Hospital and the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, A. J. McNeal is named as executor.

as follows:---

The Montreal Coachmon's Associaformed by the coachmen of this city, whose object is, to facilitate the engagement of men in the service. This will be worked on the principle of a registry office, and any man recommended by the association will possess the qualifications and character necessary for the part he may be required to fill. This will certainly be a great convenience to the employers search of work. Dr. Charles McEach- by fire. ran is honorary president of the As-



MISS JESSIE MORRIS.

Her Head Ached So Terribly, She Thought It Would Split

Gives the Story of Her Recovery.

Open, and She Was a Constant Sufferer-She

All the notices you see in the newspa-pers about Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for to us. We mail them all ove world. No duty for you to pay. constipated, weak, run-down and discouraged. I doctored with several physicians. I tried many remedies, but pers about Dr. Coderre's Red Pills for all without success. While visiting my Pale and Weak Women are genuine. aunt, at Albany, N. Y., Mrs. William Every notice has the picture, the name ommended them to me. I took them ever had such success. The medical worth many dollars to sufferers from and they cured me of all my pains. I do not suffer now. I am much stronger. I do my work with good spirits. I eat and sleep well, and always feel

moulds. The high vaulted roof and

ornate wainscotting, which are all

built of brick of many shapes. laid

in cement mortar to harmonize with

278 Grand River Ave., Detroit, Mich.

the color scheme carried out. The ACOACHMAN'S ASSOCIATION stained glass windows will be set in

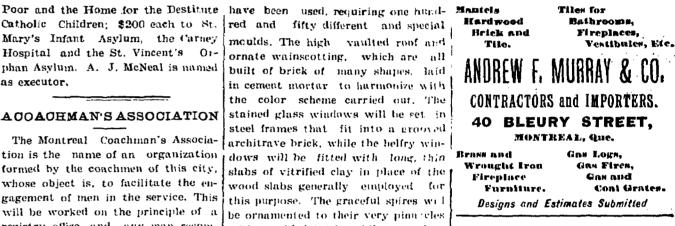
steel frames that fit into a grooved architrave brick, while the helfry wintion is the name of an organization | dows will be fitted with long, thin Brass and slabs of vitrified clay in place of the wood slabs generally employed for this purpose. The graceful spires will be ornamented to their very pinuccles with moulded brick, while a combination of moulded brick that has been heretofore considered impos ible, has been prepared for the rose windows. so that this church when completed will be a hymn of praise grown up and a boon to capable horsemen in out of the dust of the earth, purfied

THE EMMET ANNIVERSARY.

corrhœa. They build up, strengthen and vitalize. They bring back the ruddy glow of health to the checks. They round out the figure. They create true womanly health and happiness. Most weak and pale women and girls need reliable medical advice. This can be had free by writing us a letter about their sickness. Our celebrated specialists give valuable advice without cost by mail to all who ask for it. Personal consultation can be had at our Dispensary, 274 St. Denis St., Montreal.

There are plenty of imitations of Dr. Coderre's Red Pills. Beware of them. They are either dangerous or worth-Never buy red pills by the dozen, ess. the hundred or in 25-cent boxes. The genuine Dr. Coderre's Red Pills are ilways sold in 50-cent boxes, containing fifty pills, or six boxes for \$2.50. A 50-cent box lasts longer than liquid medicines costing \$1. They are easier to carry and to take, and they cure. Get the genuine at reliable druggists, or send the price in stamps, or by registered letter, money order or express order, to us. We mail them all over the

A valuable book which tells all about Morris, who had been cured by Dr. and the address of some woman who the discases of girls and women is called Coderre's Red Pills, she strongly rec- has been cured. No other medicine "Pale and II cak Women." This book is profession never before saw such won-derful cures. Other medicines fail be-will be sent absolutely free to you if cause they do not reach the roots of you will send your name and address to female weakness. Dr. Coderre's Red us. Send now before the books are all rested in the morning. I have gained Pills do reach them. They get at the gone. Address all letters for the book, in flesh." (Signed.) Miss JESSIE MORRIS, ness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, Franco-American Chemical Co. ness, sleeplessness, loss of appetite, Franco-American Chemical Co., headache, falling of the womb and leu-Medical Dept., Montreal, Canada.





BRUNSWICK LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLE Fine Carriager and Road Hortee for hire. Special attention given to B anders. -: 63 and 69. St. Alexander street, Manual Rall Viewheat 1994 H arders. -: 63 and 69, St. At Montreal. Hell Telophone 1528. D. MCDONNELL, Proprietor.

expressed some surprise at it. Me Coloridge said, 'I was amusing payself with their dittle short memories.' I think of Mr. Coleridge's kittens often when I read the speeches of some friends of mine. Let us look at the Liberal Government in 1892.

What did the Irish get from us? "I have an Irish friend, now withdrawa by his own will from parliamentary life. He had proved himself, during many years of service in the House, a brilliant orator, a consummate debater and a master of all the arts of parliamentary and public business. I can imagine this parliamentary friend of mine, who has left no superior in parliamentary gifts behind him in the House of Commons-now at this moment I can imagine this Irish friend of mine, who has withdrawn from his brilliant position, smiling--perhaps smiling bitterly-as he reads these speeches about our sacrifice, and patting some poignant questions to those who make these speeches. I can imagine him asking whether it was not the Irish who sat week after week, month after month, aye, almost year after year, while we passed the English and, I think, the Scotch parish councils act, whether it was not the Irish that gave us three years of ofdecorations. And what in return for these years of assiduous devotionwhat in return did the Irish get, except three years, of what I will venture to call considerate administration? Ireland got nothing.

"I cannot but think that this talk of sacrifice is really absurd. The carrying out of our Irish policy was either our duty or it was nothing. If it was nothing, we were playing a false part before our country. If it was our duty where was the sacrifice?

told that we must wait until that measure has been completely tried beof time a complete trial of the new scheme will take. Will it take fifty years? Because that is a tolerably for a home for working girls, which long postponing of the Irish Govern- is to be erected on the west side of ment question in the sense in which Harrison Avenue, near Union Fark, we preached from the year1886 to the and a further gift of \$5,000 to Arch-

innananananananananananan

### BOSTON INSTITUTIONS BEOUESTS,

### 

The will of the late James Keogh ' faith. He also gives \$1,000 to the makes the following bequests:---

Two hundred dollars each to the Home for Destitute Catholic Children his executors, Archbishop Williams, and the Carney Hspital; \$1,000 each to the House of the Good Shepherd, and John G. Bray, to divide among "Now, the government have passed the Little Sisters of the Poor, the a Local Government Bill, and we are Working Boys' Home, the St. Vincent edral, St. James', St. Mary's and St. Orphan Asylum and St. Elizabeth's Stephen's churches. Hospital, and \$2,000 to Archbishop fore the English people will consent Williams, to be divided for the poor to deal further with the Irish ques- of the parishes of the Cathedral, St. Laughlin makes the following betion. Well, I ask myself what length James', St. Mary's and St. Stephen's churches, under the distribution of the conference of St. Vincent de Paul; years? Will it take twenty-five also \$1,000 to Archbishop Williams

quests:----One hundred dollars each to the Warking Boys' Home, the House of Good Shepherd and the Redemptorist Fathers.

Mrs. Margaret Fallon's will gives \$1,000 to Archbishop Williams, to be year 1895; and I want to put this bishop. Williams for the uses of the used for St. Joseph's Seminary, and question-What sort of trial can Ir- society for the propagation of the \$500 each to the Little Sisters of the Hood's Pills under basedial the

Society of St. Vincent de Paul for

the support of the poor. The residue

of his estate he places in the hands of

the St. Vincent de Paul Societies in

the parishes of the Holy Cross Cath-

The will of the late Patrick Mc-

can be had from the secretary, Wm. Roberts, S Union Avenue.

# A CHURCH OF CLAY.

When St. Paul's Church, now being built at the corner of Hovne avenue and Twenty-second place, Chicago, is completed, it will represent a unique departure in the annals of church building in America. Not a stick of wood has been used in its construction and not a stick will be used for

any purpose whatever, so that the life of the building is inestimable, oning employed. To Rev. Father Heldman of Chicago, says the Chy Record is due the credit of beginning a new era in this country in the construction of brick churches, built to stand the test of time, and displaying artistically a combination of clay products. When the reverend father,

after a year's travel through the employed an architect to carry out 000. the ideas that he had gathered, he

encountered great difficulty in finding a brick manufacturer who would undertake to make the elaborate mouldings, but he succeeded at last, and so



Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition -Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla, "I was very much run down, having been sick for several months. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected. and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it

has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." MRS. SUMMER-VILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Get only Hood's, because Onterio.

### Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Beld by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5.

A meeting of representatives of the United Irish Societies of Baltimore was held at Ryan's Hall, Light St., recently, to make arrangements for the celebration on March 4, of the birthday of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot. It is proposed to make the anniversary celebration a Lrilliant affair, and speakers will be invited from New York, Philadelphia and other

## TAXING THE BREWERS.

cities.

A report from Albany, N. Y., is to the effect that a bill taxing brewers ly absolutely fire-proof material be has been prepared and will be introduced next week in both the Senate and the Assembly.

> All corporations and individuals engaged in the brewing or distilling business will be taxed one per cent on the gross receipts and additional tax of three per cent, on all dividends exceedings four per cent.

It is estimated that the Bill will Cathedral cities of the Old World, bring to the State Treasury \$1,000,-

### National Characteristics.

National and local characteristics come out oddly enough sometimes at far more than a quarter of a mil- the examinations alike of scholars lion standard size stiff mud impervi- and pupil-teachers. When a sub-inous pressed brick and three hundred inspector was hearing a class of Lonand fifty thousand moulded brick don-Irish boys repeat Macaulay's "Horatius," he inquired whether three soldiers would be like'y nowadays to hold a bridge against whole army. "Would three Englishmen, for example?" he "No, sir!" said the said. class, "Would three Scotchmen?" They again dissented. "Would three Irishmen?" "Please, sir," shouted an excitable little fellow, "one Irishman would do it!"-Connhill Magazine.

# Make Way for the Doukhobors.

According to the Mail and Empire, Mr. Sifton has ordered Englishhold lands that he wants for the Doukhobors to vacate. Here is one of his notices to quit, signed by the Dominion Lands agent:---

"I am directed by the Department to advise you that as it has been decided to set apart Township 35, Range 29 W., for the Doukhobors, and in which Township you hold entry for N.-W-. 1-4 84, you can, if you so desire, select a location in some other township free, of charge



SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents FOR THE SKIN:

WHITE ROSE LANOLIN OREAM.25 cts

### HENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist. 122 St. Lawrence Main street. N.B.-Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with ere and promptly forwarded to all parts of the



For terias, etc., apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR

The "True Witness" is the best medium of education for Catholic young men and young women. Heads of households should subsoribe for it.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-12 FAGES.

# Saturday, February 18, 1809

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# EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the TRUE WITNESS one of the most prosperons and powerful Catholic papers in this country. 1 heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899

## THE KINSELLA INCIDENT SHOWS THE NEED OF UNITY.

One of the great drawbacks to Irish Catholic advancement in Montreal has been due in a great measure, we are sorry to state, to Irish Catholics themselves. They have shown an inexcusable apathy in public matters. even when their own interests are immediately concerned; and one by one they have seen privileges filched from them with never a dissenting voice raised. This negligence of public matters amounts almost to criminal carelessness.

It should be remembered that the welfare of our children in the matter of future public life and interest are of as great importance in the methods adopted in their fostering as the making of a bank account for them in the future, or the matter of having a life assurance that will save little ones from penury during the years in

mission of the City Council. The readers of the "True Witness" are a separate classification, in the Domthe English language; and of the unanswerable reasons which we have given in support of such a separate risked so much in the past. classification. The same arguments apply to the forthcoming census of the city; and we hope that our two representatives in the council, backed up by a deputation representing the English-speaking Catholics of Montportant matter in the proper quarters. As details will naturally be left tee, it is before that body that the

deputation should appear as soon as the Council has given its sanction to the project.

## IRISH PEASANT INFLUENCE.

In considering the proposed reunion of the Irish Nationalists under one leader and with one grand aim and action, the New York "Sun" has a lengthy editorial in the issue of last Friday. Amongst other things the "Sun" savs:---

"This auspicious prospect of Nationalist reunion is directly due to the phenomenal success of the new agrarian organization, the United Irish League which was started in 1898, and of which Mr. Wm. O'Brien may be regarded as the founder. This association seems destined to play a more remarkable part than was taken by its prototype, the Land League, at the time when Parnell was most powerful. The Land League, it will bodies of the tenant farmers. They were the backbone of Parnellism, but they have thriven under ameliorated conditions, and have developed into contented men, whose main desire is to mind their farms and 'put a bit by.' They can no longer be depended upon for serious assistance in another land agitation, and, consequently. the revolutionists have been forced to look further afield.

"The purpose of the United Irish League is to benefit a section of the Irish population numerically much larger and more deserving of compassion than is now, or ever was, the so-called tenantry. We refer to the agricultural laborers, who have scarcely profited at all by the land reform acts and the land purchase acts of the last eightcen years. The United Irish League intends to revolutionize, economically and socially, the status of this large and needy section of the lrish people through effeeting the purchase by the State, of all the grazing lands in Ireland, and the redistribution of them among the surrounding occupiers of holdings too small to support life, that is to say among men who are compelled to eke out a livelihood by tilling the lands of others. We have before referred to the vast scope of this agrarian movement, a scope to be measured by the fact that at least one-half of the soil of Ireland is now used for grazing purposes. That the amount of land under the plough would be still further ridicule, unless the tendency to grazing were checked by legislation, is evident from the circumstances that the estimated value of sheep in Ireland nearly doubled in the six years between 1891 and 1897." Speaking of the old Land League

Finance (committee, with the per- they were unhesitatingly supported orators shall be prohibited from is- in which priest and layman can and by the tenant famers and the laborers. And because the condition of any aware of the stand taken regarding Irish farmer has been improved by concessions wrenched by main force inion census, of Catholics speaking | from the Government, we cannot imagine the famer growing cool in the cause for ,which he had sacrificed and

The sum of the matter is that by regular stages the Irish cause has advanced, from the origin of the Land League to the establishment of the National League, and it will still move on, with equally steady stride, real, will urge our claims in this im- until the consummation is reached in the acquirement of political autonomy-a Home Rule Government; and in the hands of the Finance Commit- | the mainstay of all that great movement has been in the past, is to-day. and will be unto the end, the fidelity of the peasantry in supporting their national leaders.

# THE EARLY CHRISTIANS.

The Saturday "Gazette" has always a few columns under the heading "Echoes of the Press." In last Saturday's issue, the scissors editor gave the following very amusing account of the early Christians. We say he gave it, because he does not credit any author with the work, nor does he indicate any publication or book from which it is taken:----

"The ordinary dress of these Christians was in no wise distinctive, except in its greater sobriety and modesty, as compared with that of the heathen. They were exhorted to shun luxury and extravagance, the scandalous sights of the theatre, the cruel shows of the public games. They were forbidden the frightful crime of inhe remembered, represented the great | fanticide, then so common in the Roman world, and warned against the superstitious practices and beliefs of wizards and other imposters, who then preved on the fears of the ignorant.

> "There communities were directed by 'elders' and 'overseers,' aided by deacons or 'ministers'; but such leaders did not seem to be a sacred caste or a sacrificing hierarchy. Tertullian says that they never spent a penny on incense or 'exposed useless candles at noonday.' The terms bishop, presbyter, and deacon were ordinarily civil terms, in use among other societies of the empire which were not Christian. We have even inscriptions of heathen bishops who administered the revenue of temples in Syria and elsewhere: of heathen presbyters in an Egyptian temple of the time of Cleopatra; and of the heathen deacons in Asia Mioor.

"Bishops were chosen by the congregation, usually from the presbyters; sometimes by acclamation a layman might be selected-like Cypriao, who was a neophyte, or in later times Ambrose, and Martin of Tours. Being perforce members of secret as sociations, the brethren were known to one another by secret signs. -On their signets were engraved the fish the auchor, the dove, the .ship, the lyre, but never, until the fourth century; was the cross so used as a visible sign." To complete this piece of romantic church history, the writer should have stated that the majority of early Christians were Presbyterians, and a goodly number were Methodists; that St. Cyprian was a follower of John Knox, and St. Martin of Tours walked in the footprints of Calvin; that in the first century the Christians held revival and campmeetings at the foot of the Alban Hills, and that in the catacomb of St. Sebastian was found a 'Salvation Army' banner, that had been used in processions along the Apian way, or when they assembled with fife and drum to chant 'Hold the Fort,' at the door of the Flavian Amphitheatre; finally that these early Christians were all freemasons, as evidenced in the squares compasses and trowels discovered in the Forum of Trajian.

suing degrees.

3. That a commission, to be anpointed by the governor shall preof degrees.

It may be interesting to read the opinion of the Rev. Father (assilly, of St. Ignatus College, as he expressed it at a meeting convened for the purpose of opposing the bill. The Rev. Father said:-

"A gigantic momopoly of education is planned in the Rogers bill. We have to buy trust coal oil, and trust sugar and bread, but woe the day when we shall have nothing but trust learning. That day will seal the doom of liberty in the western continent."

In explanation of the foregoing, the learned Father said that the commission from which the bill originated, would have an entire monopoly of all educational matters and could make or unmake institutions and laws affecting them at will. He thus continued:---

"Is a man's educational ability to be estimated by his wealth? Then a millionaire college is to be ranked ten times higher than the significant \$100,000 college. If this principle is true in regard to colleges, why not also in regard to the professors of the colleges? This would be a golden axiom: "The richer a man is the better teacher he is.' And all the poor professors who have spent their lives in study, acquiring a wealth of lore and world-wide reputation for learning, were all laboring under the sad delusion that the efficiency of a teacher depended upon his learning and culture instead of the size of his bank account.

"This new principle might approve itself to a few adherents of the money power, but the old-fashioned ideas that educational ability consists in scholarship, culture and talent, will probably still linger in the minds of the people.

"Section 9 also provides that no institution the income of which is to be divivded among its incorporators, members or stockholders shall be permitted to grant literary honors. If a teacher is willing to teach for such an uncertain pittance as a share of most college incomes would prove to be, instead of for a comfortable fixed salary, why not let him do it? Probably the advocates of the bill reply that this section is aimed only at the bogus colleges. But we fear the aim closely resembles that of Spanish gunnery."

As none of the Catholic Colleges are endowed, and none of the faculties are paid, hence no endowments are needed, the bill would ruin them .

# WORK FOR THE LAITY.

scribe the standards for the granting may be as truly and really work for the pastorate."

> "It is not so much the weakness of the clergy, or mere sin, or war, or plague that has often brought stupendous evil on the Kingdom of God, but the supineness, the cowardice, the indifference of a laity who, had they taken counsel and stood firm and showed their teeth, might, over and over again, have stopped the beginnings of troubles which afterwards grew to such tremendous proportions. And what has been said of the cause and origin of absolutism, as Some of our people, it is true, go, under the Tudors and the Bourbons, may with equal truth be said of the sources of that militant anti-Catholic movement from which we have to suffer in our day. It is because the laity of France, Spain, Italy-the professional classes, the merchants, the traders, the bankers, the artisans and the laborers-were bent on making money, and refused to concern themselves with any issues outside their own estate, their own menage, their own shop, their own cashbooks, their own recreations, their own narrow round of social life, that they let the wild poets, the needy politicians, the noisy patriots, the astute lawyers of their respective countries get the reins, and the keys, and the strong machinery of the modern state into their hands."

What lessons these remarks contain for the Irish Catholics, and other Catholics who speak the English language in Montreal!

"As the "True Witness" has often pointed out, they have lost much ground in public life, through their proneness to compromise, their failure to assert themselves, their timidity as a class, their passiveness. Our influence in civic life, is narrowed down to the representation of St. Ann's Ward, and threats have even been made to take half of that away from us (the majority took a committee chairmanship from one of St. Ann's Ward representatives on Monday last.) In the provincial legislature we are restricted to one representative only from this city. In the Federal House of Commons we have also but one representative from Montreal. Protestants and French Canadians may seek representation in all other electoral districts without any objection being made, but when an Irish Catholic, or a Catholic speaking the English language comes for-

ward as a candidate in any of these electoral districts the cry is immediately raised that the rights of other | Keown. All three played their parts sections of the community are being well, and were heartily applauded by

attacked. In regard to representation generally, it would really seem tha

School Board. But that representashould work side by side-and also tion has to contend against difficultprovinces where the layman must ies by no means trivial in character. work by himself. Work of this kind as will be readily seen from the fact that the shools for English-speaking the kingdom of God as the work of Catholic boys now in operation are inadequate to meet the wants which they are called upon to supply.

> As to our sick and our suffering, we are restricted to two wards in the Hotel Dieu- St. Patrick's and St. Bridget's-where Irish Catholics can go in the full assurance that, if death confronts them, they will have administered to them the sacraments and all the concolations of their religion, by a priest of their own creed who is now the esceemed and highly respected chaplain of that institution. when sick, to Protestant hospitals. We are not going to refer in this article to disabilities from which they suffer there, as there are some welldisposed and liberal-minded Protestants striving to remove the cause of annoyance in this regard, but the fact. remains nevertheless, that our sick and suffering from a national point of view are homeless.

These are some of the reflections which a perusal of Bishop Hedley's address has suggested to us. What are the Irish Catholics and Catholics speaking the English language, of Montreal, going to do about them?

# LENTEN PREACHER AT ST. ANN'S.

The Rev. Father Strubbe, parish priest of St. Ann's who is at present preaching a retreat at Mile End, will preach every Sunday evening during Lent at St. Ann's.

# DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AT ST. ANN'S.

The choral and dramatic sections of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, gave a very interesting entertainment in their hall, on Monday and Tuesday, evenings. The crowds that were present at both performances got far more than "their money's worth." The varied programme that had been prepared, more than attained its purpose, which was to make people laugh; those that arranged the programme certainly achieved their object; for rarely, if ever, have they, given their friends such a night's fun. The programme included a most amusing farce, entitled "April Fools" in which the cast of characters was as follows:—

Pete Dunbrowne, Mr. M. J. Power; Mr. James Smith, Mr. F. J. Hogan; Mr. Joseph Smith, Mr. J. P. Mcthe audience. A number of specialties were introduced, including songs, by Mr. A. Jones; a whisting Mullarky, and jig and hornpipe dances by Mr. Ed. Watt, Mr. Geo. Smith, as a Dutch Comedian, created much amusement, and the popular St. Ann's Orpheus Vocal Quartette condered some choice selections. The quartette is composed of Messrs. Murphy, Mullarky, Penfold and Quinn, with Mr. P. J. Shea as director. Master E. Letourneaux, the seven year old musical wonder, gave an exceedingly clever performance, his selection on the water bottles being particularly good. A scientific boxing exhibition was given by two youthful exponents of the manly art, E. J. O'Connor, six years old, and Alex. Weir seven years old. This last item was especially appreciated by the audience; and the bout between these two juveniles was most laughable. This was followed by a side-spliting farce, "The Nigger Night School," in which coon songs, dances and a cake walk were introduced. The cake walkers were Messrs. Arthur Jones and (Miss) Geo. Gummersell, Join Grant and (Miss) O'Bryne. In the "Nigger Night School," Mr. J. Penfold, the Lew Docstader of Montreal Minstrelsy, enacted the part of Prof. Solon Sloc. Doctor of Science and Philosophy, and Messrs. George Gummersell, J. J. Murray, P. Mahon, and Ed. Quinn, made most promising pupils. Mr J. P. McKeown, as Mrs. Deborah White was very good. This closed the evening's performance, and placed to the credit of St. Ann's Young Men's Society another most successful entertainment. It is to be hoped that the friends of the society will prevail upon the memon Easter Monday. The Society has secured the Monument National Hall, for its St. Patcick's Day entertainment, when the Dramatic section will present the popular play, "O'Rourke's Triumph."

which they are unable to make a living for themselves. This earning of life's bread may be made much more difficult, if the young man is handicapped by his nationality and religion not being accorded the proper measure of recognition. He is entitled to his place in the world of politics, business influence; and parents have no right to throw away now that which belongs to the children, for we may rest assured that whatever rights are taken away from us will not be got back again.

The outrageous treatment to which 'Ald, Kinsella has been subjected in the City Council, is the latest and most flagrant instance of the spirit of bigotry against everything Irisu. Ald. Kinsella is an honest man, of sterling ability and worth. Recent developments show that the city needs honest men in the council. The lesson to be drawn is that the Irish element in this city should unite once and for all in a league for the protection of their rights, which league should be aggressive as we'l as defensive. Privileges which were ours indisputably have been lost during recent years. United action of Land League itself were numbered. all classes, of no uncertain character | The methods and ideas, the aspiramight bring some back. At all events it would act as a protective agency against what we still hold.

There is no reason why we should be confined to St. Ann's Ward, for instance, and we should not be if the spirit of petty jealousy was swept away and we were a unit.

The matter has now reached such a stage that we feel it becomes the duty of the pastors in the five English-speaking parishes to point out to their flocks the absolute necessity of unity.

### A CITY CENSUS.

A census of Montreal, undertaken at the expense of the taxpayers, will leaders to have acquired either in-The stand of the product

the same article states that "it lost cohesion and influence when the telant farmers whom it represented had gained their ends and ceased to care for palitics."

To a certain extent we must take exception to this way of presenting the situation. The Land League did not sink on account of a lack of enthusiasm on the part of the supporters, or on the part of the Irish peasantry; it gradually passed away when the object for which it was brought into life was attained, and when the sphere of Irish agitation, had developed new aspects. The Land League well and faithfully served its purpose; and the Irish who supported it in the early days never withdrew their hands until those days of the tions and efforts of Parnell, successful as they have been. would have been untime ly and destructive in the days when Isaac Butt first breathed a spirit of Home Rule agitation into the people of Ireland. On the other hand Butt's schemes and methods were obsolete in the days of Parnell. They served their purpose most admirably in starting the gigantic movement, but would have been inadequate to keep pace with Parnell's giant strides from 1885 to 1890.

However, behind all these leaders and all their successors, and even their predecessors, we find the faithful, suffering, patient, long-enduring, peasantry of Ireland holding firmly to their political-even as they held to their religious faith. It would have been absolutely impossible for the most well-intentioned and gifted

## A BLOW AT CATHOLIC COL-LEGES.

President Rogers of the Northwestern University; Chicago, has introduced a most extraordinary bill into the Illinois Legislature; it is a measure, that if carried into force, would paralyze the secondary colleges of the State, and would work an unheard of injustice so far as the Catholic colleges are concerned. Mr. Rogers declares that the aim of the bill is to crush out bogus institutions that grant, without any discrimination, degrees that are worthless in themselves, yet which suffice to flood the country with undeserving aspirants to public recognition. There is no doubt that a law having the effect, as expressed by the promoters of this. one, would be a boon to the country; but, wherein the danger and the injustice lie, is that deserving institutions and legitimate colleges would be swept away in the flood. The bill in brief provides:---

1. That colleges not having a \$100,000 endowment shall be prohibited from issuing degrees.

Last week we published a summary of the admirable and scholarly admembers of the Catholic Association, Birmingham, Eng. It deals with so important a question that we have

decided to publish it in full. This week we present our readers with the first portion of it; next week we shall reproduce the second and concluding portion. We recommend our readers to ponder over these few extracts, from the part of the address

which we give this week:

"It is much better to leave secular matters, even ecclesiastical matters, for a time in abeyance, in apparent neglect than to give in, to make compromises, 'to fail to hear clear witness, in those guiding and ruling truths of reason and revelation with which it is the glory of the Christian dispensation to have enriched the world."

"I say that the laity must be alive, must move, must sacrifice themselves, if any strong or lasting effect is to be produced."

"It is a curious thing that worldliness by no means implies a long or black list of evil qualities. It has a peculiar facility for going hand in hand with virtue. You see worldliness that is humble-that yields, that takes a lower place, that sincercly thinks itself feeble and second rate. There is, again, a subtle but common-sense worldliness which is really detached from the common aspirations of the worldling; which is high-minded, un. ambitious, and contented. There is a worldliness that is generous to the poor. There is a worldliness that is so extremely respectable that no breath of scandal ever ruffles the tranquil tenor of its way. There is a church going worldliness; there is a worldliness which is absolutely pious, nay, even nervously anxious about the saving of its soul and its prospective lot in the world to come. But there is one note that distinguishes it beyond the possibility of mistake. It is always more or less indifferent to the well-being of the Kingdom of God on earth."

"Priests have a department which it on successfully. belongs to them. The sanctuary is the 2. That colleges whose profits go | sanctuary; the pulpit is the pulpit.

the policy of ostracism towards men dress on "The Laity," delivered by of our race and creed was as irrevoc- | solo, by Mr. J. O'Shea; sentimental the learned Bishop Hedley, before the able as the laws of the Medes and songs Messrs. Wm. Murphy, and M. Persians.

> Our people have become imbued with a peculiar idea of expansion in regard to association work. Every one of the five English-speaking parishes has too many societies. A quarter of a century ago, when Irishmen in this city, were banded together a few organizations there was a much stronger public spirit amongst

them, and they constituted a much more powerful factor in the public life of the city, than is the case today, despite the fact that they have increased in numbers. They had representation in St. Lawrence as well as in St. Ann's Ward; and were in addition, also occasionally represented in the wards which are now grouped together in the Eastern portion, of city.

This question of the multiplicity of societies, is a very serious one, and ought to be taken into grave consideration without delay. It tends to make a division between the rich and the poor. It causes a waste of energy. It is hurtful to the cause of unity, amongst our people. It is in some cases an obstacle to our progress. In saying this we know that we are giving expression to the opinion of a far larger number of our people than many of our readers imagine.

Glance over the business houses in Montreal. How many of our people are forging ahead in the commercial arena to-day, in Protestants firms. as did the late Senator Murphy? How many Irish names are to be seen on the sign-boards in our principal thoroughfares? Very few. To what bers to reproduce the entertainment cause are we to attribute this fewness? It is not due to the fact that we have no important commercial auxiliaries of a distinctively Englishspeaking Catholic character, whose sympathy would lie in the direction of husbanding our resources within our own ranks, and whose operations would encourage business enterprise by affording our people the necessary financial and other facilities to carry

In educational matters, we have illness of four hours. The cause of Boon be taken by the direction of the fluence or strength were it not that to the instructors, officers, or incorp- But there are wide provinces of work of course some representation on the the death was apoplexy.



A despatch from Paris, says M. Felix Faure, President of the Republic died on Thursday night after an

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-12 PAGES

# FATHER SINNOTT'S INSTRUCTIVE SERMON AT ST. ANTHONY'S

at High Mass, on Sunday last, a very they should not be assumed lightly or at might use sermon was preached by perfunctorily. St. Dionysius, a disthe Rev. Father Sinnott: His subject ciple of St. Paul, had written of the was the Sacrament of Baptism. This duties of godfathers and godmothers. was the proved, dated back He said that, "it has entered into the to the first years of the Church; and minds of our leaders (the Apostles) was therefore no modern teaching of that a wise and prudent person the Church, as some people thought. should be selected at Baptism." As our Saviour was sending forth "to see that the child grows in the It's Apostles to convert the world, knowledge of its duties towards

the ceremony connected with Baptism fathers at Baptism. the priest, after the preliminaries are This proves that the doctrine has cross; and the breathing three times subject. symbolized the Father, Son, and the Holy Ghost. This was not the Sacsuch as possession of the evil spirit. their duties were, as it was a synopsis of the teachings of the Church.

Why did the Church ask that each godmother, or at least one or the Church? other at Baptism?

The Council of Trent had laid it down that either one man or one woman, or one man and one woman, and not more than one man or one woman, must be present, in order that, by the spiritual relationship which either or both contracted toward the child, it should be brought up in the Catholic faith, and in the knowledge of its moral obligations towards God and its neighbor. As by Baptism the child was cleansed from original sin and became one of the children of God, somebody was required to look after its spiritual interests during the period that preceded maturity. The pastor of course had charge of the spiritual interests of the whole parish, but he had no time to look spiritually after those of each individual child in the parish. Therefore he was not allowed to unents died then the godfather or the godmother was in duty bound to after the child's spiritual and mental development. The duties of godfathers

In St. Anthony's Church, this city were, therefore, real and serious, and

he breathed upon them, and said:- God." The saint also wrote out the "Receive ye the Holy Ghost." In form of promise to be made by god-

over, breathed upon the face of the existed for eighteen hundred years. child three times in the form of a The great St. Augustin, who was cross. The form of the cross signified born in the year 354 and died in that all salvation came from the 430, had also written about the same

The Council of Trent specifically mentioned the class of persons who rament but the ceremony in connec- must not be selected as godfathers or tion with it. It prepared the child godmothers. Priests and monks canfor Baptism by removing any obstacle not be selected, because they have no to the effect of the Sacrament which time to perform the duties of godmight exist, internally or externally, fathers; and members of religious sisterhoods are forbidden to be god-The Creed was recited at Baptism so mothers for the same reason. Jews that those present might know what cannot be chosen, for obvious reasons; and finally, non-Catholics cannot be chosen. How could a Jew be entrusted with the solenin task of

seeing that a child was brought up in child should have a godfather and the faith and morals of the Catholic

How could a non-Catholic be expected to take care that a Catholic orphan was brought up a good and well instructed Catholic, or to give it those "serious exhortations" to which St. Dionysius referred? It sometimes seemed hard to parents when they asked that some dear non-Catholic friend of theirs should be selected as a godfather or godmother, and were refused by the priest. But they shoul bear in mind that the priest has no discretion in the matter. That has been settled by the Council of Trent. . .

Baptism does not remove one thing; and that is concupiscence. A hundred years ago that word, which comes directly from the Latin, had its proper meaning-to desire or covet. A person might desire something, as, for instance, "David had concupiscence for the Lord." It all depends dertake the responsibility. If the par- upon the object desired or coveted. Now, it has but one meaning-to Jesire or covet immorally. Prayer is take up the responsibility of looking the great shield against this temptation when it comes to us.

The evening Lenten services at St. and gedmothers- who were selected Anthony's will begin on Mondays. either by the parent or parents- | Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 7.30.

Later he spoke on "Marriage and Divorce," hefore the Colgate Baptist University. This discourse created a

Gounod's . "Redemption," His Honor dined with the faculty subsequently. On Thursday afternoon he visited the institution of the Soeurs de la Misericorde. Dorchester Street. The Rev. Sisters accorded him and his party a hearty welcome. His Honor expressed himself as greatly pleased with the excellence of the institution and extolled the work of the reverend ladies who devoted their lives to rescue and succor the unfortunate.

Mount St. Louis College Sherbrooke St. on Thursday evening tendered the Lieut.-Governor a grand reception, and entertainment. The hall of the college was crowded with the parents and friends of the pupils.

A French historical drama, entitled 'The Discovery of Canada'' was presented and most admirably enacted. The Mt. St. Louis band rendered several selections during the evening. Addresses in French and English were read by the pupils and His Honor replied in a suitable manner.

According to the statistics of the City Health Department, there have been seventy-six deaths from the "grippe" in this city since December 17th last. There were ten deaths from the disease last week alone.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. and B. Society, was held in their hall on Sunday last. Moved by Mr. J. H. Kelly and seconded by Mr. James Meek, resolutions of condolence were unanimously a dopted upon the recent death of two of their esteemed fellow members, the late Messrs. John Buckley and Denis Barry. A committee was appointed to convey the deep sympathy of the society to the sorrowing friends of the deceased.

A committee was also appointed to make arrangements for the fitting celebration of the society's anniversary which will take place in the form of a grand concert on Easter Monday, in their own hall, Alexander street.

The first annual dinner of the St. Anthony's C.Y.M. Society was held at McIlugh's Hotel, Lachine, last week, and was a success in every way. Some forty members and their friends sat down to partake of the good things provided, and after the inner man had been satisfied, a musical programme was gone through and was very much appreciated. The next event on the programme of the society is a progressive eachre party, to be held in their hall, 329 St. Catherine, on Monday, Feb. 20th. Invitations have been issued to members and friends. The committee expect a bumper house on the 20th. Some valuable prizes will be offered.

At the eachre party which was given in St. Ann's Hall for the benefit of

# Roumet, which was an adaption of ST. MARY'S CONFERENCE OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.

American newspapers are filled with accounts of the distress caused by the recent extremely cold weather. In cases where distress previousiv existed amongst the poor the suffering was, of course, increased by the cold wave. Montreal, too, like other large cities, has had its share. The public charitable organizations, Catholic and Protestant, have done their duty well. But there are cases, which from a variety of causes they do not reach. Wealthy and wellto-do Catholics have little idea of

the vast amount of hardship and suf-



MR. JAMES MORLEY.

fering which is alleviated by an organization which works in private, and the good deeds of whose members are unknown to the outside world. It is the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. A recent visit of a representative of the "True Witness" to St. Mary's Conference of this society, afforded an idea of its charitable work and its methods. Unostentatiously this conference is supplying 25 needy and deserving families with the necessary food and fuel. The conference meets in the basement of St. Mary's Church, Craig Street, every Saturday night, under the capable presidency of James Morley, to consider the applications for assistance, in the form of tea, sugar, bread, oatmeal, and hardwood. Thorough inquiry is made into each case, and no deserving applicant is left unsupplied. In all instances the cause of poverty has been found to be due to the lack of employment.

Mr. Morley, who is prominent in business circles in Montreal, and one of the most earnest and enthusiastic workers in St. Mary's parish, being a churchwarden, and holding important offices in the Irish National and Fraternal organizations in the East End,

look at the practice, to look at what Blessed Sacrament was then chanted, dom does reason rule the other parts riel's Church as deacon, and Rev, of his being!

nected with him in any way, harm to go (C Minor). those among whom he lives, does harm also and great harm to his religion and to his Church; he often' hinders the Church from being seen as she truly is, he hides in a degree her beauty and attractiveness from those who only see her in him as her to make them turn aside from the path that led to the only true Church. What a terrible responsibility!

And now dear brethren weare entering the holy season of Lept. We must check our appetites in order to keep our flesh in subjection. Therefore let us take advantage of this holy seasof Lent at least. Make it a season of easy responsive action. Price \$260. self-denial and do something to make up for the past. If we do this God will be gratified and we will secure blessings for ourselves and for those about us.

is, what a contrast we are met with! Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., Rev. presi-How seldom does man bear himself dent of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. like a master in the midst of the per- Society, being the celebrant, assisted sons and things about him! How sel- by Rev. Father McDonald, of St. Gab-

5

Father Jackman of St. Ann's as sub-The particular abuse of God's gifts, i deacon. The lay Brothers of St. and the particular violation of the Ann's Church who had charge of the law of reason that has brought us decoration of the altar displayed together this evening, the evil of in- great taste in the arrangement of the temperance, is one against which our many tapers, colored lamps and flowholy mother the Church prays every ers. A choir composed of the pupils day, in that part of her divine office of St. Ann's Christian Brother's which is her morning prayer, the colice | School, rendered the following music of Prime. And with good reason; for during the Benediction, under the the Catholic who is given to the vice, able direction of Prof. P. Shea, the of intemperance, besides doing harm organist of St. Ann's. Riga's Sancto his own soul and body, harm to tus (Minor), Luzzi's Ave Maria, Wm. those who are related to him, or con- Murphy, soloist; Billoti's Tantum Er-

# IMMACULATE CONCEPTION CHURCH.

Friday the 17, the ceremony of the solemn and beautiful devotion of the 'Forty Hours,'' commenced in this representative, and he exposes himself Church and will close on Sunday at High Mass. In the evening at 7.80 there will be an English service, followed by the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament.



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LENTEN SERMONS

## REV. THOMAS J. CAMPBELL, S.J., Rector of Fordham College, N.Y

We give to-day a picture of Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S.J., Rector of Fordham College, N. Y., who is one of the foremost members of the Jesuit Order in America. He has been invited to Montreal to preach in the Church of the Gesu, and is to give a retreat in English to men, and to take up some of the Sunday evening discources at the Gesu during Lent. Father Campbell was born in New York City, in 1848. He mide his. ated in 1867. The same year he en- in the chair. tered the Society of Jesus. He studied philosophy and theology at Woodstock College, Md., and Louvain, Belgium. In the former college he had as professors, the present Cardinal Mazzella, and F. de Agustinis, the eminent Roman lecturer who died al few weeks ago.

Fr. Campbell's name came prominently before the public two years ago on the occasion of an address delivered before the Xavier Alumni Association, at the Buckingham, New York. His theme was "Classical Education" and his address was published in all the Catholic papers of America and upon by many non-Catholic, writers, produced a cantata by Rev. Abbe Hall Building, St. Catherine St.

AT THE GESU, very strong impression in favor of the montreal catalance and the priz-christian marriage in both the United on Wednesday the 8th inst., the priz-es were won by the following ladles address of note was on "Catholics in and gentlemen :----

non-Catholic Colleges," which was published in the "True Witness." Father Campbell is a specially gift-

ed man. Besides his vast theological attainments, he is a polished speaker and the purity and elegance of his diction have received more than one compliment from sources whence little is to be expected, when Catholics are in question. Personally, he is a charming man to meet, being the highest type of the true American gentleman. He will arrive in Montreal on Saturday morning, and will preach in the Church of the Gesu on Sunday evening next, at 8 o'clock.

# NOTES OF LOCAL INTEREST

At the regular meeting of Division No. 1 Ancient Order of Hibernians. the yearly financial reports wore read, which showed the division to be in a very prosperous and flourishing condition, there being some \$1800 in the sick and death funds, besides a handsome surplus in the emergency and contingent funds. The division, by a majority vote, decided to support the Gaelic language. Mr. McIver, the financial secretary, was highly commended for the able manner in which the books and finances of the branch were attended to, and in recognition of his services will be presclassical studies in St. Francis Xav- ented with a jewel at next m eving. ier's College in his native city gradu- Mi, James Byrne, vice-president was

His Honor Lieut.-Governor Jette, paid an official visit on Tuesday afternoon to the Montreal College. His Honor was accompanied by Madame Jette, Madame R. Lemieux, (M.P.) and Miss Quigley. The party were received by Rev. Canon Rasicot, V.G.; Abbe Mignan, Lonten preacher at Notre Dame: Abbe Colin, P. S. S.; Abbe Bourassa, Abbe Gauthier, Mr. and Mrs.Husmer Lamctot, Mr. and MisiJ. Decarries, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gervais, and Mr. A. Chauvin, M.P. Addresses were presented in both languages and suitably responded to. | new Chickering and Karn Pianos on Madame Jetto was presented with hand. England, and favorably commented a splondid bouquet. The students

States and France. His most recent [es were won by the following ladies

Lady's first prize, Miss L. Cox; second, Miss Lizzie Daly; consolution prize, Mrs. P. McGovern; gentleman's first prize, Mr. J. Doheny; second, Mr. P. T. O'Brien; consolation, Mr. McLean.

The evening's success is due especially to the energetic management of Mrs. Rogers and Miss Culinan, Among the guests were: Rev. Father Kavanagh, chaplain of the Ciub; Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McNamee, Mrs. P. McGovern, Mrs. Davis, Mr. and Mrs Asselin, Mr. and Mrs. Quinlan, Mr. and Mrs. Coffey, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Tansey, Mr. and Mrs. McDermott, Mr. and Mrs. D. Gallery, Mr. and Mrs. J. Power, Misses Power, Mrs. J. D. Quinlan, Misses Quinn, Miss P. Malette, Mrs. F. Payette, Misses Sutherland, Drew, Gilies, Byrne, O'Brien, Holt, Wheeler, Daly and others. Particular thanks are due to Mr. Wilder, who kindly loaned tables, also Messrs

Alexander and Rough for their generous donations; also the young ladies who assisted in the hall on the evening of the entertainment, and to Mr. P. T. O'Brien for his able management.

St. Patrick's Branch, 26, C.M.B.A., held another successful eachre party on Monday evening last in their hall, Alexander street. There was a large attendance and a most enjoyable evening was spent. The following ladies and gentlemen won prizes:---

Lady's first prize, Miss S. Delaney; second, Miss O'Shea; third, Miss Finn; consolation-prize, Mrs. Cowan. Lone hand, Mrs. C. O'Brien. Gentlemen's first prize, Mr. B. Tansey; second, Mr. J. Rowan; and consolation prize, Mr. J. Gorman, Lone hand Mr. H. Ryan.

### PLANO BARGAINS.

We have several Karn Pianos that have been on rent for a few months, and are prepared to sell them at a liberal discount for cash or on easy, terms of payment. These instruments are almost like new. Fine slock of

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is the "True Witness' representative noted, well qualified in every way to discharge the onerous duties associat-

ed with his office, and he is ably assisted by the other zealous members of the conference. The funds for the purchase of supplies are received by Sard two collections in the parish church, by holding public ten-cent concerts, by donations from friends, of whom Ald. Lareau, one of the sitting memberg for St. Mary's Ward, is worthy of mention, and by contributions from the members of the conference.

From our knowledge of the good and noble work performed by St. Mary's Conference, we are convinced that other conferences of this noble charitable organization, founded by that great French Catholic layman, Frederic Ozanam, should be established in every Irish parish in the city. There is a conference in St. Ann's Parish, which, we hear, is doing much good, and which we expect to send a representative to visit at an early date.

# Continued from First Page. TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AT ST. ANN'S. C

Psalms, in the Book of Ecclesiasticus Let us remind ourselves, too, that the place of man's reason in his being ought to be that of ruler and guide; it is intended to stand in the relation of mastership towards the other powers of his being. How do we know this? We know it because every experience teaches us that to a the place of ruler and guide and ter, one must be fitted to direct, must be fitted to deal with ends means, one must be fitted to see use the relations that exist bet persons and things; we know, from our knowledge of ourselves the only power in us that is cal of fulfilling these important tions is the power we call our

on, Now, to exercise, mastery of kind, we know, means to have persons and things to help you, to help you truly not merely in the name or appearance, but to help you to go forward towards your true end in this world and in the world to come. Such is the theory about man's and reason's place in the drama of life; but when we turn to look at facts, to Tunny Fish 

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ijou Sardines, & tins	0 12	1 30
emoine Sardines, I tins	0 14	1 50
emo ne Sardines. ; tius	0.33	2 50
odel's Boncless Sardiaes (Sans Aretes), [tins	0 20	2 25
odel's Boneless Sardines [Sans Aretes], [tins	0.30	3 35
o fel's Sardines Aux Trauffe et Aux Auchards, 1 tins	0 20	2 25
odel's Sardines in Tomato,   tins	0 20	2 25
Selected "Sardines, I tins	J 23	2 50
Exquisite" Sardines, 1 tins	0 28	4 25
avisonneau's Sardines Aux Achards, Aperitives, I tips	0 18	2 09

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Tosi & Rizzoli's Italian Filetti di Alici All'Olio (Filets of Anchovies in Oil), J tins Tosi & Rizzoli's Italian Alici Piccanti [Anchovies with Sauco Pic-	024	2 5
quante], j tins Tosi & Rizzoli's Italian Alici Ralate [Anchovics in Salt], j ting	0 24 0 35	2 54 3 1
Grosse & Binckwell's Gorgona Anchovics, 1 lb, bottles Crosse & Binckwell's Gorgona Anchovics, 1 lb, bottles Pinard's Files D'Anchois, in large ring bottles	076 040 070	
Pinard's Anchovies in Oil, large bottles Pinard's Ar chovies in Oil, in small bottles	0 55	
Teyrsonnenu's Anchovies in Oil. small bottles Spiced Norwegian Anchovies, in small & kegs Spiced Norwegi n Anchovies, in small & kegs	0 40 6 35 0 45	•••
Clams.		
Doxsee's "Little Neck" Claus, small tins Doxsee's "Little Neck" Claus, large tins	020 030	2 2 3 4

<i>n</i>	L'ACCIG	914961	040.	Salmon.
		4 1	11.0	Daimon.

Salmon.		
"Clover Leaf" Salmon, in tall ting	014	14/
"Clover Leaf" Salmon, in flat ting	015	16(
Columbia River Salmon, in flat ting.	020	22

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, one	"Cherrystone" Lunch Öyfters, large tins "Lynnhaven Bay " Spiced Oysters, in tins	023 015	250 150
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e and	Clam Bouillon & Clam Broth.	Per bot.	Per don
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reas-	Bornhay Ducks, in tins	040	
	Mo Monamen's Devilled Crats with Shells	0 30	325 675
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### TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-12 PAGES. THE

# RANDOM NOTES For Busy Households.

### يريد من المراجع بين من المراجع المراجع

should in our daily intercourse with our fellow-man show forth that virtue in all its beauty, and thus leave behind us a monument that time cannot efface. Our deeds will then shine as the stars of the firmament. A man who once saved a poor boy from drowning, and after his restoration said to him:-- "What can I do for you, my boy?:' 'Speak a kind word to me sometimes," replied the boy. the tears gushing from his eyes: "I ain't gota mother like some of them." Just think of that readers, and remember to touch the right chord and make the world happier and better.

It is becoming a widely prevailing opinion that the conditions of modern existence are making serious and harmful inroads on home life. Influences are at work which tend to inwade the privacy and sanctity of the home, to weaken the bond of relationship and destroy the community of interest to such an extent that the home is danger of becoming degraded into a mere meeting-place for those who should be bound together by the nearest and dearest ties. Even rural life, which is most favorable to the home, is not free from this spirit of unrest and disruption. No sooner is manhood or womanhood reached than the young begin to yearn for fresh scenes, and for the new life that cannot be found around the old homestead. At the first opportunity they take wing and crowd into the "lready crowded cities, apparently content with the precarious subsistance which is the result of the keen com- idly that it will not do to wait helppetition for every available position. Every profession in town and city is overcrowded, but there is no denying the fact that farming is not popular among the present generation, nor does it promise to be among that which may be called the rising gener ation.

A writer has said that when an article of apparel is renewed, put away the old one. The old is dead, and should be discarded. New power and purpose comes with new clothes. Clothing Is not merely for comfort or decoration. It is an expression. Old clothing, old furniture, may become so saturated with incomplete and unfulfilled mental life as to form a barrier to new achievement.

President James M. Taylor, of Vossar College, took a firm stand against

"Show kindness in all thy works" | human race found family life worth is a very good maxim to follow. We living long before clubs were invented or colleges founded or political parties were permitted to exist. It is the love of wife and children chiefly that human life finds its pleasure.

The Washington Post remarks:----The extravagant theory of the young people as to the necessity for keeping up a certain style is the reason why so many of them put off marriage year after year, and finally drift into the irremediable stage of celibacy. Girls without fortunes are supported in idleness and luxury by over-indulgent parents and expect to be thus cared for after marriage. The annual cost of such a girl's maintenance is more than the income of a young man, unless he be exceptionally

fortunate. The fault lies with the parents. Unless they are prepared to give a fortune with a daughter when she marries, they have no moral right to make her unfit for the position of wife in the home of a young man who has his fortune to make.

The old-fashioned virtue, thrifti domestic economy, saving up for a rainy day, needs a revival. not especially in the homes of the poor, but in those who have fair incomes and whose ambition to make a show prompts them to adopt the habits and ape the ways of the very rich.

It is in weather like this that mothers listen anxiously for the dreaded sounds from their children's cradles that tell of the approach of croup, The attacks of this scourge of infancy are so sudden and develop so raplessly for medical aid. The mother should know what to do before the doctor comes, says a writer in an American Magazine.

The symptoms of croup consist in a hollow, barking cough, with some difficulty in breathing. They come on suddenly, at night usually, and seem

most alarming, although, in point of fact, the danger is not usually as great as it appears to be. Croup is most frequent in colder months, at the weather is mild and snow melts quickly, leaving the streets wet and slushy, it may prevail all winter. Sudden cold in summer also causes

Taking cold is the exciting cause, contracted, perhaps, by sitting on a cold floor, or through mistaken efforts to give a child fresh air and exercise on a cold, windy, blustering

yachts. Last season several races to Mr. J. P. Howley, F. G. S. Mr. were held to test the merits of the Columba's sailing, but though her the beloved bishop of St. John's, and competitors were much heavier boats we extend hearty congratulations to and built on the latest design, they him on his new appointment. proved, however, no match for the

and the second se

Columba. When Mr. Harvey built his boat he had models from the best draughts- land, and in many cases it is proving men in England, America and Bermuda, and no doubt selected the design he thought would prove fastest, and hoped on his return to Bermuda to sweep the tropic seas. But the wonderful speed of Father O'Brien's patent boat frustrated his designs. He was determined, however, to show the Bermudians what Newfoundland can produce in marine architecture. and, being himself a skilled yachtsman, will bring out the excellent both to and from Newfoundland. qualities of the patent boat. Yachtsmen in England and America now that yachting competition is running so high, may do well to note the

fact that Father O'Brien's patent is so great a success. Father O'Brien holds, too that his patent is the best possible design for steamers, especially passenger boats that require steadiness and speed. We saw an exhibition last summer that demonstrated this fact forcibly. A gentleman here from England had with him a miniature steamboat, about six feet in length. and fitted with an engine. Father O'Brien built a model of similar size on his own plans. Both were tested above the Long Bridge, with the same engine, and under the same steam pressure, but with marked difference in results. The English model, which was one of the latest design, buried herself deeper in the wat-

er, while the patent boat floated much lighter when in motion, and steamed much faster. This test was mude by a practical engineer at present in the city. We trust, for the sake of Newfoundland, and for Father O'Brien, that the purchase of the Columba on her merits will enhance the value of the patent, and that ere long we may see a revolution in nautical architecture.

The Rev. Father O'Brien has recently built a new school for the poor the "land of the fish and the fog." boys in the west end of the city. The building is a gem, being equipped with all the modern improvements, and reflects great credit on the skill of its architect and builder. The building is well lighted and heated, the beginning and end of winter. If and evening classes are held each evening under the supervision of the Rev. Father O'Brien, who may be justly titled the Dom Bosco of Newfoundland.

> The high honor of membership in the obsequies, attended by several the Society of Arts, has been offered clergymen.

# SEED FOR FARMERS.

Howley is a brother of His Lordship

The grippe is still severe throughout the length and breadth of the Isfatal.

The palace steamer Bruce had a trying time in attempting to reach Sydney Harbor on her last trip. The ice was very thick around the coast. and after two days of fruitless efforts she was obliged to enter Louisberg, where the mails and passengers were landed. This caused quite a dclay in the delivery of the mail matte

Mr. James McGrath, of Gull Cove, on December 22nd, picked up a bottle containg a piece of paper in Lanch Cove, a creek about four miles east of Cape St. Mary's. The bottle, which is of white glass, was found on the strand of the Bull Buoy, St. Mary's Bay, at one o'clock in the morning. The bottle was thrown over from the steamship Prodham, in lat. 45 deg., 40' N,; long. 75 deg., 10' W. The paper enclosed contained the following instruction from William Scroggie of the said steamer:---

"If this bottle, containing a piece of paper is found, please deliver it to the United States Consul at St. John's, who will forward it free of cost to the Naval Department, Washington, D.C." The United States Government will take steps to ascertain whether or not the said steamer has ever reached a port in safety.

This winter, so far has been one of the mildest on record. Ships arriving from abroad report terrible weather on the ocean, and many of them entering St. John's Harbor looked like veritable icebergs.

Seals are beginning to make their appearance in many places, and the indications are that a good spring is in store for the hardy seal-killers of

The Rev. Father O'Regan, P.O., of Codroy, sustained a heavy loss in the demise of his father, which took place at St. John's lately. J. O'Regan was for many years a resident of the capital and carried on business there. His popularity was shown by the large concourse of citizens which followed the remains to their last resting place. At the Cathedral, His Lordship Bishop Howley, performed

WILITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN, 8-9 Solicitors for Applicants. 23-9 PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal, No. 1846. SUPERIOR COURT.

### SURGEON-DENTIS HEALTHY, HAPPY GIRLS

The second s

befure after

OFIEN BECOME LANGUID FROM NO APPARENT CAUSE.

The Blood-is a Vital Element-It Must Be Kept Pure, Rich and Red -- Only in This Way Can Young Girls Attaiu Perfect Health.

In the early days of her womanhood every girl-no matter what her station in life-should be bright, active, cheerful and happy; her step should be light, her eye bright and her cheeks rosy with the glow of health. But the reverse is the unfortunate condition of thousands of young girls throughout the Dominion. They drag along, always tired, never hungry, breathless and with a palpi tating heart after slight exercise, so that merely to go up stairs is exhausting. If a doctor is consulted he tells them that they are anaemic— the plain English for which is they have too little blood-and unless a powerful blood enriching, nerve restoring thic such as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is taken to restore health, decline and an early grave is

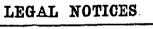
only too likely to follow. The benefit which follow the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in cases of this kind is amply illustrated by the following testmonial from Miss Ada Hookman, of Marksville, Ont. Miss "It gives me much Bookman says: pleasure to acknowledge the benefit I have derived from the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. My health was completely broken down; I became so weak I could scarcely walk across a room. I was very pale, had no appetite and gradually lost flesh until I was merely a skeleton. I was subject to palpitation of the heart, dizziness

and violent headaches. I was under treatment from two doctors, but neither seemed to benefit me and I went on this way for about several months. Having seen Dr. Williams' Pink Pills recommended I determined to try them. Before I finish-

ed the second box I began to improve and by the time I used eight boxes I was as well as ever I had been, and had gained 22 pounds in weight. I am grateful for what Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done for me and freely give this testimony in the hope that it may benefit some poor girl suffering as I was.'

More pale and bloodless girls have been made bright, active and strong by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills than any other means. Mothers should see that their daughters entering womanhood are strengthened and invigorated by the use of this great blood making tonic. Sold by all dealers or

sent post paid at 50c a box or six boxes for \$2.50 by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.



# NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at the next: ession thereof, for an Act to incorporate "THE LAURENTIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY," for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire and Marine Assurance, and having its chief office in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Quebec.

Montreal, December 20th 1898.



Saturday, February 18, 1 09

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Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association.

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held in its h il, 18 Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meste every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, RICHARD BURK E:Secretary M J. PUW ER; all communications to each et o the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; W. J. Hinrhy, D. Gallerv. Jas. McMahon.

St. Ann's Young Men's Society, Organized 1885.

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street. on the first Sunday of each month. at 2:30 PM. Spiritual Adviser.REV. E STRUBBE.C.S.R.: President, JOHN WHITTY: Secretary, D J. O'NEILL, Delegates to St. Patrick's League : J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casev.

# Ancient Order of Hibernians

### DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church: corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the and and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 r.M. President, ANDREW DUNN; Recording Secretary, THOS, N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all com-munications should be addressed. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connaughton. B. Connaughton.

### A.O.H.-Division No. 8.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hibernia Hall, No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Officers B. Wall, President; P. Carroll, Vice-President; John Hughes. Fin. Secretary; Wm. Rawley, Rec. Secretary; W. P. Stanton, Treas; Marshal, John Kennedy; T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Com-mittee. Hall is open every evening (except regu-lar meeting nights) for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers on file

### A.O.H.-Division No. 4.

A.G.R.-Division No. 4. President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Polorimier sva. Vice President, J. P. O'Hara; Recording Secre-tary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street; Financial Secre-tary, P. J. Tomilty; Tressurer, John Traynor; Sergeant-at-arms, D. Mathewson, Sentinel. D. White: Marshal, F. Geehan; Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donevan, J. P. O'Hara, Costello, A. O.H. Division No.4 meets every and and 4th Monday of each month, at 1113 Notre Dame street. Dame street.

# C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch, 6 (ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Moniay of each month. the regular meetings for the transaction of b s neess are beld on the 2nd and 4th Mon-days of each month. at 8 P.M.

the idea of introducing any domestic training into the college course at the twenty-third annual luncheon of the Nassar Alumnae Association of New York, in the Murray Hill Hotel.

After telling of the needs of the college President Taylor spoke of his hopes for a broader view of education, so that women would be put unquestionably on the same intellectual plane with men.

"There is a new danger which threatens." he added. "I refer to the proposition that has been so widely exploited by many good women to put a course of domestic science into the curriculum of girls' colleges. I'm not going to take up the cudgels against science, I'm a married man, and have use for it. But it is out of place in the college course.

In a recent address before a social club in New York, a well-known public man said:---

or party, or to none of them. The of recovery.

day. The cold, moist atmosphere of a freshly scrubbed room may also produce it, or throwing off warm wraps while heated at play. Attention to food and clothing and general hygiene will avert attacks of spasmodic croup, which are frequently associated with indigestion and errors in dress and surroundings.

Until the doctor comes, see that the room is very warm. Have a teakettle boiling in the room on a coal cloths or hot poultices about the throat. A little turpentine or tincture of ginger on the hot cloths will often afford relief. When the physician arrives, something else will probregulated and directions given for the care of the child during the following few days.

If spasmodic croup or simple acute laryngitis is such a mild affair, why send for a doctor at all? Because A much better thing than college or there is a very terrible and dangerous political party or club is the family malady known as membranous croup circle, if one wants life to be worth that appears to the untrained eye a living. Help your little boy with his good deal like the other. This comes lessons and your little girl with her on slowly and is always serious. "sums." Take an interest in skates sometimes requiring surgical interferand dolls. Direct the youngsters in | ence in order to avert death. Spestheir exploration of yourlibrary. Help modic croup is troublesome and althem introduce their young personal- arming, though not dangerous. Momities to life. So shall life broaden and branous croup is deadly, but the presweeten and become worth living sence and advice of a clear-headed whether you belong to college, club, physician may turn the scale in favor

## 

# Notes From Newfoundland.

### 

February 11. test to be real good copper ore. We creasing. hope that the new find will turn out to be productive of much good.

ley. The Total Abstinence Society is of Father O'Brien's patent for sician of the poor, as it was said of Phone 8358.

NAMES AND A STATE OF A STATE OF A STATE

one of the most prosperous societies In the immediate vicinity of St | in St. John's, there being nearly 500 John's there has been discovered a members in the senior branch, and promising find of copper ore. The anout 300 in the junior. The Rev. P. sample as tested shows a mixture of O'Brien, the newly appointed Dirgrey and yellow copper, with little ector, has infused new life into both or no sulphur. It is almost entirely branches, and the Sons of the Great minus of rock, and was shown under Apostle of Temperance are rapidly in-

We are pleased to learn the yacht Columbia was purchased by Hon. A. A grand complimentary benefit was W. Harvey and taken on the Silvia to given to the Total Abstinence So- Bermuda to compete with the whiteciety on February 1st, by the Har- winged skimmers of the southern court Dramatic Company, and was a seas. The purchase of this fleet and grand success. It was under the pat- beautiful little craft by Mr. Harvey thousands of men and women. He

a second second

### 

Prof. Saunders, director of the Cen- over the Dominion have been gradutral Experimental Farm at Ottawa ally replacing any inferior and less writes:----.

For the past ten years systematic varieties possessing greater vigor.

efforts have been made to increase the average returns and to improve the of Agriculture, another such distribu-

by an annual distribution from the spring wheat, field peas, Indian corn stove or a little gas stove. Put hot Experimental Farm at Ottawa, of and potatoes. These samples will be samples of seed of the best and most sent only to those who apply personpromising sorts. These varieties ally. Lists of names from societies have been first tested at the Experi- or individuals cannot be considered, mental Farms, and only those which and only one sample in all can be sent have proven to be the very best are to each applicant. Applications ably be done or prescribed, the diet chosen for this distribution. The sam- should be addressed to the Director ples sent out have contained three of the Experimental Farms, and may pounds each, and every precaution be sent any time before the 15th of has been taken to have the seed in March, after which the lists will be

> true to name, and the packages have may be sent out in good time for been sent free through the mail, sowing. Parties writing will kindly Those who have received samples and mention the sort or variety they grown them with care, have usually had at the end of the second year enough seed to sow a large area, and exhausted, some other good variety in this manner careful farmers all will be sent in its place.

## THE FILIPINOS.

We went among the Filipinos to set them free; and, confound them, if they won't be free we will make them .--- The Western Watchman.

## A Redemptorist Father Preaches in Oeltic

A mission in the Celtic tongue closed in St. Columba's Church, Youngstown, Ohio, on Jan. 26. Nearly four cannot work, he will begin to give hundred persons, many of whom spoke only Irish, attended. Fr. Cuniff is one of the most zealous of that energetic order, the Redemptorist Fathers. He is stationed at South Fifth avenue, St. Alphonsus' Church, New York.

### A Prominent Physician Dead.

Dr. James F. Sullivan, one of the most widely known and highly respected physicians of San Francisco, Cal., died Jan. 24. He practised medicine for twenty-four years in San Francisco, Dr. Sullivan earned the friendship and the well wishes of

1123 - 2

productive sorts which have been growing in the past, with superior

By instruction of the Hon. Minister quality of the cereals and other im- tion is being made this season, conportant farm crops grown in Canada, sisting of samples of oats, barley, every instance thoroughly clean and closed, so that all samples asked for

would prefer, and should the available stock of that sort asked for be

# 

# him he gave his marked abilities to the poor and never took a poor man's money. The dead physician was born on May 18, 1838, at Roxbury, Mass. When a man owns a blood horse he

is always careful of its health. He looks after its diet and is particular that the feeding shall be regular and right. While he is doing this it is as likely as not that he is himself suffering from some disease or disorder. When the trouble gets so bad that he himself the care he gave the horse at the start. Good pure, rich, blood is the best insurance against disease of any kind. Almost all diseases come from impure or impoverished blood Keep the blood pure and strong and disease can find no foothold. This is the principle upon which Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery works. It cleanses, purifies, and enriches the blood, puts and keeps the whole body in perfect order; makes appetite good, digestion strong, assimilation perfect. It brings ruddy, virile health. It builds up solid, wholesome flesh (not fat) when, from any cause, reduced

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION Kindling, \$2.00; Out Maple, \$2 50; Tamarae Blocks, \$1.75; Mill Blocks, stove lengths, \$1.56 ronage of His Lordship Bishop How- is the highest testimony to the merits was known pre-eminently as the phy- J. C. McDIARMID, Richmond Square, 

below the healthy standard.

Dame Ellen O'Brien, of the City and District of Montreal, wife, c minon as to property, of William Albert Arnold, commission merchant, of the same place, duly authorized to ester en justice, Plaintiff, vs. the said William Albert Arnold, Defendant.

An action for separation as to property has been instituted, this day, against the said defendant.

HONAN & PARISEAULT, 12 Place d'Armes. Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, 5th January, 1899.

DR. FRS. DE SALES PREVOST. SPECIALIST.

Disease of the Eyes, Ears and Nose.

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JAS. J. COSTIGAN. Secretary, 325 St. Urbain

**Oatholic Order of Foresters** 

St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

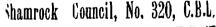
Miets every alternate Monday, commencias Jan 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Liprairie streets.

M. P. McGOLDRICK, Chief Ranger. M.J HEALEY, Rec -Sec'y, 48 Laprairle St



Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street every irst and third Monday, at SP. M. Chief Ranger. JAMES F. FOBBRE. Recording Secretary ALSI-PATERBON, 197 Ottawastreet.

Catholic Benevolent Legion.



viects in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. M. SHEA, President C. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

## Total Abstinence Societies.

ST PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. ESTABLISHED 1841.

ESTABLISHED 1841. Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 st. Alox\*nder street. immediately after Vespers Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month at 8 P.M. R.V J. A. McCALLEN, Rev. President : JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-Presi-don'; W. P. DOYLE. Secretary, 254 St. Martin Steet. Delegates to St. Patrick's League : Messers J. H. Feeley, M. Sharkey, J. H. Kelly.

# St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society, ESTABLISHED 1863.

ESTABLISHED 1865. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN Pradent, JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS. BRADY, 119 Chateauguay Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 P.M. Delegates to St. Par-rick's League: Messre. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Onhen.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-12 PAGES.



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# CHAPTER V.

Thus Katharine came home to her own people. She sat looking on during that first support, enting very little, saying very little. but listening and taking in everything- the room, the table, the servants-with observant eyes. She thought she had never seen any one quite so pretty as her Aunt Sara, and Aunt Penelope was nice to look at too, with a smile in her eyes that was always there. She sat opposite to the gray-haired gentleman-whom some of them called "Uncle John" and more of them "pa-'pa"- while Katharine had the place between her Aunt Sara and Mr. Courtney. Jeff was the tallest and oldest of the cousins, and sat opposite to her. A tall girl with red hair and a little girl with fair hair-the prettiest of the lot - said "Uncle John" and "Aunt Penelope" with Jeff, but the others were enough like Mr. Johnstone to show that they were his. Mr. Johnstone was loud and sharp with all of them, but delightfully merry with all the sharpness, and they laughed at him and with him as though they were all boys and girls together. Mrs. Johnstone did not say much, and said it slowly and softly when she did speak. Katharine soon found it was her voice she had heard in the confusion of the first arrival saying: "Oh, children, do-for goodness' sake!" She was still saying ,it again and again, but no one appeared to hear her.

The uproar-for such it certainly was to a quiet person-went on exactly the same to the end. Miss Morris talked to Mr. Courtney about some place called Shirley and some people who were staying there, but she was very attentive to Katharine, and, while they were all in the full tide of talking and eating, she pushed back her chair and arose, with energetic decision.

"This child is almost tired to death. I have been watching her grow paler and paler for the last ten minutes, and she has not eaten enough for a bird. I shall take her to ited, and I don't think I shall come down again. She is so strange to it all that she may feel timid and need me Pen, take care of Mr. Courtney. will you? He cannot stand much, and he has had a hard day's work today."

"Now, Miss Sara, Miss Sara!" were the last words Katharine heard as she went wearily out of the room, led by her aunt's soft hand.

herself to sleep in the very heart of the sunshine.

When Miss Morris came in an hour later, she was still sleeping. But, really, it was not very late even then. and Miss Morris and half a dozen more had been out to early Mass- a Mass of Thanksgiving, too, for Katharine's safe arrival. The others were behind Miss Morris when she softly opened the door, and they peeped over her shoulder and under her arm at the little rosy face on the pillow. The bright eyes opened suddenly, for all their careful steps, and Katharine sat up, smiling. They came forward then and crowded around the bed for a blithe greeting, but Miss Morris only permitted "one good look," they complained. She swept them all out of the room and closed the door.

"Now, will you get up, my darling? Or would you rather take another nap? You may do eactly as you like to-day, and get acquainted with us and understand us before we talk of rules and regulations. But I suppose you are used to them. Even a very little daughter of the United States Navy is brought up on them. There are not many of them here, and they generally get pretty well stretched as they go round the circle--- the family circle, I mean."

She was moving about, touching everything in order while she talked, for her fingers were so light and nimble that she she seemed only to touch what needed it. Katharine looked down at the floor, and it seemed a long way from her as she sat on the bed.

"I can't get down,' she said doubtfully. "And-and-I want to get up.'

They both laughed, for her doleful complaint sounded very comical. Miss Morris lifted her off the high mattress, and said she must have a little girl's bed in a little girl's own room that very day, and then she would feel quite at home. So, with much merry chatter, she was dressed and brushed and curled by those same pretty hands of Miss Morris, and, when she had said her morning prayers before the little altar; went down to breakfast.

Miss Morris had managed to learn many little things in the chatter. She was longing to know all there was to er's ship, and had seen the cities of know of the little life heretofore, but she was too delicately noble to question, lest she jar the sensitive child- bananas were "just laid around heart evident in every changing expression of Katharine's face. The knowledge must be gained by degrees and indirectly, in these involuntary confidences that were very sweet and winning. Katharine spoke of the Ramseys in a way to make them friends in Brightmar, but, as yet, she had come to the farther away and deeper memories in which Miss Morris was more interested than in anything she had ever known. For Fred had been her dearest brother and her companion until marriage, and she had being thirteen, but she came often to never ceased to feel the loneliness of the separation. . It had been a complete and lasting separation, such as too many families try to become accustomed to and never find it possible. There had been something about the marriage that old Mr. Morris had taken objection to, and which Dr. Morris had refused to admit was very objectionable. The old gentleman-and he was very old even then-had grown testy, and refused to hear reason, and to see his son and his son's wife, and the wandering life of a navy officer had not life. helped in any way to bridge over the rupture. The old man had died suddenly at Brightmar, too, a short time before the ftal events in Dr. Morris' family, and there had been no time for any one to break the silence that had existed by the father's com-

of us. It was your grandfather's house, and he made it a home for all his grandchildren. Uncle John and Aunt Penelope and I are only at home here because it is yours and theirs. But we all love it alike, and you will love it, too,"

in the second second second states

"Yes," assented Katharine cheerfully. But, after a pause, she said, very low and half timidly, "Farder would have loved it. An' mudder, too. It's-nicer-than the Yard. But that was nice-once."

"Was it, dear?"

As Miss Morris turned away to the window Katharine saw her lip quiver, and there was silence for a minute. Then with a kiss that was very tender, they left the room for breakfast.

There were cousins in ambush everywhere as they went down the stairs, and Katharine's spirits rose at once. Mr. and Mrs. Johnstone were in their places, and Mr. Courtney was talking away as if he had not stopped since they had left him last night. Such a jolly breakfast it was! The children kept popping in and out of their chairs all the time, but it made no confusion, for it was the custom of the house for them to take turns in serving each other and their guests. They did it beautifully, first one and then another taking the hot cakes from the servants at the door, and bearing them prettily and smilingly from chair to chair. Thus there was perfect freedom and homelike chatter, unoppressed by the presence of a servant. Then Jeff had to leave early to start for school, and Agnes had some errands in the village before the day's heat came on. and gradually the party broke up and scattered. Katharine was borne off by the smaller girls and the very small boys, Fred and Francis. Johnny was true to first love and clung to his mother.

What a day that was!

It was a holiday--''so that we may get used to each other," Polly said-and they had time to visit all the nooks and corners in which children delight, to show off all the pets, to tell all the interesting anecdotes and give all the thrilling histories of their short and busy lives. Polly-she was Polly Howard and an English girl. the daughter of Mr. Johnstone's only sister-had the most to tell and the most to say on all subjects. She was a regular little English sparrow, she was such a chatterer, and she had a good deal of change and learned a good deal in her eight years. She had been "round the world" in her fath-South America, where oranges were sold by the barrel for a few cents and loose," the declared, and eaten at all i mile long for a burden of nearly 1.hours of the day and night. And wonderful as her stories sounded in the



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7

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"I have no fixed price, but generally receive a couple of pounds," was

The bright smile of the bridegroom seemed to leave him then, but, brac-

"You see, sir, I am a little short at present, but would like very much to pay you. I am a bird-fancier, and am importing a lot of educated parrots from South America. Now, instead of paying you in cash, suppose I present you with one of these birds

"I should be glad to have a par "Well, it's agreed then. I will send

you one in a few days. But have you

man the amount required to buy the cage, and that was the last he ever saw of the groom, bride, parrot, cage, or the ten shillings.

370 tons; and the canister would be fourteen yards in diameter and as

The long stairs, the long corridor, the great, dim room, and the great, high bed-- always seemed to Katharine that she must have dreamed them, for they never looked the same after the first going upstairs from the supper-table. And then, too, she was so soon dreaming really. Miss Morris had a swift, silent way of doing things about her that did not arouse the little maid from the drowsiness into which the bright eyes had watched her slipping that last ten minutes. The long sleep on the journey had not made her proof against the excitement and the hunger she was too excited to satisfy amid the strange and noisy surroundings. It was not long before Katharine was ,n the Yard, finding it dark and strange, and seeking vainly for the Captain and Mrs. Ramsey, while Johnny Johnstone and Johnny Ramsey's nurse walked on and on before her, neither stopping nor turning round when she called.

After that she went into a sound sleep— so sound that she could not dream, and never awoke until the broad, bright morning.

The sun was shining in at the high windows, filling the strange room with light and life. It was a pretty room, with old-fashioned furniture, "but having new and gay curtains and pictures, gleaming china, and a great many new and shining silver articles on the dressing-table, the wash-stand. and the chiffonier. Katharine's trunk stood open on the floor, and some of her bed clothes were neatly arranged near the bed. It looked as if Aunt Sara had been at work among them, she thought.

She lay quite still among the pillows, lazy and not inclined to get up. What, a lot there was to think of since yesterday morning! And what should she do when she did get up? There did not seem to be any childdren about the house this morning, for all was quiet. What were the children's names? Could she remember any of them? The red haired girl was Agnes, and the little one with the pretty gold hair was Polly- she was sure of that much. Then there was Freil, and Jeff, and Johnny. Johnny was a pretty baby, almostalmost, not quite-as their own baby Angus. And, thinking of his pretty ways, the little girl grew very sore,

mand since the day of his son's marringe. Miss Morris felt that there were to be many long talks between her and Katharine that would comfort and help them both.

Katharine, on her part, had asked some questions. She was not a stupid child, as we know, but she had been taught as a lady and knew better than to show a rude inquisitiveness. She thought over the matter, and it did not seem naughty to put certain broad and leading questions, the answers to which would be a great satisfaction to her.

"How many chil'ens is here?" was the first, with a use of Charlotte's grammar that still remained from the nursery at home.

"Here at Brightmar? Oh, nearly a dozen-yes, a 'baker's dozen!' You will find them all out before night and sort them to suit yourself. They are not all brothers and sisters, but cousins, and you are one of them. This is just as much your home, remember, as theirs."

"This is Uncle John's house," said Katharine gravely and half reprobingly.

. . •

and Katharine hid her face and cried than ours-yours and mine and all saparilla.

oung ears, they were true. For Polly was as honest and as fearless as any little girl that ever trod a ship's deck. And since it is high praise for p full-grown man, it does excellently

well for a small English maid. Agnes was Jeff's sister, Katharine soon discovered, and a most important personage among the little ones. She was too old to romp with them, look on, and everything was referred to her. They loved her dearly, and she was sweet and gentle enough to deserve it all. Miss Morris was her music teacher, and part of the day she had lessons and her music lept her indoors.

By dinner time Katharine had worted them all pretty well, and had ritted all the names to the faces of their owners. It had been a long, long, happy morning, and she had walled farther, climbed higher, and talked more than on any other day in her

Already she loved Brightmar, and already she felt the pride of ownership. Were there no cats and dogs, horses and cows, chickens and turkeys, and "whole lots" of other things that went with that ownership? It was certainly delightful.

"Does Mr. Courtney belong to it?" she asked suddenly as they were crossing the hall and she heard his voice in the dining room. Polly looked puzzied.

"To what?" asked Agnes, who was with them just then.

"To Brightmar."

"Oh, no, indeed! He lives at Shirley. It belongs to him and it's lovely. But he is often here. He likes us and we like him."

"And sometimes," said Polly, lowering her voice to a distinct whisper. 'he invites us all out there and gives us more ice-cream than we can eat." "Well done, Polly!" said Mr. Johnstone. "Who is it you're giving such a fine character as that?"

Polly hung her head and blushed. But Francis gleefully voluntcered the information.

"She means Mitter Tortney. Mitter Tortney's the best peller of all." And there was a shout that quite covered Polly's confusion. (To be Continued.)

If you have Catarrh, don't dally with local remedies, but purify and heals. "No, my darling, not any more his enrich your blood, with Hood's Sar-

high as the monument. Of aerated waters London drinks 50,000,000 gailons every year.

fee-beans for London's yearly con-

symption would require a train half a

# SUDDEN DEATH IN HEART DISEASE.

The danger of overexertion in cases of heart disease was exemplified in a sudden and startling manner by the lady who fell dead after ascending a long flight of stairs in the operabuilding. It was known that the deceased had suffered from cardiac difficulty for a long period, and it has now been demonstrated that the organ was incapable of withstanding

the extra strain that was put upon

This is so often the case that it is well sanctioned injunction with medical men that a crippled heart should never be overtaxed. There is no more severe labor to which it can be subjected than running or climbing. Under the latter circumstances the compensatory equilibrium of circulation is always profoundly disturbed, as is evidenced by marked palpitation and difficult breathing, even with healen present in a notable, although not dangerous, degree. A crippled heart is, however, always a weak one, and too great care cannot be exercised to keep it at an ordinary safe level of working capacity.

his wife.

The usual cause of death is overdistension of the heart cavities and con-

If there is a history of weak lungs in your family, take Scott's Emulsion.

It nourishes and invigorates.

It enables you to resist the disease. Even if your lungs are already affected, and if Colon. besides the cough you have fever and emaciation, there is still a strong probability of

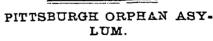
a cure. The oil in the Emulsion feeds; the hypophosphites give power to the nerves; and the glycerine soothes and

50c. and \$2.00, all druggists, SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronte.

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# VENTOR.

A despatch from New Haven, Conn., says Albert II, Ashworth, twentythree years old, a well known inventor, was found dead in bed this morning with a rag which had been saturated with chloroform across his nose. His father said that he was in the habit of using chloroform for insomula and probably used too much. The latest device that had occupied him was a pipe wrench device, and it made him at times almost distracted. He is said to have had trouble with



The annual report of Rev. Father M. Lynch, treasurer of St. Paul's Orphan Asylum, Pittsburg, shows that on Jan. 1st, 1898, there were 475 children in the asylum. Of this number 230 were boys and the remainder girls. On the same day of 1899 there were 459 children there, 16 less than the previous year. Besides this an aggregate of 950 children were cared thy persons these phenomena are oft- for at various times during the year. The total receipts aggregated \$28,-525.82. The total expenses were \$28,-511.47. The debt of the institution is \$55,062. Father Lynch says that the annual ('hristmas collection of 1898 was by far the most encouraging tak-

en in years.

# CERVERA TO BE PROSECUTED

The news comes from Madrid, that the Military Court, which has had under consideration the loss of the Spanish squadron at Santiago de Cuba on July 3 last, has decided to prosecute in connection with the disaster Admiral Cervera and Commandant Smilio Diaz de Moreu, former captain of the destroyed Cristobal

## WHAT SHE BELIEVES.

"I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla is a good medicine, because I have seen its good effects in the case of my mother, She has taken it when her health was weak and her health was poor, and she says she knows nothing better to build her up and make her feel strong." Bessie M. Knowles, Upper Wood Harbor, N. S.

Hood's Pills oure all liver ills. Mailell, Mass.

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# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATIOLIC CHRONICLE 12 PAGE

# RECENT DEATHS IN CATHOLIC CIRCLES OF TORONTO.

8

# Mr. Hugh Ryan.

An eminent Irish Canadian has passed away. Throughout Canada, a keen pang of regret will be felt at the death of Mr. Hugh Ryan of Toronto, which occurred on Monday last. Mr. Ryan was a true Canadian, and a worthy son of Ireland. Gifted with a mind of no ordinary calibre, his heart was warm his disposition generous and all his impulses were in the right direction. The Toronto "Globe" says of him:---"By Mr. Ryan's death, Canada los-

es one of her strongest characters and keenest intellects and Toronto one of its most benevolent citizens." Mr. Hugh Ryan was born in Ireland, in County Limerick, in July, 1832. He came to this country with his parents in 1841, when in his 9th year, and settled near Montreal. In 1850, before he was eighteen years old, he began railway work on the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, which subsequently became the first link in the Grand Trunk Railway. Of railway contractors the late Mr. Ryan was, perhaps, one of the oldest. When with his brother John he began h's career there were not probably 50 miles of good road in Canada. Ever since the construction of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway, of which Sir Alexander Galt was President, Mr. Ryan had been engaged, with the exception of about three in the construction years, oſ public works. In 1856 the firm of H. & J. Ryan took the contract for a portion of the Brockville & Ottawa line, as it was then called, now the Ontario and Quebec, from Smith's Falls to Perth. They also took part of the same road from Arnprior to Bonnechere, which is now a part of the main line of the Canadian Pacific. Contracts in Michigan followed; then for a time Mr. Ryan was carrying out contracts in Illinois on a goad which now forms part of the Chicago & Alton system. Afterwards he pursued his railway building in Kentucky, Mr. Rvan went to Nova Scotia in 1867, and with Mr. Brooks built the heaviest portion of the Pictou Railway along the Salmon River. The same firm Messrs. Brooks & Byan built a large portion of the European and North American line through parts of Maine and New Brunswick. Again with Mr. Brooks he built the road known as the Pope line, from Lennoxville in the Eastern Townships, towards the boundary, now a part of the Canadian Pacific short line. Next Mr. Ryan was engaged in building section 20 of the the family residence, 434 Jarvis St., International Railway, including the at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Al- are faithfully translated, and are unexheavy work of the bridges across the though Mr. Hughes had been ailing plained by any other sections of his Miramichi River. In all, Mr. Ryan. for some time his illness assumed a book, we can only say that there are

onto, had the highest esteem for Mr. Ryan, as a thoroughly practical Catholic, not only as a model to the lay members of his church in practical attendance to religious duty, but especially perhaps for his profound fident were they of his exact knowledge and practical wisdom in ecclesi-

astical matters that the highest authorities in his church confided in him implicity when seeking advice on very important ecclesiastical matters, and invariably abided by his decision While Mr. Ryan was Catholic in principle and practice, he understood his religion well, he was in no way a true friend in all their needs. narrow in his religious opinions. He thoroughly understood that his church is broad in principle and generous and liberal in practice, and has passed away. Only recently his therfore in his relations with Christians of other denominations, while ever upholding the principles of his own church, he was always ready to concede the liberty of opinion which others claimed for themselves while innumerable friends throughout this asserting the right to religious freedom which he always maintained for those of his own denomination."

He was pre-eminently a man of business, but he was also a great reader and student of history, and being blessed with a singularly retentive memory was a man of quite unusual breadth of knowledge. When, a few years ago, he attended the Irish convention in Dublin, all present, inastuteness of his views. A noble eviwing to St. Michael's Hospital erected by him in 1895 at a cost of \$60,-000, and equipped by Mrs. Ryan. The fact that Mr. Ryan was the donor was not known at the time of the building, and it was only through the late Archbishop Walsh that the identity of the benefactor became known.

Mr. Ryan married in 1858 Margaret, daughter of Wm. Walsh of Perth, Ont. Mrs. Ryan survives him, as do also two daughters, Mrs. J. Austin Smith of Toronto and Mrs. Percival Greene of Toronto, and two sons, Patrick and John Ryan.-R.I.P.

## Mr. B. B. Hughes.

savs:---

Widespread regret will be felt at the announcement of the death of Mr. Bernard Hughes, which occurred at

Society, and was an active philanthropist. He was also one of the original directors of the North American Life Insurance Co.-R.T. P.

Mrs. Frances B. Harrison. and vast knowledge of the Catholic Mrs. Frances B. -Harrison, youngfaith and Catholic discipline. So con- est daughter of the Hon. Sir Frank Smith, -a widow of the late Major-Harrison, died at Toronto; on Monday last, at the early age of 29 years. The deceased lady was a most estimable character, beloved by all who knew her for her manifold virtues, and will be deeply regretted not only by the members of her own family, but by the poor to whom she was

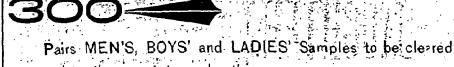
> Sir Frank Smith has been most sorely tried of late. Scare ly two years have elapsed since Lady Smith eldest son died, he has just been through a week of severe illness him. self, and now his youngest daughter has been taken from him in her youth. The most sincere sympathy will be extended to Sir Frank by his country.

# Our Reviewer.

It is wonderful how uninformed are many of the non-Catholic writers, who undertake to criticize and pass judgment upon the system of electing the Pope in Rome. Possibly, they are not to blume, and that they write cluding such men as Messrs. O'Brien | what they conceive to be the truth; and Dillon, were greatly impressed by but they approach the subject invarihis knowledge of affairs and the ably from a purely secular standsoundness of principle and political point, and they treat of the election of a Pope, as they would that of a dence of his benevolence is the fine President of the United States. The New York "Herald," of the 4th inst., publishes a striking illustration of what we seek to convey.

In connection with the elction of Pope Leo XIII., the "Herald" cites a chapter in a recently published book, written by Signor Berthet, former editor of the "Voce della Verita" of Rome. The work is of the Vatican and the present Pontiff. According to the "'Herald" Signor Berthet advances the extraordinary statement that Cardinal Pecci owes his election more to the influence of the press, than to the sentiment of the majority of the Cardinals; hence his great respect for and kindly feeling towards the journalistic profession.

Before passing judgment on Signor The Toronto "Globe" in announc- Berthet, and his book, we would ing the death of another leading Jrish wish to know in how far that author Catholic business man in Toronto is competent to pronounce upon such matters, and above all, we would need to read the portions of his work which precede and follow the paragraphs quoted. If however, his statements, as presented by the "Herald," books. rank nonsense, and are a most pow erful evidence of either the ignorance. or else the perverseness of the writer. In two words. Signor Berthet's contention is this: a minority of the Cardinals, headed by Cardinals Franchi and Golimberti, was favorable to school. Cardinal Golimberti called a meeting of journalists, immediately after the death of Pius IX., and he laid before these newspaper men his views-(he does not however, say that they were bribed in any way)-"and they set the heather on fire." During the conclave for the election of a successor to Pius IX., the press rang with the praises of Cardinal Pecci. As a result, the majority spend their honeymoon. against him was converted into a majority in his favor; the greater number of the Cardinals, learing the press, or otherwise influenced by it, voted for the one they did not want. Therefore, Leo XIII., was the choice of the press, but not of the conclave. This would be very delightful reading in a romance; Zola could base one of his abominations upon the fiction. But it seems to us difficult to explain how the Cardinals, in conclave, could get hands on these powerful journals. Who violated the rules followed for centuries, to the extent of either introducing newspapers into the conclave, or else imparting to each silent Cardinal, in his solitary cell, the great news that the press wanted Cardinal Pecci, and must have him. Either Signor Berthet is misrepresented in the translation of his book, or else he wrote in crass ignorance of his subject, or he purposely perverted that which he knew to be the truth, or he has become demented since he left the "Voce della Verita." There man, to make such an assertion, regarding the system of Papal elections. downright fool. The absurdity of the whole affair is so potent that it would be childish to refute it; we merely refer to it in order to show how ready the mon-Catholic press is to snatch up any bit



at less than cost to make them. MEN'S and BOYS' All Solid Standard Screw Boots, worth \$1.50; for Men \$1.00, Boys' Soc.

MEN'S and BOYS' Handsome Kid Boots: Regular \$2.00, for \$1.25. Nen's \$3:00 for \$1.98.

LADIES' Laced or Strap Shoes, all Styles and Toes, \$1 50 for \$1.00. LADIES' BOOTS, 81.75 for \$1 25. BOYS' BUBBERS, 1 to 6, 25c.

### AAAAAA MAAAAA

These are all new goods, new lasts, and new styles, and must be seen to be appreciated.

Come and see our window.

NOTES FROM OTTAWA

(Special to the "True Witness.")

The prevalence of la grippe has

caused His Grace the Archbishop in

issuing his Lenten pastoral, to dis-

pense from fasting on all days during

the Holy Season, excepting the Wed-

nesdays and Fridays, Ember Satur-

His Lordship Bishop Christie paid

a visit to the Trappist Monastery,

Oka, accompanied by Canon Deguire,

of the Basilica, on Thursday of last

week, and on the following day left

The forty hours devotion commenc-

ed in St. Joseph's Church, on Tues-

day, and closed on Tuesday of last.

Phail and Scanlan, C.SS.R., commenc-

ed in St. Mary's Church on Sunday

and continued during the current

Rev. Dr. Fallon, O.M.I., is announc-

Rev. Sister Kirby, Superior of the

Grey Nuns, was welcomed to the Ri-

deau Street Convent, on her feast-

A solemn Mass of Requiem was cel-

ebrated in the Basilica, on the Sth

for the repose of the soul of the late

Bishop Guiges, the first occupant of

the See of Ottawa. Vicar-General

Routhier officiated, ssisted by the

Canons, and all the city clergy and a

large number of the faithful were

present. His Grace the Archbishop

was suffering from influenza, was

consequently prevented from officiat-

ed to lecture on the "Coronation

Oath," on the 16th inst

day, St. Dorothy.

for Minneapolis.

week.

week.

day and Saturday in Holy Week.

# E. MANSFIELD, The Shoeist,

124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, Corner Lagauchetiere Street.

Rev. N. Walsh, S.J., should be welcome to all the faithful, pastors and people. If our soul is immortal, as it is, and if beyond tha grave we are to be confronted by two such terrible realities as eternal bliss and eternal misery, naturally we, who believe, should be anxious to know what probably awaits us hereafter.

Tel. Main 849.

Personally we must admit, that one of the gloomiest as well as the most insoluble problems of our Holy Faith has ever been the loss of souls redeemed at such a cost. To swell this list would not make the solution easie -- and that is why we welcome this new book, with its cheering and optimistic views on predestination. The old divines- especially those imbued with Jansenism-- dwelt, one would say with almost holy gloating on those texts, parables and figures of the Old Testament, in which they rend the ruin of the great mass of

mankind. In their theories, the small number even of Christians is to be saved. Father Walsh takes a brighter, and we think at least un equally scriptural view of the position. Beginning from the nature of God, the Creator of all men, their Father and their Saviour, he shows too from the mind and action of the Church, how solid is the ground on which his theory rests, that the majority of souls are saved.

After a glowing tribute to the contemplative orders, of women especially, he shows the salutary action of prayerful souls. Can we say that all this holy energy is exerted in vain? The pages are studded with pious thoughts and beautiful suggestions of our Saviour's love for men, the out pouring of a soul devoted for long years to the greater glory of the Master.

Let us hope that this work will be only another of a long series of such

ing. He is now convalescent.

parish, causes much regret, and also sympathy for his bereaved widow. who has always been a devoted worker, in church and charity works .- R. I. P.

aturday, February 18: rxng

An rentertainment in aid of St. Charles' Home was given in St. Anne's Hall, on Monday of last weak.

Toothache stopped in two minutes with Dr Adams" Toothache Gum. 10 cents.

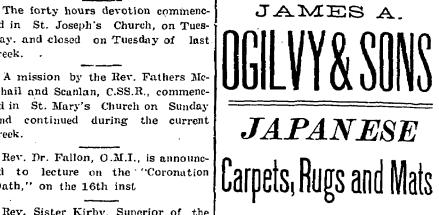
# PATENT OFFICE STATISTICS.

(Communications from Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of patents and experts, New York Life Building. Montreal.)

Commissioner of Patents Duell furnishes the following statement relative to the business of the patent office for the year 1898, and the condition of the work at its close:---

· During the year there were received 37,917 applications for patents, 1,-843 applications for designs; 84 auplications for reissues; 1,659 caveats; 1,796 applications for registration of trademarks; 316 applications for registration of labels, and 50 applications for registration of prints.

There were 22,207 patents granted, including designs; 60 patents reissued; 1,238 trademarks registered, and 200 labels and 35 prints. The number of patents that expired was 15,548. The number of applications forfeited for non-payment of the final fee was 4,-363. The number of allowed applications awaiting payment of the final fee was 6,324. The total receipts were \$1,137,734,48, while the total expenditures were \$1,136,196.20.



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# BABBINET **RUFFLED CURTAINS**

THE LATEST IN CURTAINS, exceedingly stylish, graceful, in-

was seven years in the Maritime Pro-	so
vinces. In 1876, the firm of Messrs.	fa
Purcell & Ryan took the contract for	- ui
the C. P. R., from Fort William West	] fa
to Eagle River, a distance of over	D
two hundred miles. They laid the	รเ
first rail west of Fort William, and	м
in 1877 started the first locomotive	a
which ran on the C. P. R. line, hav-	fc
ing previously brought it up the lakes	ie
on a barge. After this Mr. Ryan	w
had the management of the building	he
of the line from Toronto to Perth for	i in
the Ontario and Quebec Railway	fo
Syndicate. Next, in company with	B
Mr. Haney, he built the Red River	be
Valley Railway from Winnipeg. The	a
firm had everything done, rails pro-	ļв
vided, roadbed graded, bridges under	aı
construction, rolling stock ready,	bi
when political troubles prevented the	a
completion of the line. Then Mr.	h h
Ryan, as head of the firm of Hugh	M
Ryan & Co., took the contract for	tc
the building of the Sault Ste. Marie	aı
Canal, and six years of an active and	Ca
busy life were spent on that under-	ha
taken. Mr. Ryan was one of the pro-	er
moters of the Dominion Cable Com-	bī
pany, in 1882, and in 1888 was el-	ge
ected an associate of the Society of	es
Civil Engineers.	th
In 1888 the Canadian Government	tv
let the contract for the building of	ទរ
this canal to meet the demands of the	co

ever increasing Canadian inland marine. The work is a magnificent monufeet, and the length between gates twenty feet three inches, so that it will accommodate the largest lake vessels. Owing to the imposition of through the American Canal the Canadian Government offered in 1893 a bonus of \$90,000 to the contractors if they would complete the canal by 1894, as called by contract. This indone, and the canal has proved to be a splendid work.

The Rev. Father Ryan, of. St. Mich- attended by Rev. Father Walsh, who was held by the ecclesiastical authorlamented deceased he said ---

the Archbishops of Kingston and Tor- members of the St. Vincent de Paul

rious turn last Wednesday, and tal termination of it was entirely nexpected. On Saturday last the mily physician, Dr. Ogden called in ors. McPhedran and Cameron in conultation, when it was realized that Ir. Hughes' illness had developed into Fulmonary complication, but all ef- the election of Joachim Pecci. But the orts to prolong the life of the pat- large majority was not of the same nt failed. Mr. Hughes' illness began vith a severe attack of la grippe, and e suffered a relapse, through returnng to his office at Osgoode Hall beore he was entirely recovered. Mr. Bernard B. Hughes was one of the est-known business men in Toronto, nd was through the firm of Hughes iros, widely known in Great Britain nd throughout this country. He was orn in Newry, Ireland, sixty years go, and came to this country with is mother in 1848. During that year Ir. Hughes' father, who had come o Toronto some time before. died nd was interred in St. Michael's athedral. Mr. Patrick Hughes, who ad crossed the ocean with his fath-, entered into business with his other, Mr. Bernard Hughes, and toether they built up one of the largst wholesale dry-goods house in e country. Hughes Bros. controlled wo large establishments on King , and had their warehouses at the

orner of Yonge and Melinda streets, where the Globe building now stands. The business was a very prosperous ment to Mr. Ryan's skill as a build- one, and continued to be so until er. The canal has one lock, the length | both brothers retired in 1888. Mr. of walls of lock over all being 1,106 Hughes' wife was a Miss Sheridan of Rochester, and he leaves with her a 900 feet. The canal has a depth of family of five daughters and a son, Mr. Vincent James Hughes, a barrister of the city. The eldest daughter is a sister of the Order of the Sacred tolls on Canadian vessels passing | Heart in the Convent of that name at Montreal. Another daughter fortunately returned a few months ago can be no other conclusion drawn. A from a three-years' tour abroad, and the wish of Mr. Hughes' life, to have the end of that year instead of in his entire family about him when he must be either a terrible liar, or a died was fulfilled. Mr. Hughes was volved the doubling of the staff and a worshipper at the Church of Our the already large plant, but it was Lady of Lourdes, and was a staunch friend of the late Archbishop of Toronto. During his last illness he was

ael's Cathedral in Toronto, gives an administered to him the last rites of of sensationalism regarding Rome. idea of the esteem' in which Mr. Ryan the church. The deceased was also a personal friend of the late Hugh Ryan ities of his Province. Speaking of the whose death occurred only a few hours before he himself passed away. "The two prelates lately deceased, Mr. Hughes was one of the oldest

The Comparative number of the 'Saved and Lost," a Study by Rev. train for New York and Washington. N. Walsh, S.J., published by M. H. Gill & Son, Dublin, 1899. This second work from the pen of 1 many friends.

# Personals.

A very pretty wedding took place at St. Patrick's Church, Tuesday morning, Feb. 14th.

The contracting parties were Mr. James P. Clark, of Cote des Neiges, and Miss Margaret Brennan, of St. Patrick's Parish, this city. Mr. P. J. Clarke, cousin of the groom acted as groomsman, and Miss Mary Brannan, assisted the bride. The marriage coremony was performed by Rev. Fother Martin Callahan. After the ceremony breakfast was served at the home of the bride. The happy couple who were the recepients of many congratulations, have gone to New York to

Mr. John Kelly has been re-elected Mayor of Carillon, Que.

Lady Hingston, Sherbrooke Street, has her charming niece, Miss Uppleby with her again.

On Monday Feb. 6th, Mr. John L. Ryan was married to Rose, eldest daughter of John T. Riley. The ceremony was performed at St. Patrick's Church by Father Martin Callaghan.

Mr. Joseph Desjardins, of Montreal, was married to Miss Beatrice Meehan, daughter of Mr. Charles Meehan, at St. Patrick's Church on Wednesday morning, the Sth inst. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father Desjardins, of the Jesuit College, uncle of the bridegroom. Mr. J. B. Thibaudeau acted as best man, and Miss Annie Heffernan as bridesmaid. After the ceremony, the wedding breakfast was partaken of at the residence of Mr. Joseph Meehan, Greene avenue, brother of the bride. A large number of wedding presents were received by the bride.

Mr. J. W. Mulligan of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was joined in wedlock on Tuesday last, to Miss McCready, daughter of the late Robert Mc-Cready, wholesale boot and shoe merchant and manufacturer. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Father Quinlivan at St. Patrick's Church. After the breakfast the newly married couple, left by the Adirondack The many beautiful gifts attest the esteem in which they are held by their

Rev. Father Cahill, O.M.I., has returned to his mission, Lake of the pet Department, 3rd floor. We Woods.

The sodalities of the Children o Mary and of St. Anne of the parish of Our Lady are about to purchase a Vocalion at a cost of \$400.

The Sisters of the Water Street Hospital have opened a school for the purpose of training nurses. The physicians connected with the institution have arranged for a course of lectures.

The Governor General and Lady Minto, visited the Rideau street Con vent last week, and were received with address, music and song.

The solemnity of the Feast of the Purification was observed in all the churches of the city on Sunday last.

His Excellency the Governor General and Lady Minto have accepted the invitation of the St. Patrick's Society, and will be present at the National concert.

Lord Lytton's drama, "the Rightful Heir" was produced by the University dramatic Club on Thursday night of last week. The audience was very large and appreciative.

Dr. Martin Powers, Home Physician of the Water Street Hospital, lectured on microbes before the pupils of the convert.

Rev. Father Myrand, of St. Thomas Aquinas, is laid up with la grippe.

The reverend Mother Provincial has returned to the Gloucester Street Convent from Cornwall, where she had been visiting the Convent of the Order in that town.

The reverend parish priest denies his alleged retraction of his condemnation of the vitiscope referred to. He says the objectionable pictures have been taken from the machine, and on that he complimented the proprietor for his submission to the authorities. But he emphatica.ly denies having retracted anything he had said.

The death of Mr. E. A. Mara, a NOTICE -Should there be a delay of two days in delivering your Certificate, pience call at Central Office.

expensive and washable. Their Beauty demonstrated in our Carcordially invite you to inspect this NOVELTY IN CURTAINS.

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To beautifully Decorate the Mortuary Room.

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723 The only Burial Society Incorporated offering a Solid Guarantee.

\$1 (0) YEARLY. from birth to 5 years of ago. 75 ) EARLY, from 5 to 30 years of age. 1 (0) YEARLY, from 30 to 45 years of ago. 1 50 YEARLY, from 45 to 55 years of age. 2 50 YEARLY, from 55 to 65 years of age.

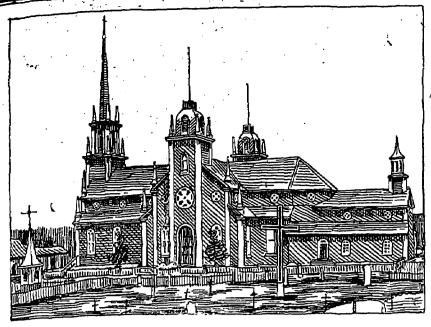
All our accredited Agents carry a Booklet of Receipts and should one call on you, kindly give bins an opportunity to explain clearly such a serious and important matter, and which concerns you specially.

Should no Agent call on you, please come to our office and our Manager will give you all information

Our outfit is so large and complete, that we are propared, on the shortest notice, to underlake all Unsees of Funerals, outside of our Subscribers, at inderate prices. Plense visit our offices and you can judge of our organization.

# 19 First Class Embalming

# Saturday, February 18, 1899.



### THE PARISH CHURCH.

In estimating the progress and de- | municipal sections, and even the revelopment of a country, especially a motest districts where civilization touch the town itself. young country like Canada, we are commenced its work.

For long decades in our history the

an occasional reference to Three Riv-

ers, have formed the basis of all es-

timates regarding the changes, im-

provements, and developments tak-

ing place in this Province. It is time

that we should look abroad over the

country and note how the axe of the

colonist has cut down the forest,

how the plough of the soil tiller has

broken the land, how the nucleus of a

village has appeared, how the roads

have been improved, the means of in-

tercourse and communication multi-

plied, the post office secured, the

church erected, the school house

built, the industries encouraged, and

finally the railway line attracted and

the manufactories set agoing, until a

town succeeds the humble village, and

eventually a city is the result of the

development and expansion of the

town. It is thus that we can from

special examples, adopt a line of

correct estimation regarding the gen-

eral growth and advancement of the

In all the provinces of Quebec

there is not a more fertile, a richer,

and a more charming section than

that of the Eastern townships. This

dian than the other divisions of the

province; it is remarkable for the pro-

gressive spirit of its inhabitants, for

the multiplicity of its very important

manufacturing centres, for the phen-

omenal success of its agriculturists, and for the brightness and promise of

its many towns and villages-some

day to be cities and towns.

Dominion.

too prome to confine our observation and study to the large centres, the extensive cities, the places most in prominence. While it is absolutely necessary to commence with the politic-



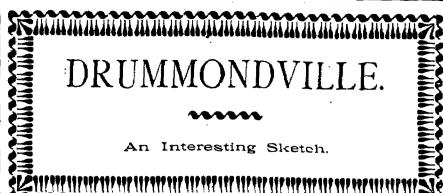
Parish Priest.

al and commercial capitals, the large sea ports, and the greater centres of distribution, yet it is equally as imperative, if we seek a true conclusion and useful information, to examine the rise, the progress, and the ever apparent changes in the smaller towns, the distant villagos, the new



Assistant Pastor.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND. CATHOLIC CHRONICLE-12 PAGES.

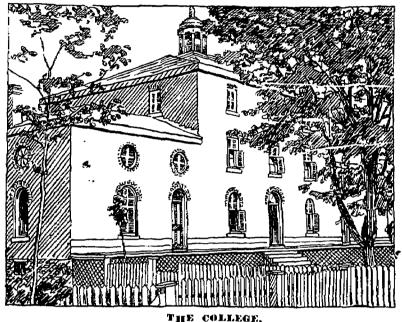


### from the article, and of giving our | he gave it the name of Drummondfriends the benefits of the cuts. ville, in honor of Governor Drummond. Most places of importance in Cana-

da owe their growth to the rail-

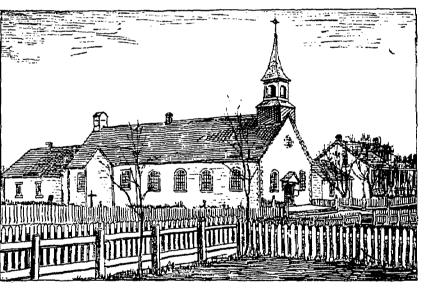
The founder of Drummondville was ways that pass through them; not so born in 1761, of French and Irish par-Drummondville. This beautiful and ents; he combined in himself all the interesting town of a few thousand finer qualities of both races. Alinhabitants, is within a few acces of though a Protestant in religion he the C. P. R., and of the Drummond was liberal-minded and most gener-Railway; but neither of these lines ous towards Catholic institutions, He presented Mgr. J. O. Pessis with

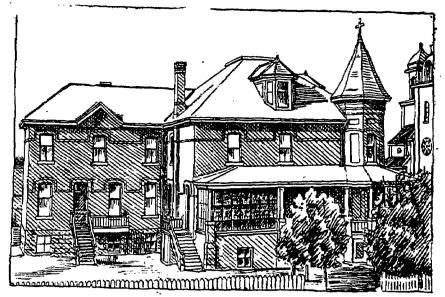
The Parish of St. Frederick of a large extent of ground, on the sole Drummondville is one of the oldest condition that a missionary be sent cities of Montreal and Quebec, with in the Eastern Townships; it has al- I to the smaller Catholic colony. He he-



ways been and still is the chef-lieu of prame later on a member of the exethe country. The country was laid cutive council, and represented the out in townships as early as 1792- County of Drummond under the conconsequently this parish dates a cen-stitution of 1791. In 1843, amidst tury back. On the 20th May, 1815.1 universal regret this good and pro-General Frederick George Herriot, as gressive man closed his useful life. he ascended the river St. Francis, The Catholic Church of St. Frederick, fine portion of Quebec seems to be pitched his tent on the site of the and the Protestant Church of St. distinct in many ways from the re- present town. Impressed with the George, perpetuate his two Christian mainder of the province. It is more beauty of the surroundings and the names.

English, or rather less Frenck Cana- magnificent water-power of the place. The various missionaries that suc-





THE PRESBYTERY.

once broken.

The Catholic Missionaries were Rev. Mr. Raimbault, 1815 to 1819, and Rev. Vicar-General Kelly, parish priest of Sorel, from 1820 to 1823. In 1822, the first Catholic Church in the Eastern Townships was built, and the old belfry still stands as a relic of the early days. In January, 1820, the first baptismal act was registered; all previous archives were lost. From 1823 to 1827, the Rev. John-Holmes, whose memory is still grave amongst the people, had charge of the parish. From 1827 to 1831, the parish priest was Rev. Michael Power, from 1831 (to 1832, Rev. Hagh-Paisiey; from 1832 to 1842, Rev. Mr. Robson; from 1812 to 4846, Rev. Mr. O'Grady: from 1846 to 1853 Rev. Mr. Doriou; from 1853 to 1854. Rev. J. B. Leclair, from 1854 to 1861; Rev. F. O. Be'court: from 1861 to 1865, Rev. J. O. Prince; from 1865 to 1889, Rev. Maj. Marchand: from 1889 to [1893, Rev. Mr. Mexandre:] and from that date till to-day the Rev. Thomas Quinn has devoted his vast energies to the spiritual and temporal welfare of Drammondville.

In 1874, when Drammondville was habitants; in 1888, when it became a town, it numbered by r 3.200. 102- wish to refer to in this sketch, but portant commercial houses were es-, tablished, and several institutions were founded---a convent, a college. and a splendid passa tery are samples.

The life of the place is in great part due to the many industries located here, and especially to the extensive hender operations of which rais as centre. To mention in the various commercial companies operating in and around Drummondville, and to detail the enormous work done by them, would necessitate a little volnine. We are promised by "La Patvie's" correspondent a special article. at some furture date, on the development of the industries in that interesting locality; with pleasant anticipations we will look foward to a a and a set a s

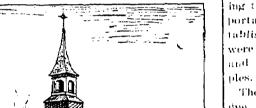
ceeded each other, from the estab-prontribution which promises to be of lishment of the parish, till the 2nd the highest interest. For the present July, 1856, when it was canonically we may close with the fact that the erected, gave evidence of unlimited de- Mayor of Drummondville, Mr. Wilvotedness and energy, and the harm liam Mitchell, is one of the most proony existing between the different ele-gressive and energetic men in the ments of the population was never Townships, and his administration of municipal affairs, since 1894, has been a boon to the town and county.



### MR. WILLIAM MUTCHEELE, Mayor of Drummondville.

Mr. Mitchell took a prominent part in connection with the new railway. and was chiefly instrumental in securing the erection of a magnificent bridge across the river which it is said cost about \$20,000. He is an active figure in the commercial life of created into a village, it had 600 in- this thriving district. There are many other residents to whom we would ing that period some of the most im- lack of space obliges us to defer the matter for some future issue.





The opportunity has arisen and we seize upon it to place before our eaders some points of interesting and instructive information regarding Drammondville, one of the important centres in the Eastern Townships.

"La Patrie" has furnished its readers with a most interesting sketch, accompanied with the present illustrations, of Drummondville. We take the liberty of using some extracts

The First Church of St. Frederick of Drummondville, Erected in 1822.

(c) the second secon



# Written for the "True Witness."

the National Library of Ireland ad-Dublin Nation, on the subject of be read can be secured by the agency the writer states is true, and is applicable in Canada as well as in Ireland. We take the liberty of quoting some paragraphs from that communyears ago by Thomas Davis, founder and first editor of the Nation, on the same subject. Later on we will have occasion to refer to the subject of libraries in Canada; but we feel that the present letter, in an Irish paper, will considered as classic, and which our readers will thank us for reviving. Amongst other things, the librarian thus speaks in the letter to the Nation:----

"That free libraries on the whole are a good, will be questioned by very few people who consider the matter carefully. Of course incidental abuses of their purpose are possible and do occur, but this is true of other institutions, of Courts of Justice, of Hospitals, and even of Churches! And if we are stopped by the fact in the case of Free Libraries, we may as well make no disinterested efforts of any kind. Incidental abuses must not deter us from pursuing that which is good in its essence.

"Perhaps we are inert in the library question because the praise of libraries in general terms has been hack-

Some weeks ago, the librarian of lowing -- Some people will read whether we like it or no. Decent sel- able essays, Davis said .--dressed a very timely letter to the ection on a large scale of what is to "Public Libraries." Much of what of a Free Library where a committee of sensible men choose, not only such books as ought to be read, but such as can and will be read.

"Further, how strange it is that in ication, more for the purpose of in- Ircland, where so quuch is said on the troducing what has been written fifty importance of education - how strange that the value of public libraries as quiet inobtrusive schools, is not more fully recognized. Amid the din of controversy as to what shall be taught, and who shall teach it. the Free Library by its undogmatic serve as an introduction to a piece of ature, and by its universal scope, Irish literature which may now be should succeed with all classes, preeds, and conditions of intelligent people. A well-administered library is an unegostic, but perfectly capable college of teachers, no one of whom will force his learning on a reader who desires it not; while every reader may obtain what suits his particular needs.

> "Again, all who wish that local history and topography of our country should be more carefully preserved, will rejoice to think that there is a place in every town and large village, which may serve as a repository for local newspapers, maps, pamphlets, and other publications which scem trifles when new, and yet are of unspeakable importance when years have gone by, because they mirror the past world."

To show how the thinking minds of how to obtain and use books. We In religious orders, old and new, neved until our feeeling for its truth Ireland have always run on the same feel painfully anxious that this noble there exists a class of men of good that of the priesthood and its special resolutely aim at something good and has grown slack. Reinforcement of lines, and how the men most anxious purpose should be well directed. It is will, known as Lay Brothers. The functions; the same religious rule, high. A purpose is the eternal condithat feeling may then be gained by for the amelioration of the people's possible that the sanguine young venerable founder of the Oblate mis- the same costume, soutan and cross, tion of success. Nothing will take

and a second second

nanner, we will add to the foregoing

"Beside a library, how poor are all the other greatest deeds of manhis constitution, brigade, factory, man-of-war-- how poor are all his miracles in comparison! Look at the wall of money calf-skin, open these slips of inked rags-who would fancy them as valuable as the rows of stamped cloth in a warehouse? Yet Aladdin's lamp was a child's the thoughts and deeds of the most efficient men during three thousand years are accumulated, and every one who will learn a few conventional signs-24 magic le'ters-can pass at pleasure from Plato to Napoleon, from the Argonauts ti the Afghans, from the woven mathematics of La Place to the mythology of Egypt, or to the lyrics of Burns. Young reader! pause steadily, and look at this fact | ject. For the present what we have till it blaze before web, look till your here given will suffice, we hope, to imagination summon even the lew facts named in that last sentence; and when sevisions form the educators.

Greek pirate to the fiery-eyed Scotchman-have begun to dim, solemnly resolve to use these glorious opportunities, as one whose breast has been sobbing at the far sight of a mountain, resolves to climb it, and already strains and exults in his purposed toil.

moment, thousands are consulting benefit of all concerned.

at different epochs and under different (knowledge, may grow weary or be of his community to those members. The lay Brothers enjoy constant opcircumstances in an almost similar misled-- to their own and Ireland's injury. We intend therefore, to put some of the remarks that came from down a few hints and warnings for the gifted and patriotic Thomas Da- them. Unless they themselves pond- in the care and maintenance of the re- confessions. three communions, at vis, over fifty years ago. Writing in | er and discuss these hints and warn- ligious houses. the early Nation, in one of his admir- ings they will be useless, may, worse than useless."

and while reproducing those invalu- houses. men, even in this city of Montreal, and in the present day. The subject

ment, and while we are anxious to aid, by all means in our power, in the grand work of Catholic education we do not wish to fatigue our readers with an over-dose of any one sub-

awaken attention to the all-important subject of libraries and books as



Rev. Father Tourangeau, O.M.I., of Then turning to the more practical Lachine, contributes a very interestside of the question Davis continues jing article to "Le Semaine Religieuse" "Throughout the country at this of last week; we translate it for the

who wished to consecrate the metves to "portunities of gleaning wealth of God, who are ready to lend their as- (graces; meditation and prayers in sistance to the Fathers, and to aid common with the Fathers, weekly

Deprived of the instruction and the recitution of the heads daily, visstudy necessary for the priesthood, its to the Blessed Sacrament, vows These essays of Davis are now so renouncing of their own accord the and professions, and participation in rare and so few of the readers of our acquirement of such benefits, these all the spiritual merits of the whole day have any opportunity of becom- men must not be considered as do- community of the Oblate Order. As ing acquainted with them, that we mestics, or paid servants; they are they do not work for salary, their feel it would be doing no small ser- members of the institution, religious- daily occupations become perpetual vice to revive some of the rich es without priesthood, consecrated to prayers that sanctify their religious thoughts and noble ideas which they God by yows like unto those of the life. And, after death, what favors contain. Consequently, in a coming Fathers, in fine entrusted with work are not showered on their souls. issue we will continue this subject, and business of looking after our

kaliedoscope in comparison. There able "hints and warnings" we will "Every one knows that in the maseek to find in how far they may be jority of convents for women there made applicable to our own young are lay sisters, who are exclusively bull; three masses celebrated by all engaged in the material service of the the Fathers in the Province, about convents." Divine Providence, in thus 300 in all, one Mass in his intention, is one capable of unlimited develop- inspiring the founders and foundresses with this universal idea, doubtlessly Order, about 1,200, this means a totwished to afford, to thousands of up- al of nearly 1,500 Masses. Is not right, generous and fervent souls, the this truly that hundred fold and that inestimable advantages of a religious life which they could not ever enjoy whomsoever should leave all to folwithout such aid.

> "In many of our Canadian families | "If any pious soul wishes to follow are to be found young lads who have the example of these men of good no hope of ever becoming priests, yet will, feeling himself called to a life who would be happy to enjoy a relig- consecrated to God in the ranks of ious life. It is for them that these, the Lay Brothers of the Congregation few lines are written, in order to in- of Oblates, all information may be form them, as to the career which had by writing to Rev. Father Touris open before them, and which, for angeau, O.M.I., Lachine Locks, Montover fifty years, has been followed by real." others. There is not a house of the

Oblate in Canada, scarcely one in our | Nature has no moods; they belong North West missions, that does not to man alone. There lies a heavy contain a few lay Brothers, all of weight in this. them devout, laborious, religious, anxious to gather spiritual blessings

and treasures. Between them and the | Providence has nothing good or Fathers there is no distinction, save high in store for one who does not considering details such as the fol- condition have expressed themselves, men, who are wildly pressing for sionaries has, also, opened the doors the same community and home life. its place.

the second s

[least. from one Sunday to another,

A few weeks ago a young Lay Brother died at the House in Hull, Here are a few of the offerings in his beby each of the other Fathers of the eternal life promised by our Lord to low and serve Him."

. الشاري في المان المان الم

# المسابق المسابق المسابق المسابق المسابق THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATEOLIC CHRONICLE. -12 PAGES.

# Public Spirit of The Catholic Laity.

Address Delivered by the Right Rev. Bishop Hedley, O.S B., at B'rmingham, on January 17. FIRST PART-FROM LIVERPOOL CATHOLIC TIMES.

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There can be no doubt that among which make up the perpetual activity those influences which gave strength of a world of visible humanity.

and stablilty to the Kingdom of God upon earth, one of the most essential . It is one of the great heresies of the is the active faith of the laity. It is modern world to deny the visibility lieve that we can trace this base and all very well that the laity should be of the kingdom of Christ. We, on the obedient and submissive; but there contrary, hold most clearly and firmare two kinds of obedience and two ly that, although it is not of this kinds of submission. There is the ob- world, it is most unmistakably in edience which acquiesces and sits this world; it shoulders its way in still; and there is the obedience that wherever the world is gathered; it is is loyally solicitous to do something. <sup>†</sup> not desirous to keep low or to have There is a type of submission that is  $_1$  its breath; it is not very anxious for timid, quiescent, or even sulky; and peace, because the very noise of batanother type, a very different one, the draws men's eyes towards it and the laity. The Act of Parliament which frankly looks for opportunities resistance enhances life and vigor; it passed in 1539, enacting under pain to do whatever is to be done to fur- sometimes divides families and breaks of fine and imprisonment at the ther the good cause. The Church, by up communities; and it takes a path King's pleasure, that the royal proher pastors, has before all things to of its own right across those laboripreserve the purity of faith. Withous combinations which men call polout the faith and without the Cath- | it ical party. Hence it is that no man olic instinct which faith creates, all can escape one of two alternatives, the moral, social, political and in- the must either fight for, or fight dividual problems of a generation get against it. He that gathereth notwrongly focussed inadequately appre- he cannot keep his hands in his pockhended, and rashly solved. It is much | et-he scattereth. All this is elementbetter to leave secular matters, and ary to a Catholic: But there are some even ecclesiastical matters, for a time consequences of a view of this kind in abcyance, in apparent neglect than which are by no means readily seen to give in, to make compromises, to or admitted. The truth is that fail to bear clear witness, in those most of the evil that has fallen upon guiding and ruling truths of reason the Church during the courses of her and revelation with which it is the earthly pilgrimage lies at the door of glory of the Christian dispensation to of a base and selfish laity. Yes, you have enriched the world. No man can may blame the clergy; you may point get on with a journey if he consents at worldly Bishops, you may even to have his road broken up. No wise make out had Popes; but the clergy and philosophic intelligence will ever in every century all the world over quarrel with the pastors of the have sprung from the laity; they have Church merely because they seem to been the sons and brothers of the be standing still-because they seem generation in which they lived; their to undervalue what some men are special training ought n doubt to straining after-because they do not have done something for them, and throw themselves into social, econo- indeed it often did a very great deal mic, or political contests-or even with uncommonly poor materials; but when they put the drag on move- you cannot easily make oak furniture ments which well-meaning men are out of common fir, or china plates proclaiming to be the remedy for all out of the clay of the brickfield; the the world's ills and troubles. clergy of every age have something in

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But when all this has been stated and agreed to it has to be admitted ation of character and temper and it that all the indefinitions of all coun-, cils, and all the pastorates of all the hierarchies, will not, of themselves, secure the spread of the kingdom of God. Putting the clergy on one side, for it is not my part to speak to them to-night, I say that the laity must gy acquire with peculiar facility from be alive, must move, must sacrifice

then, so utterly unacquainted with belong to. Both the one and the othread with little concern, like people read of an earthquake in Central America. A slight emotion of wonder, a languid curiosity, cold criticism, and general vagueness- it is thus that the worldly Catholic treats the most vital of all his interests.

And this is worldliness from its most favorable side, for unfortunately it cannot be denied that it often actively allies itself - with the enemy. and for selfish motives absolutely promotes or permits the powers of the world to oppress the Church and

harass the Kingdom of Christ. I becowardly spirit of the Catholic laity in every great disaster that has fallen upon the Church of God in the course of history. Other causes must not be ignored. But this one has in almost every case been conspicuously present. For example I suppose the Tudor despotism was made possible and fostered by the subvervience of clamations should have the force of law, delivered the Church into the hand of the spiler. The quiescence of the laity of the south of England made the Elizabethan policy successful. During all that time the laity had no real animus against the Church, but they preferred a quiet life and heads firmly fixed on their shoulders, to lawful opposition. The French revolution was possible through a the Church by the institution of commendam, they filled the bishoprics with men who in many instances were only tonsured laymen, untrained and unsanctified, they adopted the sneerer Voltaire and the pagan philosopher Rosseau; they uttered no protest against the despotism and corruption of their kings or the oppression of their poor; and the great revolution came. There are other instances of a similar kind; but these will serve to illustrate what I mean viz., that it is not so much the weakness of the clergy, or mere sin, or war, or plague that has often brought stupendous evil on the Kingdom of God, but the supineness, the cowardice, the indifference of a laity who, had they taken counsel and stood firm and showed their teeth, might, you find in the families from which over and over again, have stopped the beginnings of troubles which afterwards grew to such tremendous proportions. And what has been said of the cause and origin of absolutism, as

the facts, the laws, and the spirit er he calls "patria"-"ambas patriof their own Catholicism. But they as." They are both the native land, the fatherland, of the Christian. Englishman, Irishman, Scotchman, Frenchman, German, or Italian: You may be proud of your country, you may love her, you may be glad to do her service, but you must also be proud of your Church and your religion, you must be as glad to do your religion all the service in your power; nay, if there is a conflict or an incompatibility the kingdom of Christ takes precedence of even that

> earthly state which is also of Divine institution. This principle we understand 'it was this principle upon which our fathers acted, and that for which so many of them died. The other principle as laid down by our Holy Father is that thelaity, in their exertions on behalf of the Church, should take their direction from the pastorate of the Church. The frequency with which Leo XIII. insists on this points to a state of things which is only slightly known here-to political bargains, dynastic divisions, socialistic theories, and theological liberalism. For our own part, I take it that the laity in this country both accurately comprehend and willingly follow such a rule as this. It is a rule, however, that can never at any

time or place be entirely obsolete.

If we take the four great objects on which, in this country, the laity are called upon to work for the Kingdom of God--education, the Poor-law, rescue , and the prevention of loss of Faith-it is evident that there enters into the practical treatment of each rotten and degraded laity. The laity | of them theological questions which, became possessed of the property of naturally, no layman can undertake to solve. What can we expect, for example, in the shape of a compromise from the Government, the Guardians, the School Board? What is essential. and what is a matter for arrangement? How far is it compatible with keeping the Faith pure to join hands with non-Catholic societies? Such questions have to be answered by the Church's pastors. And this is well understood by the laity of this country. These axioms, or maxims, being pre-supposed, I may say that there are five departments or provinces in which a layman may be called upon to help in the good cause of religion. The first I call the priest; the second, the board; the third, the club; the fourth, the Press; the fifth, the purse. First, the priest. We must remember that in this country the priest, in most missions, is obliged to be not only priest, but the organizer of everything. He has not only to perform the sacred offices of the Holy Liturgy to instruct, and to hear confessions, but to beg his own bread, to under the Tudors and the Bourbons, keep a roof on his Church, to provide may with equal truth be said of the for the decorum of God's house, to sources of that militant anti-Cathovisit and relieve his poor, to seek out the children, to finds means for his schools to conciliate or to fight the public bodies and the non-Catholic world in general to keep hold of the Churches, the "Rome of America," young people of both sexes by clubs and guilds, and to visit and watch half a dozen public institutions. Such are our clergy in this country. Human nature is human nature, and there are few priests amongst us all who have no defects which it does not require any strong magnifying power to discover. But it is confessed by all that, as a body, they have these things to do, and they fairly do them. As that is so, is there any layman, worthy of the name of Catholic. who will refuse to give his priest his sympathy? Sympathy is no slight thing. Laymen should force themselves to see how good work is being done. They should put themselves into the priest's position, and try to see things as they are. They should oblige themselves to take a view which is adequate, comprehensive, just to the priest. They should at least generously recognize his burdens and his labors. Then they should be considerate. A priest is neither an angel nor is he Solomon and St. Vincent de Paul combined. If some things do not get done, if there are shortcomings, if there is temper before the layman growls, or criticises, or condemns, or dilates, let him be considerate. Further, let the layman be loyal and ready. Let him be prepared to take trouble, to put his own feelings on one side, and to place himself at the priest's service. And iet him not spoil his loyalty by the spirit of dictation and buffiness. All priests want lay help. But some laymen are mere grumblers, others are too selfish, others are what is called impossible. There is no exercise of brotherly love so meritorious as genuine love of one's pastor; no work of selfdenial so needful as the drill and selfwith his priest; and no wisdom or philosophy so noble and high-min.led as that lofty view by which a gentleman overlooks small drawbacks in order to he of some use in promoting the Kingdom of Jesus Christ.

# OUR OBSERVER In Musical Circles.

Of all the external auxiliaries in Catholic worship, perhaps the sacred music of the Church is at once the most sublime and solemn. In its very simplicity does it breathe devotion, and in its loftier strains it serves as an inspiration to elevate man to God, to raise our frail nature above the perishable things of earth and cause the soul to commingle with angelic beings in the rapture of pure adoration. Of late years a tendency has sprung up to secularize the music of the Church, and the Holy Father, himself, was the first to indicate the danger that menaces from that source. Since attention has neen drawn to the subject, by such high authority, it has become one of wide interest, especially on this continent. Recently, Archbishop Elder of Cincinnati, caused a diocesan commission to be appointed to examine report on the desirability or otherwise of certain music in general use. The Milwaukee Catholic Citizen, states that the work of that commission has been completed, and that the report is now made. In that report is a list of masses approved and another list disapproved. Among the latter are found a number by the musters Haydn, Mozart, Gounod and others. This is the first official attempt in America to bring about a much

needed reform. The objection to those massesotherwise masterpieces of musical composition --- is that their character is not religious, and savors more of the dramatic music of the opera Should this reformation be practically carried out, it will be of untold service to the Church and to the faithful. There is nothing more beautiful, in our humble opinion, than the grand, solemn swelling of the Gregorian Chant; nothing that has ever been sung by man can surpass its devotion-imparting effects the simple "Preface" of the Mass, or the "Pater Noster"; nothing we know of can stir the heart into communion with heaven, and cast around the hour of prayer a brighter and more soothing glow of fervor, than the swell of a "Te Deum," or the harmony of an old "Tantum Ergo." All variations, all innovations, all artistic and fantastic arrangements can only serve to destroy the melody and efface the sentiment that the original is calculated to awaken. As well drown an old Irish melody in a flood of Italian operatic eccentricities, and then ask the lover of the genuine air to hunt for it in that chaos of sound. In this connection we might observe that in Montreal, the city of our parish choirs are possibly more perfect than elsewhere in Canada, and they can be favorably compared work the best on the Continent. Not only is their rendering of sacred music charming, artistic and often faultless, but our churches are rarely the theatres of operatic masses. Moreover, Montreal can justly boast of its own compositions, and these of a nature calculated to unite all the charms of art with all the requirements of devotion. Recently, a very important sermon on this subject, was preached in the Toronto Cathedral by the learned and eloquent Dr. Treacy, We would gladly reproduce the whole of that masterly effort; but circumstances oblige us to confine ourselves to some leading points and more important extracts. After an explanatory introduction the reverend preacher lays, down as an axiom that, "Religion is the highest expression of man's duty to the dominant note which is one of to God;" and that she has enlisted in His service all the arts an i sciences. As hearing is the most spuitbal of the senses, for its influence on the thought that startles and impresses soul is the most direct, so through all. its medium does the Church seek 10 inculcate devotion. After speaking eloquently on the art of producing har- Rossini, Aquinas, Mozart, Gounod, niony and melody, after showing that Cherubini, and Handel have produced nusic is the universal language naturai to man, and after dwoiling on the music that exists in all neture, in the person of a young Italian the preacher spoke thus of it as one priest, Fr. Perosi, she has combined of the principal aids to public wor- all that is beautiful and majestic in ship:---"We are told in the Bible that when the Lord had delivered them out of the house of bondage and from the tyranny of Pharaoh, they sang a know not which to admire more, the glorious canticle of praise on the genius of the singer, or the beauty of barks of the Red Sea, and accompanied their song with the music of the timbrels.

sic in itself. Its advent was ushered in-by choirs of heavenly ungels, who chanted their canticles of (Hory to God at the birth of its Divine Founder. Hence it is that from the early beginning the early Christians were accustomed to proclaim their belief in the new faith. their praises of their crucified God, in music and song. Whenever they met together in their humble churches, on the bleak mountain side, or in the subterrunean catacombs of Rome, where they hid themselves from Pagan persecution, they raised their voices to their Creator in hymnes and songs, until Pagans like Pliny could bring no other accusation against them accept that they assembled together before sunrise to sing the praises of their crucified God. Thus from the beginning music accompanied the dolorous but triumphant march of the new faith. and down from the catacombs comes to us the personification of early music in the person of St. Cecelia, who, according to the old legend, played and sang so sweetly that angels came down from heaven to listen to her." Having told the history of the music in the church from the time of the early Christians down to (590-604) St. Gregory, "the father of plain chant," and having shown how the "Law of Chant should correspond to the Law of Faith," the learned doctor makes use of the following graphic words:---

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more gorgoous and impressive ritual.

than the old dispensation. It was mu-

"Born of the Church, and bred by her in the choir schools of the Middle Ages, sacred music is the outcome of the Catholic Faith. It harmonizes with the Gothic cathedrals, with the convent cloisters, with the paintings and sculptures that religion has created. It follows the liturgical offices and feasts of the Church through the eccelsiastical year, now rising in tones of triumph, now falling into soft melodies of mercy and pardon, and again quivering with little thrills of joy, as in the "Adeste Fideles," and "OFilii et Filiae," until it hecomes a popular song with Catholic children. What more pathetic music than the beautiful chant of the Lamentations of Jeremiah the Prophet. In listening to his soul-thrilling harmony we almost hear the sobs of grief swelling up from the hearts of the daughters of Zion as they mourn over the ruin of their country. What solenu emotions the "De Profundis" and the "Miserere" arouse in the soul. The music of the Psalms passes to the inmost recesses of the heart, pales the cheek of the listener, and unconsciously forces the tears to the eyes. In hearing those solemn strains of sacred music we go back into imagination to the old church of Milan, and murmur to curselves the beautiful words of St. Augustine. "Thy hypnes and songs, Oh my God, and the sweet chant of Thy Church stirred and peretrated my whole being. The vouces streamed into my cars and causel truth to flow into my heart, fremwhose fount the feelings came swelling up, and I ended at last in a Fow of tears. In the month of November when the leaves are falling, and Nature assumes a solemn aspect. the Church offers up her prayers and supplications for the faithful departed in the beautiful Mass of Requiem, which writers tell us was once the funeral chant of the Greeks in the time of Pericles. This music brings us face to face with the tomb and its awful realities, and inspires us with sintiments of sorrow for sin and with confidence in the mercy of God. And as in the wild music of nature there is always one dominant tone, so also in the Mass for the dead, and especially in the "Dies Irae" that matchless production of the Franciscan monk, Thomas de Celane, although fear of death, horror and dread of eternal misery, and other sentiments are evoked, yet the church returns after every alternate strophe supplication for pardon through the merits of Christ. It is this frequent and abrupt recurrence to the master The Catholic Church is the mother of sacred music. Gregory, Palestrina, works of art which are as immortal as the truths they represent. Lately secular music with her own sweet, solemn tones in the production of classical music of such a high standard that the master minds of Europe his song. The Catholic Church recognizes that man has not only a head but he has a heart. He is a being endowed with reason, but he is also a child of emotion, and therefore she brings the great truths before his mind in painting, in sculpture and in music."

themselves, if any strong or lasting effect is to be produced.

in the building up of the kingdom, he trolled impulse to make one's self at is at once the material and the work- home in this world; the absence of man; it is he who is built into the fa- desire for the spiritual or the eternal; bric and it is he who puts it altogeth-<sup>1</sup> ambition, greed, enjoyment, and kinder. No man has any right to be mere- red vices. Do not be afraid. I am ly passive. There is an attitude of i not going to glide into a sermon. I mind, not so very uncommon, which am not going to give a catalogue of consists in leaving God's interests to those sinful failings to which mortal ily to the concerns of the world, to a single line of evil-to a marked Such a one will say, "I do not under- and distinct tenper of shortcoming. stand religious politics; I do not med- It is a curious thing that worldliness dle with them; I am a Catholic and by no means implies a long or black live in my religion and bring up my list of evil qualities. It has a peculiar family to it. But I must confess I do facility for going hand in hand with not care for the leading articles of virtue. You see worldliness that is the Catholic newspapers-for the peo- humble-that yields, that takes a ple who get up associations, works, lower place, that sincerely thinks itand movements; for foreign Catholics; self feeble and second rate. There is, or if I must confess it, for the path- | again, a subtle but common-sense etic language of my Bishop's pastor- | worldliness which is really detached als-or even for the regularly recur- from the common aspirations of the ring lamentations and denunciation worldling; which is high-miaded, unof our Holy Father the Pope." This ambitious, and contented. There is a is the mind of a Catholic who is worldliness that is generous to the what I call passive. He may say his poor. There is worldliness that is prayers-though even these will not so extremely respectable that no be as full or as hearty as they might breath of scandal ever ruffles the be. For example, how can he say, tranquil tenor of its way. There is "Thy kingdom come"; say it, and a church going worldliness; there is a mean it? But even if he says his pray- worldliness which is absolutely pious. ers, it is quite plain that he is very nay, even nervously anxious about deficient, very mistaken, and very the saving of its soul and its prosmean spirited, and the great Head of pective lot in the world to come. But the Church, Christ, the founder of the there is one note that distinguishes it divine kingdon on earth, requires beyond the possibility of mistake. It more of a man than this, is always more or less indifferent to He cannot say, I leave the well-being of the Kingdom of these things to the priests. The God on earth. That Kingdom-with priests have a department which be- its head, the Sovereign Fontiff, its longs to them. The sanctuary is the hierarchy; its institutions, its rights, sanctuary; the pulpit is the pulpit, its struggles, its successes, its misprovinces where the layman must your head about-just like the Contouch spiritual things so closely or newspapers of the troubles, the alterso directly. But the dispensation of cations, and the revolutions of Euvisible power of God moves a multi- his Church- although it is a nevertude of corporeal springs. The hid- failing source of amazement that so man's own country or native land. in kingdom can be made or marred many of our people, who are fairly It is an obligation on us, he says, to

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ing- I mean worldliness. This was what i referred to just now when I spoke of the base and selfish laity.

them which is the ground and found-

is the same ground and foundation as

Now it seems to me there is one

special temperament which the cler-

their origin and their lay surround-

they spring.

lic movement from which we have to suffer in our day. It is because the laity of France, Spain, Italy--the A Christian man has two aspects: For worldliness means the hadly conprofessional classes, the merchants, the traders, the bankers, the artisans and the laborers-were bent on making money, and refused to concern the priests, and setting oneself stead- flesh is liable. I am confining myself own nurrow round of social life, that But there are wide provinces of work fortunes---is to the temper of the laity---of our own epoch of this counin which priest and layman can and mind like a foreign land. It is a try in which we live? Certainly, as should work side by side-and also kingdom that you need not trouble far as I am concerned, all that is work by himself. Work of this kind tinental nations are to the tradition- that the Catholic laity of our diomay be as truly and really work for al John Ball, who sits complacently cese has so far learnt its duty that it the kingdom of God as the work of at home, surrounded by the rampart is at least agreed on principles. If the pastorate. True, it does not of his seas, and largely reads in his you follow with attention the public control which enables a man to york Christ-the inheritance of the Christ- rope-full of the gratifying feeling perpetually insisting on two thingsians-is not confined to the spiritual that they cannot to any great ex- I mean as regards public dutiesthe invisible. The spiritual grace tent affect him. The worldly man first, that the laity, like all Catholics, has a physical embodiment. The in- cannot help reading or hearing about should recognize that the Church

and the state of the second

themselves with any issues outside their own estate, their own menage, their own shop, their own cashbooks, their own recreations, their they let the wild poets, the needy politicians, the noisy patriots, the astute lawyers of their respective countries get the reins, and the keys, and the strong machinery of the modern state into their hands. I do not believe that the vast majority have had any active hostility to the Church. It may have been otherwise here or there, for various reasons; but in the Latin races the bulk of the people have, as a rule, acquiesced in the Church; the misfortune is that they have also acquiesced in its ill-treatment. The present Pontiff, in his well-known Encyclical "Sapientiae Christianae" of January 10, 1890, on the "Duties of Christian Citizenship." says in one passage that he will not stop to inquire how far the present state of Europe is owing to what he calls the "supineness and dissensions of Catholics," but, he says, it is quite.certain that the prevailing scoundrelism would have succeeded worse and destroyed far less had the faith of the majority been of a more robust description. But the post, although it has lessons which we cannot afford to overlook or forget, is less interesting to us than the present. What is to be said about the good, all that is honorable. I believe utterances of the present Pope to foreign Catholics you will see that he is

stands on the same footing-as a

YOUR WEAK SPOT. Perhaps it is your throat or your bronchial tubes. If Nou take cold easily, takes Scott's Emulsion. It by the words, the deeds, the institut informed of the world's vicissitudes, treat the Church as a Mother, to serve checks any tendency in your system tions, the laws, and the manners show themselves, every now and her as we would serve the country we to serious lung trouble.

But the day came when the old religion of the Jews had to make way for the newer and higher worship of Christianity.

The new religion, with its grand majestic truths, full of deep and sacred meaning; its tones of renunciation and self-sacrifice, its clear insight i :to the mysteries of the other life, deand the second secon The second se The second s

True Blood Purifier, Great Nerve Tonic, Stomach Regulator. . To thoumanded a more solemn worship, a sands its great merit is KNOWN.

# THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-12 PAGES.

# VIGOROUS ARRAIGNMENT Of the American Public School System.

Saturday, February 18, 1899.

following article to the Ladies' Home need. Journal, with reference to the evils of the American public school system:----She says .-- Go into any public school and you will see girls as pallid as day lilies, and boys with flat chests and the waxen skin that has been named the school complexion. Every incentive and stimulus is held out; dread of blame, love of praise, prizes, medals, the coveted flourish in, the newspapers-the strain never slackens. Watch the long lines filing past, each pupil carrying booksdestroying lights. Time was when spectacles went with age. They are glasses to help eyes worn premature-able answer to the question, "Should me the history of the world." ly old by night work.

Said a thoughtful father, "My children have no child life. They are come of the lighted-hearted boys? School is never out. Even in the fields the butterfly and the tree-toad are turned into object lessons and the grasshopper is torn to pieces in order to be instructive. When I was gay and free. We studied in schooltime, and in playtime there was no thought of anything but play."

I do not undervalue education; it is slaving its thousands.

The burden is books. The tasks imbosed on the young are fearful. The effort seems to be to make textbooks as difficult and complicated as possible, instead of smoothing the hill so high and hard to climb. Said a mother, "Two and two are

what?"

The boy hesitated.

"Surely you know that two and two make four.'

"Ves. mamma; but I was trying to remember the process." Process, indeed!

A child nine years is required to dethese; apocrasis, apocope, parasis, tmests. There are famous speakers and writers who never saw them.

Lest the gentle reader be as ignorant as the writer, I mention that these, and more of the same sort, may be found in many modern Engglish grammar3.

One day Mary was bending over of a straight line, like multiplied numerators and denominators. "What are you at now?" asked grandina.

Mrs. Lew Wallace contributes the and for which she can never have

"Mental discipline." Not any more than a Chinese puzzle; merely so much rubbish under the attic. The mathematics superstition is strong in the land we love to call our own; children of thirteen are in algebra.

Undertake, the tasks laid on girls in. their teens for one year and then write me how you like the system." We need no physician to tell us that the number of nervous diseases on the increase is appalling. Even parpast, each pupil ballying books-three, four five-to be studied at alysis has crept in on the young; a night in hot rooms by fierce, sight- leading physician in our State had three new cases in 1896. There is too much of everything except what is no sign of age now. Many must wear contained in Judge Baldwin's admir-

manners be taught in our public schools?" Four, or at the utmost five hours are a full day's study if one is straining up a grade, talking about to have health in this exhaustive cliexaminationc. When is their play- mate. Under our forcing system the time if not now, and what has be time demanded is nearly ten hours. Foreign children may study harder, but they do not come of fathers consumed by ambition, and mothers trying to do the impossible.

The girls break first because of greater capacity for suffering in a boy, and school let out, we were nerves alive and quivering that with boys are insensible as telegraph wires. Besides, girls are more tractable, and take to music, embroidery and painting, while boys play ball. In sanitariums, rest cures, water cures and other refuges, forlorn wrecks of women lie on beds of pain, swallowing cod-liver oil, malted milk and beguiling "foods" and drugs in order to build up. But there are no

foundations to build upon. There are limits to geography; since literature has possessed the public mind there are no boundary lines. To be sure it is a fine thing to read Browning at sight and know what Carlyle means by a "hellqueller," but these delights may be reserved for maturer intellects; something might be left unclone in the schools. A puptime and understand such words as il must read "Paradise Lost" and write and essay on the poem within goge, paraleipsis, diocrasis, synocra- six days; a composition for scholars and that few scholars do read. I learn with pain that Dante has been added to the course in some states. The dead cat lasted only a day; Dante goes through a whole term. Let the great poets come in later years, royal guests, not taskmakers appointed to inflict us with burdens, Besure if your children want Milton

Baby is predestined, one of the never- the last the banner over her was love sleeping sort, doomed to nerves yet she never heard of the differential

tense as fiddle strings. rate of speed is like the French woman's who, at dinner, whispered to the philosopher, "Now, while the

I knew one type of a class. She mastered various sciences and languages, had seven years of music, and in the surveyor's chain. She started in evanescent beauty, rose bloom and snow, and faded as certain sea shells lose their color lying in the sun. The last time I saw her she said with angelic patience, "My dear children are wakeful at night and I suffer a good deal." She dropped without complaint, and one day the black horses came to the door and bore away the young mother to the city of the sil-

There is a school, not a thousand pleads for a simpler system of educamiles away from Indianapolis, where tion."

# TALKS TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

WHEN MCTHER LOOKS.

ent.

I 'member such a lot of things That happened long ago, When me an' Jim was six years old-An' now we're ten or so. But those I remember best----The ones I 'most can see-Are the things that used to happen When mother looked at me.

One time in Church, when me an'Jim Was snickerin' out loud----The minister was prayin' an' The people's heads was bowed-We had the biggest kind of joke About a bumblebee. But things got quiet rather quick When mother looked at me.

are two diplomas; they represent my little children go three hours in the breath came fast and he doubled his two daughters educated to death." morning and three in the afternoon, fists-"this morning I was the least Death by freezing is easier. One of the and are punished for the least rest- bit late to school, and when I went most foolish sights I have ever seen lessness. Naturally, the prisoners in they all commenced to laugh, easy, was a feeble country girl who expect- 'are too exhausted to make much raced to earn a living, she hardly knew ket when released, so the houses how, puzzling over Cicero's orations. where they live in are kept quiet." Latin is part of the treadmill stairs Among women I have known, the of a boy lifting a hat bigger'n he all must climb. Well has it been said loveliest where many were lovely had of the Romans that had they been little learning. It is not what she obliged to learn their own language knows, but what the woman is that they never would have been able to makes her charm. This one kept conquer the world The dul' girl household accounts with exactness, pulls through grades high and low, wrote pleasant letters, spelled perand when the time comes to take a feetly, wrote a readable hand. She teething baby through dog days and knew that the verb must agree with nights how goes the battle? Down its nominative, and that the nose is with nervous prostration, she would not an organ of speech. Her voice give Euclid, Cicero, even the seventh | was so sweet I hear it yet, though book of Thucydides, for a day's re- years have the since it was hushed in lease from the pangs of neuralgia. silence. She lived to old age, and to

calculus, nor knew that man is a nug-To get through in a given time the inficent effloresence of protoplasm! It is urged that every American is a possible President; that he should be well equipped, a many-sided person plates are changing, be quick and tell equal to any fortune, and so on. True but do not forget that our greatest

--- ' the n bl. st man

That ever lived in the tide of times' mathematics went so far as to carry had what would now be called a meagre education, cared nothing for books, and was without a library. It is doubtful if any one of our chiefs walked through the valley of the Shadow of Dante while a schoolboy. Few are born great, and if greatness is to be achieved it will not be by piling books at the top of one's head till the brains cannot move. President Lincoln taught us that if a man loves learning he will have it though he live in a wilderness.

In conclusion Mrs. Lew Wallace

for any other kind of literature. This is indeed deplorable, because there is nothing good or useful in this kind of reading; as soon as it is read, it passes from the mind, but the effect remains. It inflames the imagination, gives false views of life, and most pretty hard, 1 'spose." permicious mental habits are formed. Such reading has been compared to a sugar-coated pill that tastes sweet, but which leaves a bitter taste in the mouth. Remember that the habit of reading and thinking formed in early years, will follow you through life: and therefore all should be very careful in selecting their reading mat-

ter. The boys and girls of our city should patronize the Montreal Catholic Free Library, situated in the basement of the Jesuit's Church, Bleury street, where books can be had to suit everybody. The works of the foremost Catholic juvenile writers can there be obtained; and those that can, should take advantage of the opportunities there presented, to form and cultivate a taste for sound and healthy literature.

of course, so Mr. Blake wouldn't hear and look at the blackboard. And I looked, too; and there was a picture was, and bowing real low-an awful looking boy, mamma, and 'Tony George' was right under it. I know who made it guick enough, and my face got hot as fire; and just then Mr. Blake saw it, too, and he said 'John, rub that thing out!' cross as anything. He knew who made it, too, you see. Mamma, if I was big enough I'd-I'd thrash him all to pieces. I'd just like to pay him off so he'd stay paid one while, mamma!"

Mamma didn't even smile. She felt that this was a serious matter.

"I don't blame you a bit," she said. soberly. "I think I would want to pay him off if I were you. I think, dear, I would kill him."

Tony jumped from his cricket, he was so astonished.

"Why, mamma Walters!" he cried. "Why-mamma- Walters!"

Mamma smiled then-she couldn't help it. But she was quite in earnest. "It would be a great deal better than thrashing him all to pieces, Tony," she said; and Tony hung his head and blushed. "Suppose you try

"I don't know how," said Tony.

"I think you can guess, dear. And now we won't say another word about it for a week."

"I s'pose," said Tony, slowly, with his face puckered into a dozen wrinkles over this new idea, "I 'spose mamma, you mean the way that old Quaker man did that grandpa used to tell about. But I can't be kind to Johnny Spratt, mamma-how can I after the way he has acted? 'Sides, I wouldn't have any chance."

"Make one," said mamma. "Now-10 more for a week, my son, and then

Tony knew what that meant. It meant that at the end of the week he would be expected to tell mamma just how much he had done towards killing Johnny Spratt with kindness.

"I'm 'fraid it won't be much," he thought, with a little discontented pucker between his eyes. "It'll be

And so it was. Why, it did seem as if Johnny Spratt grew worse every day. Tony had to bite his tongue hard a good many times to keep from telling tales out of school about him. And as for being kind to him- that seemed quite out of the question, though Tony honestly didhis best and didn't get angry more times than he could help.

At the end of the week his birthday was coming, and Washington's; and the might before, he rushed home

were tears in his eyes, and he didn't want to cry before them all-a great big boy, almost eleven years old!

"I-I ain't going," he said. "I only came to see you off. I ain't got no twenty-five cents."

There was a stir in Tony Walters' heart just then, and he felt a funny little warm rush all over him. He thought of mamma- he remembered whose birthday it was. His cheeks grew cherry-red and his eyes grew misty. In a flash he was out of the cutter, pressing his silver quarter into Johnny Spratt's hand.

"Here, Johnny, take this," he cried. "You—you want to go more'n I do." Poor Johnny Spratt! He looked at Tony and then at the sleigh-load of boys, and then Tony again, and his face turned very red.

"I-I'd look pretty," he said, "ataking your money after I've-O Tony Walters! I won't!"

But the more he wouldn't, the more Tony insisted.

"Because it's my birthday as well as George Washington's, you know," he said, with a little laugh; "and 1'd most as lieves stay to home with my, mother. Come Johnny!"

And then Mr. Blake, who understood all about it, said, "Come, Johnny, jump in." and obeyed, nearer to crying now than he had been before.

But all at once there came a voice from the driver's seat.

"Crowd in yourself, little chap," it said, "I don't believe you'll weigh half of twenty-five cents' worth. All aboard! Off we go-o!"

And off Tony went with the restif he hadn't I think I couldn't have told the story with half so good grace. And he never was so happy. and never had so good a time in all his life before as he had on that day. It was a good time all round, and as for Johnny Spratt-----

"Why, mamma," cried Tony, when he told his mother the story of the day's fun, "I b'lieve he's going to be one of the best boys you ever saw --one of the very best ones!"-- T. W.

## A NEW CATHOLIC WEEKLY.

The "New Era" is the name of a new publication devoted to the incrests of Catholics, and issued simoltaneously in London and Paris. It is a weekly one and in fact takes on rather the habiliments of a magazine with a distinctive object in view, rather than the mere caterer of news for the Catholic world. The work done in the first issue is excellent.

To bear pain for the sake of bearing it has in it no moral quality at all; but to bear it rather than surrender truth, or in order to save another, is positive enjoyment, as well as enobling the soul.

The world is very human, not a bit given to adopting virtues for the sake of those who merely bemoan its vices, and we are most effective when from school all out of breath with we are most caluly in possession of our senses .--- Woodrow Wilson.

Mary answered with pride, "I am diagraming."

"In the name of sense, what's diagraming?"

"It's mental discipline, Miss Cram says I have a fine mind that needs developing. Look here, grandma, now this is correct placing of elements. 'Fourscore' and 'seven' are joined by the word 'and,' a subordinate collective copulative conjunction. It modifies 'years,' the attribute of the proposition. 'Ago' is a model adverb of past time. The root word of the first clause is-

"Why, that's Lincoln's speech at Gettysburg. I keep it in my workbasket and know it by heart."

"Indeed! Well, 'Our' is a simple personal----"

That's enough. If President Lincoln had been brought up on such stuff that speech would never have been written. He called a noun a noun, and was done with it.

One day Mary came home at noon too sick to eat dinner. What had happened to the darling? She had seen a cat dissected in class.

Are our daughters being trained for surgeons?

Other noons she was required to find who was the author of "I sat by its cradle, I followed its hearse," and system, and bring back the answers for afternoon session. She was too hurried to cat anything but a banana while making a dive at the reference books, and said, "I only remember much more coming on all the time." Of course by far the greater portion must be forgotten as the waves \_ of yesterday.

The whole family go and laugh themselves to death at the "Milk White Flag," while Mary stays in to do her problems, her head bound with a wet cloth. Having no turn for mathematics, she will never get any and its kindred torments are foreign like opening the grave. to her as monkey talk. With red eye- Fasy for her to have seven studies

table writing words on both sides they will find him, and oh, do not make a study of "Childe Harold."

"Back of all, and harder than unbending rules, is the merciless ambition of parents. American children must do, be and have everything. Propose to cut down, drop the least congenial study, and there is an outcry-"Why, then Mary could not get

her diploma!" What will she do with it if she does get it? Lay it away in a forgotten top drawer, or frame and hang it in the guest chamber-a costly document bought with a great price.

Said a tender mother to me: "The air of the school room is so foul that my boys' heads smell of it."

"And you continue to send them?" "Oh, yes, you know they must pass."

They are passing.

The mother of a girl with lips colorless as her forchead, declared: "I have a high standard of education for Julia."

"But health, if she leaves that in the text-books, though she speak with the tongues of men and of angels, it profiteth nothing."

"I mean," determinedly, "for her to have advantages, and when she gets her diploma she can rest."

So she sums along till she can multiply three figures by three figures in

her head, day and night thinking and thinking. One Sunday afternoon, when even the day laborer was having his leisurely stroll, I asked why what caused the fall of the feudal she was not out with the rest of the family. She was at home writing an essay on Gray's Elegy.

"Oh, it's no trouble for her to do it. I don't see how she writes so easily. This is her last year; she these answers a few days. There's so has seven studies; then comes the finishing school at New Haven."

"Doesn't her head ache?" "Sometimes she talks in her skep" (again the proud look); it's Latin I glecting it.

think." She was already in the finishing school, and what she now says in her sleep we shall not know till we learn the language of the dead.

That is not the only house where sense out of it. Naturally, she hates there is a drawer scented with tubethe hypothenuse (if that's the name), rose and heliotrope, and opening it is

lids and nervous fingers she ciphers under seven different teachers! Try.

And then there's some times when think

I've had such lots of fun-A-goin' in a-swimmin' with the boys Down there by Jones' run. But when I get back home again-Just hout in time for tea-There's a kind of diffe ent feeling When mother looks at me.

That time when I was awful sick, An' the doctor shook his head, An' every time pa come around His eyes was wet an' red; I member her hands on my face, How soft they used to be---Somehow the pain seemed easier, When mother looked at me.

It's funny how it makes you feel---I ain't afraid of her, She's about the nicest person You'd find most anywhere; But the queerest sort of feeling, As queen as queer can be, Makes everything seem different When mother looks at me.

# THE BLESSING AT MEALS.

It is to be regretted that the sterling old Catholic custom of blessing and thanksgiving at meals, like many other Catholic customs, is allowed to fall into disuse, either through indifference or out of deference to anti-Catholic surroundings. Although there is no obligation to pray before and after meals, it is such a beautiful and Christian practice that beys and girls should acquire it from their very early years. Parents ought to insist that their children follow it from the start, and not allow them to partake of the bounty of God like the beasts of the field that have no understanding. There may occasionally be times and places when we may omit the external ceremony, but at home there is never any excuse for ne-.

There are very few young folks who have not some time, however little, for reading; and what time they have may as well be spent in reading the works of good standard writers as those of authors who are not wor-

thy of the nume.

ments-sums not ten men could 'do' Said one of my neighbors, "Here "yellow publications," have no taste iun. And this morning" - Tony's nently relieves aches and PAINS. TELEPHONE UP 186.

## HOW TONY GOT EVEN.

'The "American Woman" tells the story of a boy's soul-bravery and how, true to the grandest principle of life, he conquered his first natural impulse to "get even."

TH pay him off! I'll pay him off first chance 1 get, if 'tisn't till 1'm old as Methuselum, now!"

Tony's two brown fists came together with a thump. His eyes flashed and his face was like a flame. Mamma looked up, surprised and grieved at the outburst, but she didn't say a word; she only waited for what would come next.

"L will!" cried Tony. "I'll have to, mamma! He's the worst boy that ever lived! He's --- he's--- 1'd like to

pound him all black and blue, so!" Whack! came his fists together again, poor Tony; and the fire in his eyes was all at once put out by tears. Mamma spoke then.

"Tell mother all about it," said she.

And Tony sat down on a little cricket at mamma's feet, and laid his head against mamma's knee, and told; which was just what he wanted

"He's kept plaguing me ever since l began to go to school, mamma, Johnny Spratt has, and he's the biggest 100. I wouldn't plague a boy littler than I was, would you, mamma?"

"No, dear; I don't think I would." "But he does, and calls names, too," Tony went on, beginning to grow rosy again. He calls me 'Tony George because I always lift my hat

to old aunty, Dinsmore-and that's right, isn't it, mamma?" as he thought he saw a little twinkle in

mamma's eye. "Quite right, Tony," she answered, quietly.

" 'Cause it pleases her so much, you People who are accustomed to read know. And sometimes I carry her

his hurry and delight.

"O mammat" he cried, eagerly. We're going to have the best time, to-morrow! We're all-all of our class, you know---going to put in 25 cents apiece and hire Mr. Baker's great big cutter, and Mr. Blake's go-lake that the last of it's 'guntic,' and his sister lives right close side of it, and we're going to skate, and fire

at a mark, with just arrows, you know, mamma, and eat dinner at his sister's house. And we've got to meet at the schoolhouse real early. and-won't it be grand, mamma?"

Mamma smiled, and kissed both glowing cheeks; for though Tony was a good deal more than half past nine, as he would have told you, he hadn't grown away from his mother's kisses, yet.

"I hope you will have a very nice time,'' she said.

She said it again, next morning, when she had helped him into his ulster, and tied his muffler carefully, and settled his fur cap on his brown head.

"And now, Tony," she said, looking down into his clear brown eyes, 'I want you to remember whose birthday this is—and all about it, dear." "Yes'm, I'll try," said Tony. And then he darted off to join the merry little crowd at the schoolhouse.

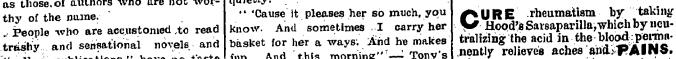
Johnny Spratt was there, too, but somehow he didn't look so merry as the rest. His eyes looked almost as though he had been crying.

But before Tony had time to wonder much about this, Mr. Baker's big, four-seated cutter was at the door, the bells jingling and the horses breathing out little puffs of steam or. the clear frosty, air. Then what a scramble there was! It didn't seem longer than a minute before all of the laughing, merry company had piled in, and were tucking the robes around themselves.

Not quite all. There was one lonely little figure left on the platform.

"Come Johnny!" called Mr. Blake, kindly.

But Johnny Spratt shook his head and looked down at his feet. There





Stock-taking Specials. MANTLE DEPARTMENT.

50 Children's Reefers, in Navy Blue and Nap Cloth and Drab Beaver, at half price. Reduced price, from \$1.93. 40 Maid's Jackets, in Navy, Black and Brown Fancy Nap Cloth, at half prices. Fine Jacket at \$3.85. Reduced price, \$1.93.

50 Ladies' Black Jackets, regular price \$5.50, to be cleared at \$1.98. 75 Ladies' Colored Jackets, assort-

ed colors and sizes, at half prices. Best quality fine Drah Beaver, tailor made Jackets, lined through, best Silk at the following reductions:

\$19.50 for \$14.00; \$24.00 for \$17.00; \$29,50 for \$22,50.

75 Ladies' Heavy Reversible Tweed Golf Capes, marked \$8.50, to be cleared at \$4.25.

### DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

100 pieces Colored Dress Goods, all Wool Cheviots. All Wool Fancy Tweeds, Fancy Boucles, Broche and Covert Suitings Regular Value from 50c to \$2.00 per yard. During Stock taking sale, choice for half price, or 25c to \$1.00 per yard.

56 Choicest Imported Dress pat-terns, All Wool and Silk and Wool, worth from \$10 to \$25 per pattern. Choice for half price, \$5 to \$12.50 per pattern.

300 yards Fancy Black Dress Goods, worth from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per yard. Choice of the lot for \$1.00 per yard.

### SILK DEPARTMENT.

200 yards Black Broche Silk, all Pure Silk, cheap at \$1.00. For this sale only 75 cents per yard.

2,000 yards Fancy Checked and Striped Silks, all pure Silk, all colors. Price only 50 cents per yard.

100 pieces Fancy Silks, all colors and new patterns, worth from \$1.25 to \$3.00. Choice for 25 per cent. discount for this sale only.

Great Sale of Stock-taking Remnants, all colors, all qualities, all lengths, all marked at prices that must make them sell.

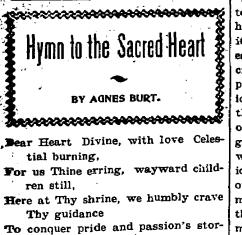
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READING.

### TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.-12 PAGES. THE



12

my will. Yes, Sacred Heart, with love Almighty guard us,

Through life, in death, to love but Thee.

Friend of the helpless, comfort us in sorrow,

That weighs us with life's burden like a chain,

A chain that only love like Thine can sever, Help us to say in joy, in grief in

pain.

We love but Thee, Yes, Sacred Heart, with love Almighty guard us. Through life, in death, to love but

Thee.



The Canadian poet, Archibald Lampman, is dead, he is dead at the somparatively early age of thirtyeight; and he is dead after given evidence of great undeveloped resources and of rich treasures of poetic conception, which the world is never to profit by, or enjoy. Lampman, while ranking amongst the first of the Canadian poets, was neither remarkable for a patriotic fervor, nor for what we might call a religious sentiment. He was in every sense a poet of nature; he loved nature in all her moods, and from the most distant star to the smaller flower, he could draw inspiration and glowing thoughts from all objects that the Creative Hand has scattered before man. The great difficulty with Lampman is one characteristic of almost all poets and litterateurs; he was poor, and was obliged to eke out a meagre livelihood in the uncongenial atmosphere of a civil servant's office. only had a real, a poetical, and a high inspired desire to aid in the development of Canada's future, not from an intellectual standpoint, it

tend to make the lot of the Torontos harder than it has been heretofore in its struggle to keep abreast of their eastern competitors, and keep lacrosse ihe west in as prominent a place before the public. The admission of Quebec and Sherbrooke into the fold increases the preponderence of the east to an overwhelming degree, and the two long extra hauls will tend to make the financial handicap under which the Torontos labor owing to their isolated position almost too great a burden. It is true these trips will be offset by two extra matches, but they will be with the

habies of the League, and unless conditions become more favorable the interest aroused by these teams will be but limited.

### The entrance of the Tecumsehs into the League might have tended to have rearoused interest in the national game, which has flagged locally for some years, and their support by the Toronto delegate was well-advised, although futile. The absence of a representative to urge their admission sealed their doom, although had one been present it is not likely his object would have been attained, as the eastern element seems to be unalterable in its opposition to another western trip; in crushing the hopes of the Tecumsehs they evinced a latent desire to count even Toronto out. There is only one solution to Toronto's position, and that is winning lacrosse. That, and that alone will revive the enthusiasm for which Toronto has been noted in the past, and make

their position uassailable in the League. It is too soon as yet to attempt to size up the prospects for the coming season, but one thing is certain, not only a good team, but a winning team, will have to be placed on the field if lacrosse is to stand its ground at all. And it can't afford to lose much. ---Mail and Empire.

# LEO XIII. AND INTER-NATIONAL ARBITRATION

In connection with our remarks elsewhere regarding the opposition of Bismarck and of the European finan-(of the Jewish class) ciers and his ideas to the Pope of international arbitration, we If the Government of our country find some very timely remarks in the last letter of the Boston "Pilot's" special Roman correspondent. We know of no European purveyor of only from a material, but especially news who is more reliable and more frequently justified in his statements would have long since discovered that than is Mr. P. L. Connellan, and it the harnessing of such a mind as is always a pleasure, and often a re- born to the family of Rogers, origin-Lampman's to the slow cart of of- lief to turn to his letters, when we fice drudgery, was simply wearing are perplexed by the contradictory

dear and recommend it to those who rule the destinies of the nations." What he has said on this theme is almost forgotten, as are also the jocose comments made upon it by the enlightened journalism of Italy and England. Some of the London organs of opinion treated the Pope's proposal for arbitration, rather than war between the nations, as the pious dream of a good old man, but as wanting in the practical grip on the facts of the day which was so conspicuously manifest in the journalism of England. And yet this idea is about to enter the domain of practical politics with the chance of becoming permanent. "For what concerns the

FRANCING A FIRE

Catholic world," says the Voce, "it is henceforward almost superfluous to add that it will always be among the first to applaud, recognizing the identity of thoughts' on such a question of Leo XIII, and of Nicholas II., and auguring from its fruits of salvation for the wearied and exhausted nations."

"It is perhaps a sign of change in the temper of Russia that the Czar a short time ago approved of the appointment of a Papal nuncio to St. Petersburg, but the Council of Ministers dissuaded him from giving his assent to such an act. There is still a chance that before the meeting of the Congress, now postponed till Muy tion! a Papal nuncio will have a right to

sit in it." If we mistake not since the loregoing was written the Pope has been asked to have himself represented at the Congress.

# BROTHER ROGERS Of the Redemptorist Order.

(By Rev. P. Wittlebolle, C.SS.R., in the Annals of Ste. Anne.)

The children of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, are everywhere they are, as Father Thomas Burke has said, "a nation of missionaries." Who can count the churches they have dedicated to their Father in Ireland, as well as in the land of exile, upon which Protestant intolerance has cast them? Who can count all those who have received the glorious name of St. Patrick? The subject of this sketch received also, at his baptism, this thrice blessed name, when later on he became a religous, he was loth to change for that of Daniel. On the 16th of March, 1868, the eve of St. Patrick's day, a son was

pia; and no one has demonstrated with so much taste, that he obtained better than Leo XIII. both with whatever he wished from his parishwords and with deeds, to hold it ioners; thus in a single day he received not less than 48 colored lamps. Death had no terror for him. When any one died he, who was already attacked by consumption, would invariably come to say to me: next time it will be my turn!" Alas! pthisis brought him slowly but surely to his grave. When he pronounced his vows at Ste. Anne de Beaupre, on the 26th April, 1894, he had but a few months more to live, and he spent them in constant prayer. On the 4th of July, that same year, he had a violent hemorrhage, and received the last Sacraments. Pronouncing the Holy names of Jesus and Mary, he peacefully passed away, at the age of 26 years, 3 months, and 18 days.

His whole life, so pure and innecent, was but a continual act of love for the Sacred Heart of Jesus in the Holy Eucharist, for Our Lady of Perpetual Help, for powerful St. Joseph, and for Ste. Anne. The dawn and the morning of his life had passed into the shadow of the steeple of Ste. Anne, Montreal, and in its evening, in the shadow of that of Ste. Anne de Beaupre. It was near this holy Shrine that his soul soared to heaven: there his immortal remains were laid to rest, under the Basilica of his beloved Patroness. May he rest there in peace, beside his brothers, until the blessed day of the glorious Resurrer-

# **ROUGH PASSAGES** ON THE ATLANTIC.

The few vessels which reached port on Saturday, says the New York Herald, came into harbor so completely encased in ice that their names could not be read. All of them looked as though they had had rough usage from the seas, an appearance that was well borne out by their captains, who in forty years of "sea life." and the rest of it, had never before experienced such weather and so much of it.

The steamer Fuerst Bismarck, three days overdue from Mediterranean ports, led in the belated fleet, No accident had befallen her during her turbulent journey across the Atlantic, although she met with violent storms. It was, according to her master, Captain Albers, one succession of gales throughout, one beginning where another left off, with here and there a hurricane.

That one of February 2, which has been commented upon before by incoming mariners, swirled across the path of the Fuerst Bismarck, and for twenty-two hours she was lurching and pitching in the turmoil which it caused. During the storm Otto Lohse, one of the seamen, was caught by a wave, carried overboard and drowned. Ventilators were carried away, two boats were lifted from their cradles, railings were smashed and much damage was done to deck fittings. The vessel carried in her "ween deck quarters four hundred steerage passengers from Genoa and Naples Hatches were kept battened down, and the Italians imprisoned below were beset with fear and seasickness. Nearing the end of her journey the vessel ran into the belt of bitterly cold weather which has been prevailing here, and straightway began to take on an armor of ice, the heavy head seas in which she was plunging sending clouds of spray as high as the crow's nest.





# Shopping by Mail.

Saturday, February 18, 1800

Out of-Town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantages of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience and the best money's worth. No matter where you live you should know this store, most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is.

If you can't come in person write for anything you want, a post card will bing you samples and information.

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LADIES' FINE SHOES.

Here's a special line of ladies' shoes

which ladies admire and buy readily.

They are made of fine soft Dongola.

Leather, well made and reinforced

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Ladies' Rubbers.-480 Best Quality

Ladies' Rubbers, each pair in a hox.

Best Granby Rubber make, 50 cents a

NEW MORRIS CHAIRS.

Another lot of these favorite chairs

pair. Saturday, 22 cents a pair.

# Men's and Boys' Overcoats. GREAT REDUCTIONS-20 to 331-3 PER CENT OFF.

\$1.23.

BOYS' OVERCOAT PRICES.

Boys' Grey Frieze Overcoats, ulster style, with high storm collar and lin-ed fancy tweed, marked price, \$2.95. The sale price, from 2.36.

Boys' Blue-Black Blanket Overcoats, with Capauchon, Red Piped seams and lined warm tweed, capu- dollar and a half shoe. Saturday, chon lined red flannel. Marked price, \$3.75. The sale price, from \$3.00. Boys' Fancy Tweed Ulster Coats, extra fine quality, with high storm collar and fancy tweed lining, neat, smart finish; equal to custom made. Marked price, \$4.25. The Sale price, from \$3.40.

just received, come early to-morrow THE S. CARSLEY CO., LIMITED. if you want one. 32 only-Morris Chairs, Solid Oak.

MEN'S OVERCOAT PRICES. Men's Heavy Dark Grey Frieze Ulster Coats, with high storm collar, fancy tweed lining; marked price, \$4.-

55. Men's Beaver Overcoats, cut fly front, finished velvet collar, very smart style, marked price, \$4.90. The Sale price, \$3.92.

high storm collar, tweed lined, finished equal to custom made. Marked price, \$11.30. The sale price, \$7.60. Men's Fine All-Wool English Cheviot Overcoat, in blue, black, grey and brown, interlined fibre chamois and finished velvet collar. Worth \$12.50. The Sale price, 9.60.

and Mahogany finish, with spring seat and richly upholstered in handsome covering. A splendid chair, and one that should be in every household Special price, \$4.90. The sale price, \$3.64.

Men's Fancy Tweed Ulster Coats. long sleeves. Special price, \$1.50 the

suit Ladies' Natural Wool Combination Suits, extra soft finish, high neck and long sleeves. Special prices, from \$1.50.

COMBINATION SUITS.

winter under garment extant.

For Ladies .- The most comfortable

Ladies' Natural Wool Combination

Suits, very soft finisn, high neck and

Children's Combinations, in heavy ribbed quality; high neck and long



out the frame and prematurely extinguishing light that might have shed incalculable lustre upon the pages of our history. Such souls are rare and their very rareness should make • it easy for the powers that he to place them above the poor necessity, of squandering strength and gifts that God intended, we doubt not, should be employed for the greater benefit of mankind,

How truly Lampman, in his delightful poem, on "April," brings this truth home to all readers of this eloquent verse:---

"And I have wandered with unwearied feet,

All the long sweetness of an April day.

Wandered with happy feet and quite forgot.

The shallow toil, the strife against the grain,

Near souls that hear us call, but answer not,

The weariness, perplexity, and pain, And the high thoughts cautered with

an earthly strain, And now the long draught emptied to the lees,

I turn me homeward in slow pacing ease."

We can well understand the sadness of that spirit, like a once caged bird that has regained its freedom, but is again caught and forced back to the prison it so dreads. And yet does Lampman say :---

"That change and pain are shadows faint and fleet,

And dreams are real, and life is only sweet."

He would not even acknowledge the bitterness in the humdrum existence that circumstances obliged him to lead. What he has given to Canadian literature is good and will be lasting; but it is poor and fleeting to what he might have given had his days been longer or had he been so situated as to be able to give full rein to his fancy, and occupy his untroubled hours with building up a literary heirloom for the future.

Theld, in Montreal, is one which will the Voce della Verita, "is not a Uto- Daniel. He could dress the altars ran short of coal and was obliged to swaying from side to side, he caught Times. and the second 

despatches that come to us from Europe, and especially from the centre his baptismal day, the Church celeof Catholicity.

'The "Pilot's" correspondent says:-"There seems a tendency at the present moment to exclude the Papal representaive from the Czar's Peace Congress. It was announced the other day at Berlin that the Czar did not desire that the Pope should participate at the Conference, for if he did the supreme heads of other religions wouldhave to be invited also. This is would have to be invited also. This is too feeble even as an invention. Who are the supreme heads of religions in Europe? The Emperor of Russia is one; the Pope is the other. Queen Victoria is called by courtesy the head of a religion; but it is very

doubtful if the loyalist of Anglicans regards her in the light in which a Russian regards the Czar, or a Catholic the Pope. This story may be regarded as an Italian attempt to pre-

dispose minds against the Pope's being represented at this Congress. "There is more reason to fear that he will not be invited to send a representative to that assembly because of the opposition which Italy makes, even, it is said, going so far as to threaten that she will take no part in the conference if the Pope be represented there! That is quite likely. The dread that the Roman ques-

tion may be raised for discussion possesses her and seems to paralyze her faculties. Yet even though there is no Papal representative in such a gathering of representatives of the nations, it would be rash to predict that the Roman Question will not be raised by one of these, and its discussion called for in order to settle a question pregnant with danger to the peace of Europe. I have reason to believe that if the Pope's representa-

tive be excluded from the Congress in derence to Italian susceptibilities, or dread, the question will not on that account be consigned to oblivion.

"The efforts that Leo XIII. has already made to divert nations from entering on the miseries of war are well known, and thus his exclusion forms an important element, appears The change which was effected in to honest men a most unworthy act. the constitution of the Senior La- "Arbitration, as an ordinary institu- Brother Gerard's life as a sacristan a newspaper and a ferance between a newspaper and a ferance between a newspaper and a ferance between a newspaper and a constitution of the senior La- "Arbitration, as an ordinary institu- Brother Gerard's life as a sacristan and senior and a ferance between a newspaper and a constitution of the senior La- "Arbitration, as an ordinary institu- Brother Gerard's life as a sacristan and the senior constant of the senior constant of the senior of t 

brated the beautiful and imposing feast of St. Patrick; he was called St. Patrick. This glorious name was not given him in vain: the Father of the Isie of Saints seemed to take pleasure in reviving in his protege the virtues which had distinguished himself. Patrick enjoyed the happiness of having good parents; his family was one of the best in the Parish of Ste. Anne, Montreal. His mother, especially took the greatest care in the education of her children; but Patrick was her favorite, on account of his innocence and great piety.

ally from Ireland, but then living in

Montreal. The child's name was eas-

ily chosen: for on the 17th of March,

The Rogers family were destined to be severely tried; in the space of one year a pitiless disease carried off Patrick's father and mother, leaving him an orphan at the age of about fourteen. He was adopted by one of his aunts who loved him all the more because he was like the guardian angel of the house. This aunt had two children; every morning Patrick brought them to Mass at the Redemptorist Fathers', and thence to school.

Soon, the age came when young men decide upon their state in life. Patrick was so accustomed to the Redemptorist Church that he wished to spend all his life there; he loved the. ceremonies which were performed in it, and the confraternities established there: this Church was for him a paradise on earth. He therefore begged the favor of being admitted as a lay brother in the Congregation of the Holy Redeemer. The Superiors. knowing already what a treasure he would prove to be, admitted him without hesitation; he entered the Institute of St. Alphonsus, on the 26th May, 1886, and took the habit on the 9th October, 1887, under the name of Brother Daniel. God alone knows all the virtues practised by the new Redemptorist. Those who knew him intimately agree in saying that he never lost his baptismal innocence, and call him an angel of purity. "He obtained his vocation by becoming a member of St. Anne's Young Men's Society and of the Holy from a Congress, where, according to Family." The same witnesss conthe programme for discussion in it tinues: "His love for the Blessed Sac-THE NATIONAL GAME IN TORONTO. which is now issued, arbitration rament was extraordinary; his greatest pleasure was to adorn the altars. and what has been written of Blessel

The spray froze where it fell-- the forward deck was quickly conted with ice, three and four feet deep in places, bulwarks and railings were incased in a white enamel and shrouds measured more than a foot in diameter.

When the vessel reached her pier the lamps. crew had to break away the ice from the gangways in order to afford passage for passengers.

hore on the Romer.

FATHER CUDDINY'S BRAVE ACT.

Rev. M. J. Cuddihy of St. Margar-

et's Church, Dorchester, did a brave

act recently and endangered his life

in the performance of his duty, says a

local daily. A man had met with a

serious accident on Dorchester ave-

nue and it was thought that he could

live but a very few minutes. A mes-

songer was despatched immediately

to the rectory of St. Margaret's

Church and Father Cuddihy was noti-

fied. He immediately hurried to-

wards the place. In the meantime an

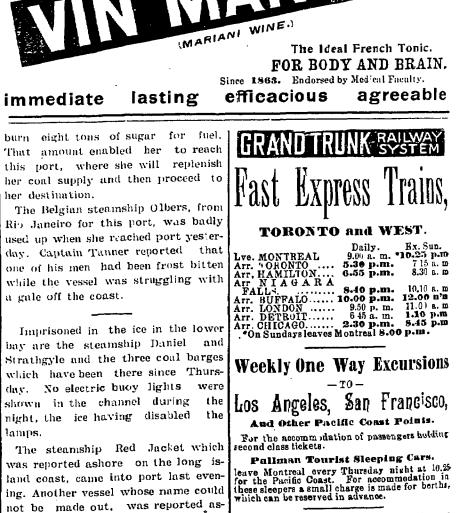
officer had caused the injured man to

be placed on a wagon and started for

a doctor's office. The driver of the

The White Star liner Germanic reached port a day late, but looking even more like a voyager from the Arctic than did the Fuerst Bismarck. The vessel had been battling her way to port through a northwest gale, and the great seas breaking over her starboard side had frozen in such masses as to give the stout old liner a perceptible list to starboard. From bow to bridge the forward deck was a solid mass of ice, and lifeboats were so deeply imbedded in a frozen mass that launching of one would have been an impossibility. Although the water front was bitterly cold a large crowd, attracted by the appearance of the ice-coated liner, gathered on the pier to look at the vessel as she swung into her slip.

In talking of the voyage Captain McKinstry said that from the time of leaving Queenstown, on February 2. the vessel had been battling with head gales and seas. No damage had been received, but the passengers had suffered much from seasickness.



City Ticket Offices :- 137 St. James Street, and Bonaventure Station.

hold of it and leaped on to it. while the bystandors held their breath in surprise, for if he had missed the jump he would have been dashed to the street with fearful force. He reached the side of the injured man, however; and had the consolation of administering to him in his agony .---Boston Republic.

"A Catholic newspaper is a perpetual mission in every parish." His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

The version of this declaration appearing in one of our local parish calendars is this :---

"A Church Calendar is a perpetual mission in every parish."-His Holiness Pope Leo XIII.

We are entitled to ask by what wagon, realizing that time was preright any one presumes to attribute cious, whipped up hid horse and had to the Sovereign Pontiff a statement him galloping up the street. Father Cuddihy saw them coming, and that he never made and never could although the horse was going at a ference between a newsmaner and a