

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

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

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

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

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

Advertisement for 'The Oxford Movement' with subscription rates for various regions including Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, and the United States.



Advertisement for 'The Witness' newspaper, listing the office address at 253 St. James St. Montreal, Quebec, and contact information for subscriptions.

VOL XLVI. NO. 36

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE OXFORD MOVEMENT

The Subject of an Eloquent Lecture by Henry Austin Adams, M.A. The Reformation Characterized as the Outcome of Religious Apathy and Moral Decrepitude. The Great Revival Which Preceded the Dawn of the Spiritual Upheaval Vividly Pictured.

A large and fashionable audience, assembled at the Gesù Hall on Bleury street, on Friday last, on the occasion of the fourth of the Winter Course of lectures, held under the auspices of the Montreal Free Library. Mr. Henry Austin Adams, M. A., was lecturer, and he took for his subject, "The Oxford Movement." For nearly one hour the eloquent lecturer dwelt upon the many scenes in which great men played important roles in connection with the movement. At frequent intervals during the course of his able effort Mr. Adams was enthusiastically applauded. Prof. J. P. Costen opened the proceedings with a selection from Rossetti's "Seminamide," which he performed in an artistic manner. Prof. Costen is a pianist of superior merit, and his splendid effort was highly appreciated by the audience. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty presided, and in introducing Mr. Adams, said that the lecturer of the evening was not merely an eloquent speaker, but he was the embodiment in his own person of culture and character in the best sense of those terms. Mr. Adams, in his opening remarks, sketched the quiet influences which had been at work ever since the consummation of the Reformation, subtly preparing the way for a great spiritual revival. Revolutions were not the work of a movement or accomplished by magic. The Reformation, was not, as people were accustomed to think, the outcome of a quarrel between a sensual king and a Pope, by which, in an instant, millions of Catholics became suddenly transformed into good Protestants. No, it was the outcome of generations of religious apathy, moral enervation and decrepitude, and the gradual dying out of Catholicity in England. But there had never been a moment since then when there was not in the bosom of the English Church a remnant who would not bow the knee to Baal and who declared for the old truths which had been torn by acts of Parliament from the devotions of the people. Almost as soon as the Reformation had accomplished its purpose, there sprang up in the English Church a group of bishops who set themselves against the gradual disintegrating influences of Protestantism. As soon as the throne, the prominent men among the English Bishops became High Church in their views or Catholics in intention and spirit. Then there sprang up the Caroline Divines, a marvellous group of men, whose lives were sanctified, whose writings were voluminous, deep and pure. There was Jeremy Taylor, whose writings were to Protestants what the Imitation of Christ is to Catholics. There were also, Fell, Thorndyke, Usher and others, in whose writings, taken as a whole, you would find the entire Catholic Faith, but the trouble was, you could not find the entire faith lodged in any one skull. They divided up the faith among them as the cannibals did the clothes of the missionary whom they had just devoured. It never occurred to the simple minds of these aborigines that any one man could require so many garments, to the king chose the shiny hat, his majesty donned the waistcoat, another chief donned the coat, and that at the close of the whole court was attired in the one missionary suit. Then, when the Stuart dynasty went down and on its ruins was built the House of Orange, there arose the sublime scheme of the non-jurors, who refused allegiance to a usurping monarch and a new doctrine, and who, in the end, found light in the darkness by submitting to the Holy See. Notwithstanding the Erastian spirit, drying up spiritual sources, notwithstanding England was submitting to the

new French and German philosophy and becoming theistic instead of Christian, new men sprang up to witness to the old spiritual life, and we had the great Wesleyan revival. A young Oxford man, John Wesley, preached on the cross roads and hill sides, sin as a reality, man's eternal destiny, and stirred up to new life the valley of dried spiritual bones. Because of his exact attention to rules and regulations, his fasts on Friday, his regular weekly communion, regular prayers and ascetic principles, in Oxford they pointed to him as he passed: "There goes the Methodist," and hence the name. Then the lecturer proceeded to deal with the literary revival which was the dawn of the great Oxford movement. When, he asked, shall we pay the debt we owe Sir Walter Scott—the man who, at the threshold of a materialistic, commercial century, a century of steam and wood and iron, an age of greed and competition and scepticism, compelled the people to look again to their old ideals, recalled to their minds the altruistic splendor of the past, enkindled in them again the love of the romantic? The Lake School, founded by Wordsworth, took for its theme, for the first time since the Reformation, the beauty of nature, and God is very close at all times to His nature. It gave us deeper and holier views of life than could be obtained in the marts of commerce or the halls of a university. Wordsworth called his heroines Lucy or Maggie instead of Ariadne and sounded the praises of the daisy instead of the lotus. Just at the dawn of the Oxford movement, came the Reform agitation which shook the whole social fabric from the top to the bottom. The squire who rolled down in his carriage every spring to represent at Westminster the rottenness of rotten boroughs, found his eldest son returning from Oxford a monk in piety, refusing his port wine, and with no relish for the buying of the hunting pack, and his other son a radical with all sorts of upsetting, new fangled views, and exclaimed in his bewilderment: "The jig is up; the British constitution is going to the dogs." A great series of changes was started and everywhere the bulwarks of prejudice were giving way. Little did the dons and deans and other dignitaries of Oxford University imagine that at the close of the morning service in the University Church of St. Mary's, on the 13th July, 1853, the first of the mightiest spiritual upheavals in a thousand years would be fired. A most influential congregation was assembled, comprising ministers of State, bishops, prelates and dignitaries of every rank, and John Keble was to be the preacher. He was a young man, spiritually minded, a poet, gentle and lovable as St. John, an utter unknown controversialist, apparently without a drop of combativeness in his blood, and with that caution which characterized the University authorities, they asked him to preach the Assize sermon. It was usually a perfunctory matter, a good natured comment on the wonderful order and decency in which the Church was kept by the Almighty, a congratulatory reference to the happy condition of the universe generally. He began, in his usual quiet way, that sermon on the apostasy of England, which had since become historical. But bending over the pulpit, he exclaimed: Right reverend and wrong reverend fathers, what have you done with the heritage that is yours? You stand on foundations, redeemed from swamps and wastes by holy men of whom you are accustomed to speak with contempt. In those ancient colleges they sleep beneath your feet. You owe to them your churches and universities and have taken up their labour, and what have you done? The whole system, from top to bottom, is now absolutely rotten. In this strain spoke Keble and one could imagine the effect. At the foot of the pulpit stood John Henry Newman. In the fourth pew sat Pusey, scattered throughout the congregation were a dozen other earnest students. These young men met in Newman's room on the following Friday evening and there, on their knees before a crucifix, they vowed to devote all their efforts, learning and influence to purify the English Church and make it Catholic once more. From every pulpit in England came a roar of derision, but you cannot stop men who believe in God. They issued a series of tracts called "tracts for the times," which would be considered very harmless to-day, on the necessity of appealing to the Fathers, the value of tradition, the use of the sacraments and many other things which to-day, wherever the English Church has spread, are the common belief of her people, but at that time were so strange that the writers became marked men with no chance whatever of preferment. Keble's great learning, particularly in certain branches of biblical research, to become perfect in which he had spent some years in the East, forced him to the front. Right in the middle of one of his disquisitions a sermon on the divine nature of the Church, he was stopped and suspended for three years by vote of the Convention, but before the three years were up, so strong was the leaven of the new movement, that a general demand was made for redress, and Keble

was restored and took up his sermon again at the very sentence where he had been stopped, and completed it. The lecturer then gave a graphic description of Newman's character and work. It was impossible to do justice to the indescribably beautiful character of John Henry Newman. Convictions rally round ideas and enthusiasm rallies round personalities. Newman was a man who stood face to face with his God. He was a man who said: Show me the truth and I will go to it even through death. He was the living incarnation of the prayer, "lead kindly light." When he was about to take the fatal step, the bitterness of the struggle increased tenfold. Pusey said to him: For God's sake you will not leave us now? We now have five bishops on our side, the whole of England is listening, you told us yourself you had 20,000 penitents at your confessional last year, surely you will not now give reason to the sneer and reproach that we are Jesuits in disguise. Newman did the most righteous and courageous thing a man can do. He admitted publicly he was wrong. Either the Church of England had been wrong for 1500 years and right for 300 years, or the reverse. There could be no *via media*, and Newman made his choice. Unlike Cardinal Manning who was active in public life, Newman became a recluse but in his great retreat he exercised a greater influence on English thought and sentiment than the most active public man in the country. This reminded the lecturer of a painting in which a young woman was depicted, fleeing across the Campagna, her face expressive of doubt, disquiet and dismay, suddenly arrested in her flight by the sound of a violin played by an old monk in the shadow of the monastery wall, unobserving and deeming himself unobserved. As the soft strains of the Audante Consolante caught her ear, they seemed to bring a message of peace to the doubting soul and compel it to pause. Mr. Adams resumed his seat amidst great applause, after which the Chairman, in a neat speech, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Adams for his magnificent effort.

Religious News Items.

Cardinal Vaughan estimates the number of conversions to the faith in England at 15,000 during a period of fifteen months. The patronal feast of Rev. Father Lefebvre was celebrated by the pupils of the juniorate in connection with Ottawa College, with becoming honors. An English Jesuit, Rev. Edward Purbrick has been appointed by the General of the Order, Provincial of the New York-Maryland Province. He succeeds the Very Rev. William O'Brien Pardow, who has held the office since 1893. Sister Mary St. Charles of the "Sours de la Misericorde," of Hotel Dieu Hospital at Montbrison, has a wonderful record of devotion to the poor and afflicted covering six decades. She was recently deersly recognized by the French Republic, who bestowed on her the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The venerable nun, who during the war of 1870 gained distinction for her indefatigable labor to the sick and wounded, is now considerably over eighty years of age, and is held in much reverence by the French People. The biggest Catholic priest in this country—and there are many tall men who wear the Roman collar in the United States—is probably Rev. Frank Lowenze, who arrived the other day at New York from Germany and proceeded westward to Minnesota, where he is to do duty. He measures no less than 6 feet 9 1/2 inches and has jet black hair that falls on his shoulders. It will not pay, says an exchange, for any A.P.A. pigmy to tackle Rev. Father Lowenze for a physical contest. On the Feast of the Epiphany, the Fathers of the Holy Ghost in Zanzibar, laid the foundations of a new Cathedral Church which will be dedicated to St. Joseph. On Christmas Day 1860 the mission was established, and the first Mass said, the present Bishop of Grenoble, then Abbe Fava being the founder. In 1862 Zanzibar was erected into an Apostolic Prefecture, and the Fathers of the Holy Ghost placed in charge, and in 1884 it was still further elevated to the dignity of an Apostolic Vicariate, and Monsignor de Courmont appointed First Bishop of Zanzibar. The Solomon Islands are about to be invaded by a little band of Marist Missionaries, who have obtained permission from the Holy See to attempt the conversion of these cannibals. In 1845 Marist Fathers under the direction of Mgr. Epalle entered the Islands, and received in brief time the crown of martyrdom from the hostile savages, who not only killed the devoted priests, but roasted and ate their flesh. It is to be hoped that the zeal of these new volunteers in Christ's service, who are not deterred by the possible horrors that await them, may succeed in planting the precious seed that they carry over the ocean in the hearts of these brutal pagans. The Fair Artist—Oh, Mr. Bluntly, some one told me that you were looking at my miniature work just now and said it was rare. Is that so? Mr. Bluntly—No; I said it was raw.—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune

Our Irish Letter.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF '98.

An Enthusiastic Meeting Held in the City Hall, Dublin—The Proficiencies of Proselytizers Severely Condemned—Monaghan's Splendid Record—St. Patrick's Bell—The Awards of Prizes by the Musical Festival Committee—Dullness at Emigration at Queenstown, and Other Matters.

DUBLIN, March 13. Ever since the news was flashed across the Atlantic from the United States, that it was the intention of Irish Americans to organize a monster pilgrimage to this country in commemoration of the centenary of '98, there has been great enthusiasm manifested in many centers and meetings have been held to consider the ways and means of fittingly celebrating such an important event.

Here in Dublin the Nationalists held an enthusiastic meeting in the City Hall on Thursday, March 11, the anniversary of Robert Emmet's birth, and Dublin's most prominent citizens attended to assist in the arrangements proposed for a fitting celebration of the centenary. Mr. John L. Wary was chosen chairman, and forcibly expressed the opinion that the project should above all things be free from anything savouring of exclusiveness or intolerance, and the aid of any and all Irishmen, who by practical adhesion proclaimed their faith in the honor and truth of the brave and noble men who fought and fell in '98 for what they believed to be the cause of their native land, should be willingly and eagerly received.

The Mirror of Cork, was also present and was the proposer of the first resolution. "That this meeting of Irishmen recognize in Theobald Wolfe Tone, the United Irishmen, and the men of '98, patriots of the purest and noblest type that Ireland has ever produced; that their memory should be revered and cherished by their countrymen as apostles of Irish union and champions of the noble cause of liberty; in which Washington succeeded and Kosciuszko failed; and we appeal to all true Irishmen to join in celebrating the coming centenary of their gallant stand for freedom." He said it was peculiarly appropriate that Dublin should take the lead on that occasion, because Dublin was naturally the pulse and the heart of Irish national feeling, and it was peculiarly associated with the leading men of the '98 movement. It should be their duty to exclude no Irishman from this movement on personal or sectional grounds. The men of '98 sought to obliterate class and sectarian prejudices, and they at the present day could not do better than follow their example (applause.) He thought he could answer for Cork that it would loyally co-operate with the rest of Ireland.

Alderman John O'Reilly seconded the resolution, and agreed with all the Mayor of Cork had expressed. On motion of Mr. P. N. Fitzgerald, seconded by Mr. Joseph Hatch, T. C., it was resolved that they form themselves into a "98 Centenary Committee," irrespective of sectional politics or divers religious views as the best means of setting on foot the preliminaries of a celebration that must be in keeping with the spirit that animated the men of '98.

Mr. J. F. Hogan, M.P., writes to the Dublin Nation to say that there is no foundation whatever for the suggestion on the first page of the issue of that journal in which it is stated that he was in receipt of payment for his Parliamentary services. Speaking of the attitude of the Nation he proceeds to say: As one who regretted the merging of the separate identity of the Nation for a time in the Irish Catholic, and who rejoiced at the announcement of its revival, I am exceedingly sorry to notice the bitter personalities and the gross misrepresentations of which it is now made the vehicle. Surely, as we are all agreed upon the main principles of National policy, we ought to be able to discuss our differences upon minor points in a gentlemanly and mutually tolerant spirit. There is no newspaper in the world with such a high and honourable record and such noble and aspiring traditions as the Nation of Thomas Davis, Gavan Duffy, and A. M. Sullivan; and if I may say so without offence, I earnestly hope that its present conductors will have a greater regard for the glorious memories of the past than the feeble animosities of the present. The Nation will then resume the unique position it once held in the esteem and affection of Irishmen, not only at home, but all over the Globe.

Rev. T. Wheeler, S.J., recently delivered an eloquent sermon in the Church of St. Saviour, Lower Dominick street, on behalf of the funds of the Sacred Heart Home in Drumcondra. There was a very large congregation present. The reverend preacher spoke earnestly in support of the claims of the charity, which is devoted to the rescue of young children from the hands of the pro-

lytizers. He said he did not wish to use words of exaggeration, or to do anything that would arouse angry feelings, but it was a fact that the same spirit as of old was abroad amongst those who desired to win the children of the poor from the priceless treasure of their holy Faith, though in the present day the methods used were most subtle and insidious, but not the less dangerous on that account. Surely it was the duty of the Catholics of the city to assist the noble band of women who were endeavoring to snatch the little children from the hands of the proselytizers?

Emigration from Queenstown to America, which usually opens at this season of the year, when hundreds of muscular young men and healthy young women start out on their journey across the ocean to the New Ireland is not as brisk as in previous years. In consequence the steamship companies have made considerable reduction in the steerage rates of passage.

A peculiar accident and one which might have resulted in the sad loss of many lives, occurred on the South Clare Railway recently. The ordinary passenger train, which leaves Kiltross in the morning when approaching Quilty Station during a storm which was raging furiously, four of the carriages with the girders were blown clean off the track. The carriages toppled over and slipped a distance of ten or fifteen feet down the embankment. There were between twenty and thirty passengers in the train at the time, who were considerably alarmed, but no one was seriously injured. The engine retained its hold of the rails. One man who was slightly bruised and some of the other passengers, as well as the mail for Limerick, were placed on the engine and proceeded to Milltown Malbay.

Through the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language, the Countess Plunkett has offered a prize for the best rendering of a song in the Irish language at our coming Irish Fair.

Athlone held a public meeting lately to make arrangements for a soliciting aid for the Parnell Family Fund. The lack of means in the Parnell family is due entirely to the generosity and complete absorption of Charles Stuart Parnell in the cause for which he so bravely struggled, as well as to the operation of the laws he himself framed for the tenantry of Ireland, and it should not be considered anything but a just tribute to the men of our land to replenish the coffers depleted in their behalf.

Justice Gibson, addressing the Grand Jury in Monahan on Tuesday, March 9th, said he was glad to announce that the Crown book was blank, there being not a single case for investigation. In his nine years service on the Bench he had never before had a similar experience. This was the first occasion of an Irish County presenting him with the white gloves.

Another of Father Mathew's staunch adherents has passed away by the death of Edward Walsh, of Kiblin, Thomastown, in the County Kilkenny. For 60 years he had preserved unbroken the pledge and treasured the famous medal he had received from the hands of Ireland's apostle of temperance.

A cowardly outrage has been perpetrated near Inniskeen, County Monaghan. The Roman Catholic school at Magoney was wrecked in a most wanton fashion by some unknown ruffians. All the respectable inhabitants of the district are roused into indignation, and express their sympathy with the pastor of the district, Rev. Father Maguire.

Among the treasures of antiquity still possessed by our little Green Isle is the *Finn Faidlech* or "sweet sounding" bell, which St. Patrick is believed to have carried about with him to call his people to prayer. It is curiously shaped—of a quadrangular form with a loop handle, and its material is sheet iron. It is at present preserved in the Royal Irish Academy. For seven hundred years it was carefully guarded by a family named Mulholland, who were the hereditary custodians of the relic, until 90 years ago when the last of their number died. After passing through several hands it became the property of the Academy, having been purchased from its last possessor for the sum of £500.

The prizes for the best cantata and orchestral overture have already been awarded by the Committee of the Irish Musical Festival. Signor Esposito, a pianist of the highest order was the winner of the musical laurels in the cantata contest. His ambitious efforts puts him forward as a composer of admirable work. "Deirdre" is the title of his successful composition and the libretto is the able pen of Mr. T. W. Rolleston.

Mr. Chilwick's orchestral overture which received the award in that class was a delightful feast for Irish ears and was performed at the coming festival. Several of our Dublin ladies were nominated recently as candidates for the position of Poor Law Guardians. In the South Dock Ward, in the South Dublin Union, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown is the candidate.

The New Minister—Six hours' sleep is enough for any man. The Absent-minded Deacon—Good gracious! You don't preach as long as that, do you?—Yonkers Statesman.

ENGLISH LETTER

The Methods of Board Schools in Regard to Religious Exercises.

Old-time Dispensations—Orangeism in Scotland—The Papal Delegate for Canada—The Trend of Protestantism—An Amusing Incident at a Recent Meeting of Irish Church Missions.

The Catholic Times, in a recent issue, refers to the manner in which the Board schools in England observe the non-sectarian literature.

When there is so much talk about the unsectarian character of Board schools, and it is so persistently asserted that they are perfectly adapted for the education of all who have to pay for their support, whatever their religious convictions, it would be most instructive to the public could the religion, or the different shades of religion, taught under the Board, be made generally known. From the programme of a Board school recently opened in Moss Side, Manchester, one might be justified in thinking that a collection of such programmes would prove both instructive and amusing, its mixture of the secular and the religious is so remarkable. The opening of this unsectarian school commenced with the singing of a Protestant hymn. This was followed by a reading from Scripture by the Rev. W. J. Cantor. Unfortunately the programme does not state whether the reading was from the Douay or the Revised version, but were any explanation of the text necessary, we are afraid the rev. gentleman's exposition would hardly commend itself to the Catholic priest of the mission. According to the programme, prayer by the Rev. D. Neilson, M.A., B.D., followed, which, no doubt, also had a Protestant flavour, as nothing has yet been said about it, and then, after an address, a distribution of prizes, and a few songs by the children, there was "Benediction." When a Board school is thus opened with Protestant religious exercises, how the School Board party can have the boldness to demand that Catholics shall pay for its support might well pass comprehension, especially when the same party refuse to return to the Catholic ratepayer the smallest pittance out of what he pays, on the ground that their consciences will not allow them to contribute to the support of religion, though in point of fact the money is wanted not for religious but purely for an educational purpose.

RAMPANT ORANGEISM. Johnstone of Ballykilbeg has been evidently striving to secure more notoriety as the leader of Orangeism by interrogating the Lord Advocate of Scotland and asking him whether playing Protestant tunes in the street was contrary to the law in that country. That functionary saw no reason to call in question the decision of magistrates who convicted and sentenced the men who, in a disorderly manner, paraded the streets for the premeditated purpose of annoying the Roman Catholics. The offenders were the Bellshill flute band, consisting of a baker's dozen of young men, the tunes they played being, "Kick the Pope," "The Protestant Boy," the "Boyne Water," and other such artistic Orange ditties.

THE DELEGATE TO CANADA. The Pope has decided to appoint an Apostolic Delegate to Canada to bring about peace in the matter of the Manitoba School question, now bitterly contested between a section of the Catholic episcopate and the Liberal Government, of which the Premier, Mr. Laurier, is a Catholic. Mgr. Merry Del Val, who has been chosen as Apostolic Delegate to Canada, it is said, will leave for the scene of his mission without delay, and that he will on his return be deputed to convey the Pope's jubilee congratulations to the Queen, as he did in 1887. An English Catholic journal says he is a young diplomatist of whom high hopes are formed, and is a special favorite with His Holiness, and has his residence in the Vatican. His perfect knowledge of English and French implies his special fitness for the mission to Canada. His father is Spanish Ambassador to the Vatican, and resides in the palatial Embassy, after which the Piazza di Spagna is named.

OLD TIME DISPENSATIONS. In his Lenten Pastoral the Bishop of Clifton says:—In our last Lenten Indult we mentioned that there were documents to show that Queen Elizabeth dispensed the Archbishop of Canterbury from fasting. We wrote from memory, and omitted to verify our references, and we take the present opportunity of correcting the mistake. It was not Queen Elizabeth but King Edward VI. who dispensed the Archbishop. The document is a curious illustration of the process by which the Papal authority was usurped by the King of England in the first instance; and as that fiction was too ridiculous to be long maintained, it ceased to exist. [CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.]

ST. JOSEPH'S LILIES.

Ab! who can speak the beauty of those souls Whom God Himself and not the world controls; Who seek His solitude to work and pray. Regardless of the world's applause and cry! "The King's own daughter's glory is within."

AMERICAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

The Proposal for a Uniform System of Text Books.

A Plea for Unity of Organization Among the Parochial Schools.

A correspondent in the Catholic Columbian deals with the proposal to introduce a uniform series of text books into all Catholic schools in the United States in the following manner.

"A uniform series of class books for all parish schools presupposes a condition of things which has no real existence. It presupposes that all our schools are similarly organized and graded; that they all teach the same branches, follow the same methods, cover an equal amount of matter and aim at the same standard of excellence. It presupposes that our schools are units of one general system under the guidance of a central management."

This perfect condition of things, towards which our schools are rapidly approaching, does not presently obtain to any great extent. Before a successful introduction of a national set of text-books could be thought of, there would have to precede it a national organization of schools themselves. Let all the Catholic schools of a city, of a diocese, of a province, of a nation be united according to a common plan, and then the task of urging the adoption of an harmonious set of text-books will be an easy one.

To prepare the way for such a project, the first thing to be done would be to induce our 4,000 parochial schools to concede our 4,000 parochial schools to concede the sake of the common good, and henceforth pursue their work according to the prescribed regulations of a general system. Such a demand would not ask great sacrifices. Our schools are alike in all essentials. Local peculiarities alone would have everything to gain that comes from unity of organization, of purpose and of general supervision.

A national organization of parochial schools is not impossible. Parish schools could be moulded more easily into a national system than public schools. Parochial schools depend upon the authority of the Church which can issue decrees binding throughout the length and breadth of the land. Public schools depend upon the authority of the individual state, which cannot insist upon a uniform system beyond its boundaries. There is nothing to compel all the states of the union to adopt a common system. A voluntary and unanimous agreement to adopt one is rather unlikely.

The unification of parochial schools could not be effected all at once. It would have to be a steady growth, and all normal growth is slow. Perhaps a union could be brought about in the following manner. The ecclesiastical unit is the diocese. Let each diocese organize its schools in reference to a national system. As soon as each has accomplished this task, it will be admitted to the provincial union. The work of uniformity can go on from province to province till all have embraced the general system.

The mode of harmonizing the schools of a diocese is suggested by that used to systematize all the public schools of a single large city or of an entire State. A Board of Education and a general superintendent are the means employed to produce and preserve unity. A Diocesan Board of Education and a Diocesan Superintendent of Schools would constitute all the machinery needed to introduce and maintain any desired system of parochial instruction.

The office of Diocesan Superintendent of schools demands a priest of great ability in educational matters. He should be a priest who has been freed from all care of a parish. He should be allowed to devote all his time to the work of organizing and unifying all the schools under his charge. It would devolve on him to see that each school, as it advanced in its natural growth, has the same number of grades, teaches the same branches and uses the same authors. It would be his privilege as well as his duty to personally visit and examine each school. It would be his obligation to ascertain the standard of excellence required, to seek out the causes of deficiency, and suggest the proper remedies. It would be his daily work to inform himself about all the details of true educational progress, hold himself ready to adopt the useful and to reject what has proved itself to be worthless.

The Diocesan Superintendent would perhaps, at first, have some difficulty in

reducing the discordant schools to the basis of a common system. There are as many varieties of parochial schools as there are number of schools. Every pastor is a constituted school-board, superintendent, everything combined for his own school. No two pastors conduct their schools exactly alike. In cities where there are two or more Catholic schools, no effort is made to have harmony. With this present haphazard system, it is surprising how high a degree of excellence most parish schools have attained. How much more efficient they would be were all under general supervision, all graded exactly alike, all wedded to the same methods and studying the same branches from books that have been written from the same authors.

Parochial schools are in various stages of development. Some are in embryo; others are half grown, while many have become fully differentiated and attained the perfection of the common type. These various states will always exist in a growing church. This unevenness of things need not disconcert the Diocesan Superintendent. It will be his object to first establish uniformity among those schools that have the entire curriculum. He will urge the others as they gradually progress towards the perfected type, to form themselves according to the accepted pattern.

A classification of parish schools might obviate all further difficulty. City parochial schools would form one class and rural parish schools, because they have a shorter term, another. Again city schools would have to be subdivided into those whose pupils remain long enough to take the full course of studies, and into those whose pupils leave at an earlier age and must be given a shorter and more abridged course of instruction.

It would be expected that all the superintendents of the suffragan sees of a province would constitute a Board, which would hold itself responsible for obtaining the unity of organization among the parochial schools of the province.

Each of the 14 provincial school boards would be expected to send one representative to the National Board, which would have the power to oversee the educational matters of the entire country.

All Catholic boarding schools, whether academies or colleges, also teaching the lower parochial branches, would be included under the general regulations governing parochial institutions.

The national uniformity desired for parochial schools might not prove harmful if applied in its proper form to Catholic colleges and ecclesiastical seminaries. Why should there be such a diversity in the courses, studies and standards of graduation of so many Catholic colleges? Would it not be better if all would offer the same essential studies of the usual collegiate courses, and require of the student a like standard of excellence for graduation, so that students of every college would find themselves on an equal footing, and as well prepared as their brother graduates of other institutions to enter upon any one of the post-graduate courses of the Catholic University? The fact that our ecclesiastical seminaries are shaping themselves in reference to the higher school of divinity at Washington is slowly making in the direction of a laudable uniformity.

A national organization of Catholic schools, both for lower and higher studies, would mean such an organization as has the parochial school as its base, and the University at Washington as its apex. This is precisely the ideal of the church. The centralizing action will proceed from the University, for all other schools are merely so many steps by which to ascend to its capital of learning.

A national set of text-books for parish schools does not mean, that if a certain set were once introduced, it would thereafter be unchangeable. Books have their day. "The older order changeth and giveth place to new." There must be progress in text-books, as there is advance in knowledge and improvement on old methods of teaching. The Diocesan Superintendent could easily recommend changes when necessary, or incorporate them in new editions.

Now what would be the advantages of a national union of parochial schools using a common set of class-books?

The school system itself, which is now very strong, would be made a hundred times stronger. The special duty, practical experience and annual reports of school boards and superintendents would tend towards a wider diffusion and better understanding of educational methods. It would arouse interest in matters concerning the instruction of youth. A higher degree of efficiency than is now attained even by the best, could then be reasonably expected. A generous rivalry among the schools could be justly inaugurated, because all would be standing on the same footing.

The very fact that all schools are similarly organized would create a demand for the best set of text-books. The demand being known, a satisfactory series of books will soon be forthcoming.

There would be a financial advantage. It would put a stop to parishes doing singly what should be done in common; as is seen frequently in the case in which each congregation maintains a separate high school, when economy dictates they should have one central one in common.

If all parish schools were united they would all profit by their common advice and experience.

The national organization itself would be the best means to keep schools up to the required standard independently of the effect produced by a succession of pastors or change of teachers. Such a uniform system of schools would emphasize more than anything else the unity of faith, of communion and of obedience to the laws in the Catholic Church. Every child trained under such a system would go through life with a deep rooted conviction that he is indeed a member of the Church universal.

Unity of organization among parochial schools would be a priceless blessing to the Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods engaged in teaching. They would know exactly what would be expected of them before they took charge of a school. They would not have to waste time acquainting themselves with the variety of books and methods peculiar to each locality. Each community could then adapt its normal school to requirements

of the national parochial system and one Order could present itself as well equipped as any other to carry on the most important labor of our time, the instruction of youth.

The child would be a great gainer by the union proposed. Whether born in Maine, Ohio, or California, he would have the same blessing as his spiritual brothers, of a common parochial training; whether he moves from parish to parish or from State to State, he would not have to change his books or review his studies.

Again the parish school being graded in reference to the high school, the high school in reference to the college, and the college in reference to the university, a child could easily ascend the graded path of knowledge without loss of precious years or waste of mental labor.

By all means let us have one system of schools and of text-books in the diocese, in the province, in the entire country.

BROTHERS' TREATMENT OF SISTERS.

Here is a capital chapter from the "New World" on the interesting subject of domestic kindness and courtesy among brothers and sisters:

It is natural enough that a young man should pay attention to some other young man's sister. There are even Biblical and profane historical precedents for this custom. Jacob, for instance, "waited on" Rachel when he might have played the cymbals for the amusement of his sisters, and Ruth was courted quite in the modern fashion.

We are aware that all traditions, all precedents are in favor of this habit of regarding a man's own sisters as out of the question when concert and theatre tickets, boxes of candy and bouquets are in order. But there is no reason why a young man's sister should be entirely neglected. The young man—even when his thoughts turn to the daughter of his future mother-in-law—ought to remember that his sisters are women, with the desire of those small attentions from those they love which every normal woman has.

A brother might occasionally spare an evening for his sister's amusement.

One hears a great deal of sisterly devotion, but seldom of brotherly devotion. And there would be less jealousy and misunderstandings between young wives and sisters-in-law, if the brother—the average brother—were more careful before marriage to show his sisters that he holds them worthy at least of some of the attention he lavishes on the sweetest of her sex. Sisters, as a rule, love their brothers with an almost unreasonable love. They idolize them; they serve them; they pomper them; they often work for them. And yet the brother who will ungrudgingly show his sisters these little attentions which women crave, but do not ask for, is a rarity.

Mary, who has shielded Dick many times from the paternal wrath, given him pocket money from her scanty store, walked down stairs on cold nights to open the door for him, after the sacred hour of 10, never receives books or boxes of candy or invitations to partake of the crisp cream or the succulent oyster. No, these are for other girls. Mary must stand and wait while her superior brother tells her how great he will be some day. How lovely Angelica—that tow-headed girl who was so stupid at school—is in his eyes.

Life would be made happier and there would be a glow of sympathy in Catholic families if the natural virtues were cultivated—and one virtue which is not cultivated as carefully as it ought to be is that which leads some brothers to treat their sisters with courtesy, reverence and tenderness—for love ought to have an outward form. Brothers are not to be blamed in many cases for their lack of courtesy shown to their sisters. It is all the fault of their early training. Mothers should strive to teach their sons from their earliest years the little courtesies due their sisters, particularly in attending to church, entertainments and social gatherings. We often see brothers and sisters at church, entertainments and public places, but not together. The girls with their own friends and the boys with theirs. Then the daughters, as they grow older, have their social gatherings of friends at their homes, but brother stays, or is kept, in the background, never meets his sisters' friends, and gradually the breach widens between brother and sister. In this case the boy is not entirely to blame. But where a boy has been properly trained from his earliest years to be kind and courteous to his sister when her company at their home has been his company, and vice versa, and when a sister daily strives, often by self-sacrifice, to make that home as comfortable and enjoyable as a one for her brother as their circumstances will allow, then we must admit that lack of courtesy and attention from such a brother proves him to be an ingrate not worthy of the name of brother.

Now what would be the advantages of a national union of parochial schools using a common set of class-books?

The school system itself, which is now very strong, would be made a hundred times stronger. The special duty, practical experience and annual reports of school boards and superintendents would tend towards a wider diffusion and better understanding of educational methods. It would arouse interest in matters concerning the instruction of youth. A higher degree of efficiency than is now attained even by the best, could then be reasonably expected. A generous rivalry among the schools could be justly inaugurated, because all would be standing on the same footing.

The very fact that all schools are similarly organized would create a demand for the best set of text-books. The demand being known, a satisfactory series of books will soon be forthcoming.

There would be a financial advantage. It would put a stop to parishes doing singly what should be done in common; as is seen frequently in the case in which each congregation maintains a separate high school, when economy dictates they should have one central one in common.

If all parish schools were united they would all profit by their common advice and experience.

The national organization itself would be the best means to keep schools up to the required standard independently of the effect produced by a succession of pastors or change of teachers. Such a uniform system of schools would emphasize more than anything else the unity of faith, of communion and of obedience to the laws in the Catholic Church. Every child trained under such a system would go through life with a deep rooted conviction that he is indeed a member of the Church universal.

Unity of organization among parochial schools would be a priceless blessing to the Brotherhoods and Sisterhoods engaged in teaching. They would know exactly what would be expected of them before they took charge of a school. They would not have to waste time acquainting themselves with the variety of books and methods peculiar to each locality. Each community could then adapt its normal school to requirements

A REMARKABLE PRIEST.

The Late Rev. James O'Brien and His Prodigious Memory.

The late Rev. James O'Brien, whose death occurred in St. Joseph's Hospital, Kansas City, was a man of many talents. He was well known in St. Louis, and the Church Progress of that city, refers to his career in the following terms:

Some thirty years ago he served as assistant priest at St. John's, St. Bridget's and the Immaculate Conception Churches. He never liked the mission. He was too tender hearted to witness the sufferings of the poor, to whom he often gave every dollar of his limited salary and the coat from his back, and he was too scrupulous to continue to struggle with the difficult problems of the American mission. He was a man of the finest attainments.

He preached well, he sang well, he wrote well and in company he was the life of his brethren. Yet when he came to face with the most essential duties of his ministry, the confessional and even the celebration of Mass, he lost his courage and finally withdrew altogether from the mission. He was for many years employed as professor of belles lettres in some of the best Western colleges and seminaries, and latterly gave himself up to writing on important Catholic subjects and for the Catholic press. He had most to do with the bringing out of Archbishop Kenrick's life, which will be better thought of when somebody else undertakes to write a fuller one.

Father O'Brien was a man of a most prodigious memory. He could tell the date of the ordination of every priest in the Diocese of St. Louis, not only since his own ordination, but since he entered the seminary to become a priest. He knew the date of the consecration of every bishop consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick, from Bishop Van de Velde to Bishop Hennessy, of Wichita. He could recite the sermons of Archbishop Kenrick, delivered forty years ago, word for word, as well as the speeches of the great Tom Benton. There was not an event of any magnitude in the history of our Church or country for forty years past that he could not give day and date. I have often thought that the mental strain occasioned by this wonderful exercise of the memory may have brought about a disorder of the reasoning faculties. But then why think so, when on all subjects he was as clear as crystal except on the exercise of his faculties as a priest?

FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.

The new spring fashions for children are especially distinguished for great variety in styles, and a possibly greater extravagance than usual, but they are extremely pretty and picturesque as well when you contemplate the hats and bonnets elaborately trimmed and trimmed with bows of gauze ribbon, and so large that the little face is almost underneath; but they are very quaint and really works of art from a millinery point of view. They are made of shirred lawn, pique, and chiffon, and also of satin straw in light pink, white, yellow, and brown. This forms the body of the bonnet, and it is finished with a cane and the same poke effect of trills of lace, chiffon, and embroidery that the shirred ones have. One decidedly novel bonnet is of brown satin straw with trills of finely embroidered sheer linen batiste and full loops of batiste ribbon, dotted and plaided with a color on the top. Feathers are much used on straw hats for the older girls, also a great deal of plaid ribbon and many flowers.

In jackets there are the prettiest little reser coats, made in the Empire style, with box plaits set into a narrow yoke back and front, and over this a wide collar, which is of cloth or embroidery or lace, according to the material of which the jacket is made. With white and colored pique the collars and cuffs are made of embroidered batiste insertions and edging, either yellow or pure white, and many of the cloth jackets have Russian lace collars, a finish of fancy ribbon around the neck, and a frill of ribbon, with bows at either end, over the shoulders. Smooth faced cloths and a rough material which has a sort of homespun weave are both employed for coats, and plaid and changeable silks are used in the lining.

A cashmere gown illustrated is in a primrose color, with a Watteau plait back and front, and a bolero jacket of alternate rows of inch wide white satin ribbon and lace insertion. Ribbon and lace form the frill over the shoulder and the collar. The narrow epaulettes frills are a special point in the young girls' gowns this season, just as they are in the grown up dresses, and her sleeves are made after the same models. Batistes, embroidered daintily in color, form some of the handsomest thin gowns, and narrow satin baby ribbons to match the embroidery trim them prettily, with a wider ribbon for sash, bows and belt.

Flowered silks with light tinted grounds make very dainty dresses, and one model has a bodice of finely plaited white mousseline de soie, with rows of narrow cream lace sewn on the plaits an inch apart. The little maiden who would dress in the latest mode must have her hair curled in the old-fashioned way, with a bunch of curls at each side of her face and longer ones hanging down at the back.—N. Y. Sun.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

At the regular meeting of St. Ann's T.A. & B. Society held on Sunday, in St. Ann's Hall, the President, Mr. John Killfeather, occupied the chair, and there was a good attendance of the members. The President announced that the members of the Society would receive Holy Communion on Sunday, March 28, in St. Ann's Church, at 8 o'clock P.M., and that they would meet in the Hall at 7.30 and proceed to the Church in body. Mr. E. Flannery referred in feeling terms to the death of Mr. J. Ryan and P. Gahan, two members of the Society, and moved a resolution of condolence which the Secretary, Mr. J. Rogers, was instructed to forward to their relatives. The subject of holding the annual picnic or excursion was discussed and referred to a special committee.

A LITTLE PAINT. will make an old farm wagon look like new. If you keep your farm implements and tools well painted they will last twice as long as if they were never touched after they left the shop. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS are made for every purpose. A paint for houses, another for floors, another for barns, still another for furniture and decorative work. A paint for loggias, for shelves, for cupboards, for farm tools, for bath tubs—each exactly suited for the purpose intended and nothing else. A paint that is recommended as good for everything is probably good for nothing. No two articles to be painted are exactly alike. Upon one you may desire a glossy varnish surface, upon another an oil finish that can be washed.

SUBLIME HEROISM. A Pathetic Story of a Husband's Devotion to His Afflicted Wife—Thirty Years of Patient Self-Sacrifice. The Western Chronicle publishes the following pathetic story of the heroism of a Catholic husband at Sioux, S.D.: The sudden death in this city of P. P. Boylan, City Treasurer, reveals a pathetic story, which has hitherto been unknown except to a very few of the intimates of the Boylan family. It was known by the friends and neighbors that Mrs. Boylan never went out and never saw anybody, but just why was not clear, and for many years she almost completely dropped out of the public mind. Her husband fell dead of heart disease while on the way to the Roman Catholic church Friday night, and when friends went to the house to see Mrs. Boylan she would not admit them. The doors were barred, the window shades drawn and no response could be secured from within. The story then came out that for thirty years Mrs. Boylan has been insane. During all that time she has been cared for by her husband, Mrs. Boylan was unable to do the work about the house and would not permit the employment of a strange person. The result was that Mr. Boylan cooked his own meals, did all the household work, nursed his imbecile wife, never left her except for business or church engagements and has done this for thirty years. No one has learned the story of the family from his lips. It was late Saturday night before an entrance could be effected and then Mrs. Boylan ordered the intruders out. When told that her husband was dead she accused her friends of having murdered him, but refused to go to him. She had to be taken out of the house by force and was carried to the jail, where she now is. She could apparently realize only for a short time that her husband was taken away. Mr. Boylan carried \$2,300 in life insurance and had quite a little property, which goes to his wife. It is probable that it will be necessary to send Mrs. Boylan to the asylum, as there are no living relatives to care for her. The funeral took place Sunday afternoon at the Roman Catholic church, of which Mr. Boylan was an active member. Mr. Boylan knew what it means for a man to stand before the altar of God, clasp the hand of a woman and promise that he will be true to her in sickness and in health till they are parted by death.

MISSIONS. We have now ready for Missions a full and complete assortment of Mission Goods, consisting of Prayer Books, Devotional Books, Controversial Works, Religious Articles. If, at any time, you have a Mission in your Parish, we will be happy to supply you with an assortment of the above goods, and at the close of the Mission, you can return whatever remains unsold. In ordering, please state: 1.—Who is to give the Mission. 2.—About how many families will attend. 3.—The Day the Mission will open. 4.—How the goods have to be shipped to reach safely and in time.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., CATHOLIC PUBLISHERS. 123 Church St., Toronto, Ont. 109 Notre Dame St., Montreal, Que. Below will be found the only complete up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors in the following countries, which is specially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained: 55,091—D. Collen, Inwood, O., Car Coupler. 55,095—F. L. Barthelme, Toronto, O., Wood Pulley. 55,096—G. T. Laird and J. K. Gould, Mount Pleasant, O., Feeding Troughs. 55,105—E. J. Schneider, Toronto, O., Sheet Iron Stove. 55,118—W. Hayes, T. W. Dobbie and H. F. Kipp, Tilsonburg, O., Storm Door. 55,124—J. B. E. Rousseau and J. Boulet, Quebec, Leather Cutting Machine. 55,125—I. Fréchette, Montreal, Machine for making endless wire nails. 55,133—F. R. Edwards, Thurso, P. Q., Rowlocks. 55,138—John Lee East Toronto, O., Safety controlling device for automatic air-brakes retaining valves. 55,142—L. G. Legrand, Montreal, Ore Washing Machine. 55,143—D. Blondeau and H. H. Gaudry, Quebec, Combined Inkstand with Envelope and Cigar Cutter. 55,147—W. Chipman and R. Lennox, Ottawa, Vehicle's Wheels. 55,149—G. E. Green, Assinacook, Ont., Machine for moving stone, earth, etc. 55,153—R. M. Gardiner, Hamilton, Combined Rogers' Package, Gra. e cer, Mouse and Fly Trap. 55,162—J. A. Manning, Toronto, A sior packing. 55,167—W. L. Marshall, Port Pe Harrows. 55,182—A. Green, Abingdon, C. B. Car. 55,183—Jas. Ingells and M. B. Branford, O., Churns. 55,191—A. Cowan, Mid Stove Pipes. 55,193—Jos. Elward, Smith Falls, O., Weather Strip. 55,200—J. Braithwaite, Winchester, O., Card cutting Mills. 55,204—J. F. Ross, Toronto, O., Self Sealing Cans. 55,208—Henry Morris, Walkerville, O., Guard Rails. THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC. 938 DORCHESTER ST., near Mountair. Montreal, P.Q. Development in all branches of music. Pupils may enter at any time. For prospectus, apply to M. R. C. SEIFERT, DIRECTOR.

The True Witness

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

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

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

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

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

We recognize the friends of THE TRUE WITNESS by the prompt manner in which they pay their subscriptions.

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

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

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

WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 24, 1897

OUR SOUVENIR.

The second edition of our Golden Jubilee Number which was issued on Saturday last has now been sold, with the exception of about two hundred copies. It is therefore important that all those who require a copy of the Number, should forward their order to this office without delay.

AN OMISSION.

In the eloquent lecture which he delivered on Friday evening last Mr. Henry Austen Adams has given views on the Catholic Revival in England which he is doubtless not alone in holding. The existence of an appreciable share of Catholic sentiment among the most learned English divines of the Stuart era, the loyal adherence of non-juring Anglican bishops and clergy, to the cause of the exiled dynasty, and their preference of poverty and exile to the surrender of their convictions may be willingly admitted. That the piety of John Wesley was a protest against the laxness and deadness of the 18th century may also be conceded, though in the end the Wesleyan movement carried the seeders farther away from the centre of unity. The share of Sir Walter Scott in awakening interest in the life of the Catholic past, with its crusades, its chivalry, its noble abbays, its provision for the poor, its splendid churches, its devoted women, its simple faith and sublime obedience to authority, may also be granted though the great novelist and poet is not always a safe guide for the Catholic reader. Wordsworth and the school with which his name is associated may also be credited with some measure of influence in disposing the minds of the English people for the reception of new truths which were also of venerable age. In drawing men's thoughts from the worship of the golden calf and from base and unsatisfying pleasures to the contemplation of the glory of God's world and the love of what is most ennobling in nature and nature's children, the Lake school may have been preparing the way for the acceptance of the Church's most elevating doctrines.

Mr. Adams follows Cardinal Newman in assigning Keble's Assize Sermon of July 14, 1833; as the actual starting point of the great movement for which so many tendencies had been announcing the necessity. He described in vigorous language the development of the ideas and principles which prompted the memorable discourse and portrayed some of the great leaders who were providentially chosen to give those ideals their realization and those principles vitality. There is nothing stranger to our feeble human ken than the choice of instruments that is sometimes made to accomplish the designs of Providence. Some of the great actors on the stage of history were aiming at results which they sometimes seemed to attain, sometimes failed to bring to pass. But whether they succeeded or failed, their purposes and acts were but links in a chain of events of which they could not see or perhaps even imagine the termination. Of the successive groups or individuals to whom Mr. Adams made reference as contributing to the Catholic Revival in Great Britain, the ultimate issue of their plans, their writings, their policies, their devotion, their self-sacrifice, their high ideals, was hidden from the eyes of all of them. In most cases the path they were pursuing seemed to be leading to a goal quite different from that to which they were tending. And in no instance,

perhaps, is this statement more true than in the case of John Keble when he preached that rousing Assize sermon which Cardinal Newman looked upon as the very initial step in the great religious movement of our time. For among the causes of irritation and anxiety to the minds of serious Anglicans which resulted in the platform of which Keble's sermon of July, 1833, may be deemed the manifesto was the suppression by Government of ten dioceses of the Irish branch of the "United Church of England and Ireland." By the fifth article of the Union the Churches of England and Ireland as by law established were united into one Protestant Episcopal Church to be called the United Church of England and Ireland, and the continuance and preservation of this United Church was declared to be an essential and fundamental part of the Union. But during the Reform agitation of the early years of William IV. attention was called to the anomalous condition of the Irish branch of the establishment and an extensive measure of reform—the fore-runner of Mr. Gladstone's more sweeping reform of 1869—was introduced in the House of Commons. One of the provisions of the measure was the reduction of the hierarchy of the Irish establishment consisting of four archbishops and eighteen bishops by the suppression of two archiepiscopal and eight episcopal sees. It was by way of protest against this exercise of authority by Parliament and other interferences of the State with the State Church that Mr. Keble's sermon was conceived and delivered. Could there be a more striking example of the ignorance of men of the designs of Providence than the fact that Cardinal Newman should, in the light of subsequent events, have dated the Catholic revival from the delivery of that sermon? But is it not strange that among the evidences that during the long interval between the Catholic revival of our day and the schism of Elizabeth's time the divine fire of Catholic faith had never been wholly extinguished in the British Isles, so little mention is made of the constancy and fidelity of Catholic Ireland. In that very year 1833, there was laboring in London a Catholic priest of Irish birth or descent, Father Thomas Doyle, whose name deserves to be enrolled along with the most heroic of God's consecrated servants. During the cholera epidemic he not only administered the last sacraments to the dying but actually helped to put the dead bodies of the victims into their coffins and had the coffins carted to their last resting place—all other helpers having, in their panic, deserted the sufferers. Father Doyle is only one of thousands of priests of his race who during the long agony of the penal years dared death in every form for the sake of the souls and bodies of their people. It is to us inexplicable that in all the records of the declension and the revival of the Faith in the British Isles justice should have been so persistently withheld from the priests and laity of Ireland who set so noble an example of loyalty to their Church.

FOES AND FALSE FRIENDS.

Certain comments that have appeared of late in the Toronto Globe, the Montreal Daily Witness and other strongly anti-Catholic papers give the impression that the writers are trying to stir up a war of creeds. Such articles as the Witness's remarks on Mr. Charles Russell's cablegram and the Globe's reflections on Archbishop Langevin are to say the least, uncalled for and likely to aggravate the unhappy dissension that now exists. It is so easy to get an expression of opinion from outsiders as to a question in which they have but a superficial interest and of which their knowledge (however learned they may be otherwise) is also superficial. Mr. Charles Russell bears an honored name but even the inheritance of a name does not imply infallibility. If the same question were put as to English Catholic education and the Catholic claims as represented in the demands of the Voluntary Schools, Mr. Charles Russell would have a livelier sense of the locality where the shoe pinched. Put (thinks he) why stickle for a principle incontrovertible, no doubt, where England and English Catholics or even the Catholics of Ontario are concerned and for which, if assailed in Quebec, the Protestant minority would raise "ructions"—where only a feeble minority of French-speaking Catholics, (half-breeds to), to a considerable extent—are concerned? It is so hard to put ourselves in the place of others that the unconscious cynicism of even tolerably good people, where their own rights, comforts or ease are not assailed, is simply astonishing.

As for the diffusion by the Globe of idle tales about Catholic bishops and priests, envenoming the already prejudiced minds of (as we hope) ignorant Protestant readers, it is without excuse. In the Globe such "false pretenses" are of ancient date, so that its ignorance or its obstinacy is invincible. But surely, at this time of day, a fairly educated writer for the press ought to know better than to disseminate the incredible absurdities and slanders that the Globe is

apparently not ashamed to discredit itself with.

But what of men calling themselves Catholics who count such editors among their trusted bosom friends? It seems more like a bad dream that there are such men, men aspiring to be Catholic leaders of Catholics, and yet going hand in hand with their enemies and bartering their rights for their own selfish ambition. Such false friends are worse than open foes.

A ROMAN CATHOLIC CRITIC.

An English Roman Catholic who writes to the Montreal Herald on behalf of the poor Roman Catholic farmers of Manitoba, has doubtless some other name, but if we may judge by his proposal, its financial value is not enormous. We have had some experience of that kind of English Roman Catholicity that likes to get its religion and its schooling and as much else as possible free of cost. Once on a time there was a man who kept writing about parochial matters and criticizing everything in a *re haut en bas* style until at last the priest got tired of the pest and thought it well to discover the identity of the would-be dictator. On its being disclosed, his name was found to be set down in the list of contributors for parish outlays opposite the sum of 18 cents. But we doubt whether an English Roman Catholic contributes even 18 cents. His talk about Jean Baptiste de la Salle, and the forsaking of all for the kingdom of heaven's sake, so that poor children might have a Christian education free, is simply the sheep's clothing, through the rents of which we may discern something very like a wolf's hide. "Let some of the Brothers of the Christian Schools," he says, "volunteer their services in Manitoba, where, if all we hear be not mere party clap-trap, there is such urgent need of free Catholic education. If the Manitoba School Settlement of Mr. Laurier be really fraught with danger to the faith of Catholic boys, or of the principle of separate schools be really of such vital importance as Mgr. Langevin and the Quebec bishops make out, and if the Brothers of the Christian Schools be yet animated with the disinterested zeal of de la Salle, then surely this is the time for them to come forward and do yeoman's work in the cause of Catholic education." He then goes to say that "a Brother would require little more than his food, which would be no burden on the struggling farmers." So far, this very sceptical "English Roman Catholic" is all for cheapness. But all at once he changes his tone. It is not cheap education he wants after all but the best that is to be had and he mentions as of exceptional merit "our excellent Catholic Schools of Montreal." Now it is just the system in vogue in these "excellent Catholic Schools of Montreal" that Bishop Langevin is striving to obtain. We may take it for granted that Archbishop Langevin is as anxious to give his people the benefit of good schools as this unknown writer who insinuates that His Grace is sanctioning an agitation that is "mere party clap-trap." As for the sneer at the Brothers of the Christian Schools, it is unworthy of a Catholic, however consonant it may be with the opinions and aims of "An English Roman Catholic."

A WORD OF WARNING.

The Press of the States, as well as of Canada, has from time to time tried to arouse the languid interest of the ordinary voter in a question that is really of profound concern to the whole electorate and especially to the business community. We refer to the growing prevalence in the ranks of public men of the class of professional politicians, a term to be distinguished of course, from professional men who are politicians. If we confine ourselves for the time being to this Province of Quebec, it is manifest to every observant and thinking man, that the professional, and especially the legal class, preponderates materially over the men of business. We do not take an extreme view on this question. We are too well aware that some of our most illustrious leaders have belonged to the legal fraternity, and we know that some of them have been not only men of rare gifts and qualities—wise, eloquent, learned, patriotic—but also Christian gentlemen of the highest character. The same may be said of the representatives in public life of the other professions. It would indeed be a narrow-minded policy that would ostracize the members of professions that have furnished our legislative halls with some of the brightest ornaments.

But when the professions begin to press upon and hem in the business class so that it becomes an exceptional phenomenon, even in strictly business constituencies, to see a candidate brought forward from the mercantile or the manufacturing classes, whose interests and the interests of those dependent on them are so essential an element in the common weal, that it seems to us it is time for us to put in a word of protest.

It is also only too clear to the observer that a class is coming into vogue, in this Province, and likely ere long to be imposed on us whether we like it or

not, which may be said to consist in a peculiar sense of professional politicians. It matters not whether the young men who from this fraternity are lawyers or journalists, doctors or notaries, it is as politicians that the public are calling upon to consider them. They are generally young men of plausible manners, without a trace of shyness with some glibness on the hustings for which they have trained by spouting in societies, but as a rule without settled convictions without any stake in the country and without the slightest practical acquaintance with mercantile life or even the rudiments of knowledge as to the interests of the commercial and industrial community; and what they have to say about the tariffs and business matters in general is based on hurried "crum" in some economic manual or the articles in their party paper.

A clever young aspirant of this kind, who enters the arena of politics, if he does not accomplish his primary ambition, lays the foundation of a claim to a government berth. When a vacancy occurs and, though the competition is sometimes fierce, the chances are on the whole as good and the prizes as well worth winning as in any other branch or skilled industry.

But how is it with the business men who are thus prevented from having their legitimate and important interests represented by qualified men, experienced, able and sincere? Are we to suppose that in any business community such men are so scarce that recourse must of necessity be had to the class of professional politicians. Of course, such men do not always put themselves *en evidence*. They have to be solicited and assured that their fellow-citizens reposed confidence in them, or they will not abandon their business affairs for an empty honor.

But this is not a matter of personal feeling only. It is a question of duty, both for the business community as a whole and those who are capable of thinking and speaking for it. For genuine service by professional men of ability and repute, our public life will always offer opportunities, but it is the interest of such representatives of the professional classes, as well as that of the mercantile community, that the ranks of professional men in public life are not overcrowded, and especially that the appearance on the floors of our commons and local houses of the "professional politician" be few and far between.

PRESERVE THE RECORDS.

The preparation of our Souvenir has impressed upon us very strikingly the necessity of well kept parochial records. We do not mean merely the perfunctory and unavoidable entries of statements, figures and names. We mean regular trustworthy, condensed accounts of the most important occurrences that take place from week to week, from month to month, and in which pastor and people are alike interested. Only those who have sought laboriously but in vain among the archives of the parish for the records of events, too interesting to be forgotten, and yet but vaguely remembered, can know how disappointing it is to be baffled in such quests. The trouble is so slight, if at the time the priest or some young parishioner under his supervision makes the necessary entry in a book kept for the purpose, or better still, sends an account, short, clear and pointed, to the True Witness, there to be preserved imperishably. How many merable incidents of the last fifty years connected with St. Patrick's or some of the sister churches, have passed perhaps altogether out of memory, just for lack of the prompt historiographer. Even matters of apparently slight importance at the time, may have acquired great relative value from subsequent events with which they were destined to be linked in the claim of causality. Let every parish carefully preserve its records so that posterity may know the stages of our progress and see therein the justification of Divine Providence.

NO SIR; NOT DEAD.

The Hon. Mr. Foster seems to take a by no means melancholy satisfaction in repeating from time to time that the School Question is as dead as a door nail and to use other professorial metaphors denoting the irrevocable nature of its defectiveness. Mr. Foster doubtless thinks he has some ground for his jubilation, but we have an irrepressible conviction that the ex-Finance Minister is wrong in using up his stock of fatally significant metaphors, and that there are political reputations that may some day be putting in a claim for "halves." It is just as well, therefore, not to exhaust the supply on the School Question. If the question is dead—admitting, for argument sake, that such is the case—it seems to us that the party with which Mr. Foster is associated can, if it acted sincerely, have no regrets for the part it took during its life-time. It certainly did much to keep the question alive, as of very real moment to our people of all creeds and origins, and as involving a great principle, which is

not only not dead, but is likely to live and flourish till the Church's work is finished and Christ's word have their fulfillment. Besides, again, for argument's sake, admitting that the question is dead, is no respect due to its memory that one of its official supporters should talk so curtly of its demise? Surely, if it is dead, its obsequies ought to be attended with becoming solemnity and some measure of sympathy for those who are thereby left bereaved. But that is not all. A great question, like an important individual, generally leaves a legacy behind it, and the legacy of the School Question—supposing it dead—is of some interest both to those who were its friends and those who were its foes. For these reasons, it seems to us that the haste of any political leader to see the question dead and buried and forgotten is hardly seemly. Neither is it logical.

ERRONEOUS REPORTS.

It is the custom of many Catholic papers to consult the columns of the secular press for notices of Catholic events, instead of the Catholic papers issued in the locality, and hence we find many unauthentic statements passing for facts from one Catholic paper to another. As an instance we quote the following which appeared in a recent issue of the Catholic Gazette, London, Eng.:

"There has arrived in Montreal from Rome a statue of St. Patrick, the right arm of which is to contain the real bone of the right arm of the Patron Saint of Ireland. It has been forwarded by the Pope to the authorities of St. Patrick's Church for the purpose of adding *clat* to the functions in connection with the jubilee of the parish, which occurs on St. Patrick's Day next. The statue is packed in a huge box, around which a wrapping of canvas and straw has been placed. It is expected that the removal of the statue from its temporary resting place will be attended with an imposing religious service. On St. Patrick's Day it will be placed in a prominent position in the church for the veneration of the Faithful.

A handsome sanctuary lamp and altar candelabra have also arrived from Paris for St. Patrick's Church."

With regard to the first item we now repeat the statement which appears in our Golden Jubilee Souvenir Number:

A life-like figure of our Patron Saint prepared by a skilful artist in Rome, and robed in rich episcopal vestments of green and gold, was lately received from Italy. The dress, including mitre, chasuble, crozier and sandals, are all in the style of the period when the saint lived. The direction of this work we again owe to the kindness of our own Father Leclaire, who took special pleasure in procuring what he knew would contribute so much to give unwonted interest to our celebration. It was the life-long desire of Father Dowd to obtain a relic of the patron Saint of our parish; this desire, however, was not gratified, notwithstanding the strenuous efforts which he made in this direction at different times. It was once more through the kind offices of Father Leclaire that beautiful relics both of St. Patrick and St. Bridget were obtained from Rome. We have for each, the authentic certificate of the bishop of the place where these precious relics had been so long carefully preserved. They were no doubt brought from Ireland, centuries ago, by members of religious communities, so many of which were, as all know, numerously represented in the Isle of Saints. The figure containing St. Patrick's relic will be exposed to the veneration of the faithful, inside the Sanctuary rail during the usual Novena preparatory to the Feast."

With reference to the last paragraph in the Catholic Gazette, we may say that such donation has as yet been bestowed on St. Patrick's of Montreal, but Rev. Father Quinlivan, the pastor, we have no doubt, would be glad to see this flying report, an accomplished fact, a golden opportunity still awaits some generous person.

REV. BRO. GABRIEL MARIE was elected on Monday last, at Paris, France, as the successor of the late Rev. Bro. Joseph, Superior-General of the Order of Christian Brothers. The new Superior General has long occupied a position of prominence in the administration of the Order, and is the author of several very important text books. He is 60 years of age.

THE Marquis of Bute has given a substantial and novel proof that he is not a believer in the pessimistic doctrine that marriage is a failure.

In memory of his silver wedding anniversary he has deposited £1,000 in the hands of the Cardiff Town Council, and the income from this sum is to be annually bestowed on some girl or girls of the poorer classes of the district, whose marriage might be delayed on account of necessary means. The Marquis married the Hon. Gwendolen Mary Ann Fitzalan Howard, daughter of Baron Howard of Glossop, in 1872.

The celebrations in England connected with the Diamond Jubilee of the Queen will be for the exclusive delectation of the privileged classes. The poor man is likely to be crushed out of view

by the weight of bank notes that will be piled along the thoroughfares through which Her Majesty shall pass in the pageant of the great State Drive of the occasion.

\$10,000 for a single day is the price one moneyed aristocrat has expended for patriotism and curiosity. The poor man will have to keep his at home, or peep through a hole in the fence and get crushed for his pains.

THE Catholic Times, of Liverpool Eng., has changed its form to a very much more convenient size for the reader, and increased the number of its columns from seventy-two to eighty-four. We heartily congratulate the management of this excellent and ably conducted Catholic Journal upon its spirit of enterprise.

An event of great importance to Catholics everywhere, and one that should be followed with interest in all its details is the great Catholic Scientific Congress which shall assemble in Fribourg, Switzerland, the coming August.

The whole domain of scientific knowledge will be traversed by men most eminent in its numerous paths. Over 200 essays on scientific subjects will be read and considered, and religion, philosophy, law, social work, mathematics, christian art, biology, etc., will find their exponents in scholars from the four quarters of the universe.

OUR SOUVENIR.

Press Opinions.

Daily Telegraph (Quebec.)

The Jubilee Number of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, is published by the True Witness, price 25 cents, and should be in the hands of all lovers of Ireland and Ireland's Saint. It is printed on good paper with an illuminated cover in green, gold and colors, and contains histories of the different Irish churches in Montreal, with photographs and portraits of their pastors; sketches of the Church in Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, and other interesting information. Accompanying it is the jubilee sheet containing an ancient cross, in the centre of which is an admirable representation of St. Patrick's Church, and which is flanked by photographs of St. Anne's, St. Mary's, St. Gabriel's and St. Anthony's. It is worth more than the price of the number, and when framed will make a handsome and valuable home decoration.

Toronto Globe.

For some years it has been the custom of the True Witness of Montreal to issue a special illustrated and enlarged number on St. Patrick's Day. This year the practice is continued and the 50th anniversary of the building of St. Patrick's Church is made the main subject. A history of all the Montreal churches in the Irish Catholic section is given, with photographs of the churches and of their several pastors. The number is a very creditable production.

Colonization.

The Golden Jubilee Number of the Montreal True Witness is to hand. It is beautifully illustrated with engravings of the Irish Catholic churches of the city, and contains the photos of many of the most prominent churchmen in Irish Catholic circles in the Dominion. The number does credit to the printer's art, and reflects praise upon the literary taste and ability of the publishers.

LOCAL CATHOLIC NOTES.

The basement chapel of the Church of St. Louis de France was filled with a large and distinguished assemblage gathered together to witness the interesting ceremony of the blessing of a bell presented by Miss Amelie Tarte, to the Village of Wolsey, N.W.T.

The Altar and Sanctuary were decorated with choice plants and flowers of subdued tint appropriate to the penitential season.

Bishop Emard of Valleyfield, was the officiating prelate and was assisted by Rev. Abbé Hurteau as deacon, and Abbé Lennoche as sub-deacon.

Rev. Abbé Bourassa delivered a brief address and described the bell as a symbol of the voice of God calling his children to the foot of the Altar to receive his blessing; to rejoice with the joyful and to mourn with the sorrowful.

The bell received the name of its donor, "Marie Amelie." It was purchased in Troy, N.Y., by Walker Bros. of Montreal, and is about two feet and a half in height, and weighs 500 pounds.

An eloquent sermon, one of the series of Lenten discourses, was preached in the Church of the Gesù, on Sunday, at High Mass, by Rev. Father Lalonde, of the subject of "The Family." The Rev. speaker dwelt at great length and in a most impressive style upon points of vital interest to society.

English-speaking Catholics of the Northern portion of this city held a very interesting and successful entertainment on Monday evening, in the St. Jean Baptiste Hall, corner of Rachel and Sanguinet streets. The arrangements were in charge of the Rev. Father Casey, and Mr. Justice J. D. Purcell presided. An excellent programme of vocal and instrumental music was performed by a number of well known musicians. The Chairman, Rev. Father Casey and Mr. J. Devlin, delivered addresses.

The Exercises of the Forty Hours Devotion commenced at St. Patrick's Church this morning.

Very Rev. Canon DeMontigny, the Lenten preacher at Notre Dame, is attracting the attention of the secular press by his sermons.

PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The Recent Congress of Mothers at Washington.

A New Life of Cardinal Manning.

American Catholic Records—Some Remarks About New Books

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 22, 1897.

There has been a Mothers' Congress in Washington, as every one knows, and it has awakened a new interest in a very old fashion—one as old as Eve, at any rate. In Philadelphia steps have already been taken to reap some practical benefit from the many suggestions and wonderful theories there put forth. A number of mothers have assembled in council, and have been learnedly advised and severely denounced as to their past misdeeds by the "single sisters," who are certainly wise in time. What utter nonsense we complacently endure now—a day in the dead certainty that seems to have fallen upon us that there never was any use for the ages gone before our own, and that—under the eyes of the Creator though they were—our fathers and mothers walked in darkness and died in utter ignorance of every sensible, healthful, reasonable thing, we have meekly submitted to be told our duty in every relation of life by every theorist, and to remodel our belief and change our opinion at the bidding of every callow lecturer. The teacher who passes her days in the distractions and annoyances of a crowded schoolroom, amid children to whom she is more or less indifferent, and who are of all temperaments, of all environments, and of a dozen different nationalities, and perhaps of a hundred different families, is now credited with a better understanding of the dangers and difficulties of the child than its mother between whom and it there is a tie which links heart to heart, brain to brain, temperament to temperament, and produces an endless current that telegraphs with lightning speed and daylight clearness the meaning of its intricate murmurs. Lazy mothers, careless mothers, perhaps unduly humbly-minded mothers, are the only ones to receive suggestions from congresses and councils, or to test their theories fully or foolishly. The majority of mothers know that assembling together can do nothing for the real, true mother of the child—her child and his different from every other child entrusted to other parents by the one All-Father, and meant by Him to work out in its own way its own salvation and theirs. Every mother has it in her power to do her duty by her child; God knows to whom He trusts the child, and he will never fail to do His part in aiding those who desire to make the best of His gift. The old fashion of mothers is as lovely as it is unchangeable, and only mothers know how little those who are not mothers know of its requirements, its instincts, its marvelous helps. As one star differs from another star, so does every child differ from every other child, and the wise, the observant, the faithful mother is swift to learn this. Some years ago, a very "progressive" clear-headed, high-thinking young couple—non-Catholic, but well taught as Protestants, began their career as parents with "fixed principles" as to the training of their children. Their first child was exactly what was needed to test their theories. Plastic, easy-going even as a baby, amenable to all rules for eating, sleeping and waking at set times, and almost thinking to order when he began to think, there was not a little proud delight at the success of their "system" with him, and not a little expounding of that success to the family. But the second child upset all theories, defied all rules, revolted against all experiments, lived her own life through three strong, forceful though baby years, and died, her own masterful self to the very end. Other children have come into that home, but now the mother, lovely, wise, tender and noble as the blessed years have made her, freely owns that there can be no "system," no study of child-nature that is of any use at all. She has had to begin all over again with each new baby, and wait and watch, and hope and fear, be patient and prayerful with each one in a different way. Outwardly and inwardly, each child comes a new creature from the hands of the Creator. The Mother's Congress was an excellent ventilator. But the atmosphere was not all the air of Heaven. And there are mothers yet—Catholic mothers, at least—who keep "all these things" in their hearts, and walking secretly with God, lead their little ones according to the light given them from the same source which illumined the cave at Bethlehem and the home at Nazareth.

We are drawing near the end of the season, for April's arrival is the signal for the departure of the winter spirit. And April is not far off. The "settled" feeling which promotes attention to home duties, home pleasures, study, the pursuit of the best literature, etc., now gives place to a vague unrest which plans for summer holidays, summer travel, light reading, and a general relaxation. As for books, while the publishers are deep in the mysteries of the "novel of the year," there is "corn in Egypt yet" for those who prefer corn to the berries and cream served up as summer literature. Here in Philadelphia, we have a new life of Cardinal Manning, not by Purcell. In size, it compares to the two, two volumed mistake of Purcell much as the boy David compares to the giant Goliath, and its truths strikes home to the lumbering heaviness of that piece of brain-work as fatally as did the shepherd boy's smooth pebble from the brook. It is full of interest, most fair, just, and clearly expressive of admiration for the late Cardinal, although it is the work of a French Protestant, M. Francis de Pressensé. It is admirably and almost faultlessly translated by Francis T. Furey, A. M., and published by John Jos. McVey of Philadelphia.

ENGLISH LETTER.

[Continued from First Page.]

to be recognized altogether. The want of a power to dispense in the case of impediments to marriage has been very seriously felt by English lawyers; but no statesman has been bold enough to try to introduce it again. With us Catholics, the power remains exactly where the Divine Head of the Church placed it, in the successor of St. Peter, and in those to whom he delegates his power. It is, therefore, an act of disloyalty to refuse or neglect to ask for a dispensation when our state of health requires it. In our report of the diocese to the Holy See we had to acknowledge that many years had elapsed since there had been a diocesan synod, and we promised to convvoke one in this current year. As to the time and place, we shall consult the convenience of the clergy, and we shall be grateful for their advice as to the matters that chiefly require to be brought forward and settled by the synod. Many things have been determined by authority, both in Rome and by the Bishops in England, since the last synod, and it would be of great assistance to the clergy to have these points of ecclesiastical law distinctly specified and published in a canonical method. It would be impossible at the synod itself to secure time for that full and free discussion which is necessary for a satisfactory settlement of matters that may be brought forward, but opportunity will be given for discussion beforehand at the conferences in the different deaneries, so that the synod may be the complete result of the discussions that have preceded it.

THE STRIDES OF CATHOLICITY.

Rev. Arthur Whelan, who has been delivering a course of sermons at St. Panara's, Regent's Park, on the present state of the Protestant church, in his closing remarks made the following statement:— There were undoubtedly signs of a general tendency towards the Catholic Church. Think of the feelings of the people against the Catholic Church fifty years ago and compare it with their attitude at the present time. Who would ever dream that the English people who burned the Pope and Cardinal Wiseman in a fire, and rolled them down the steep of Primrose Hill were now ready to accept among them as loyal citizens and fellow-brethren the Catholics of this country? Yet such was the marvellous change which the grace of God had worked amongst their fellow-countrymen. The rev. preacher believed that Ritualism in the preparatory school for the English people for Catholicism. Within the last year, according to statistics which had been compiled, over 15,000 people had been received into the Church in this country. This would go on multiplying as years rolled on. The consummation of this great work would not perhaps take place during the present century, but with the conversions taking place day by day the time would come when there would be a great change of feeling and the people of England would return to the Church of their forefathers. Hope was lying dormant, but not dead, in their hearts, and there existed in the mind of the English people a great love and desire to return to the faith of God. He did not believe that the Almighty would refuse to listen to the cry of the noble martyrs like Thomas More and John Fisher, those men who went to the stake and laid down their lives and shed their blood in order that they might be the witnesses to the people and the land they loved so well.

BISHOP CHURCH MISSIONS.

The following amusing and exciting incident is published by the Catholic Times, as having occurred at a recent meeting of the "Irish Church Missions" to Catholics, held in Liverpool on Monday afternoon, when Mr. M. O'Mahoney, rising in front of the platform, asked to be allowed to speak. The Chairman (Archdeacon Taylor) said that no discussion should be permitted when upon Mr. O'Mahoney said he declined discussion, but, as that was a public meeting, he claimed a right to be heard. Much had been said of the joy of Roman Catholics on receiving a copy of the Scriptures. He was a Catholic, a Roman Catholic, and an Irish Roman Catholic, and he would be thankful for a copy of the Bible—the real thing, the whole of the Bible, and not a mutilated corruption. Furthermore, as one of the benighted persons for whom the meeting was held, he could not understand all the waste of apparent sincerity and, indeed, wealth, to undo the religious faith of the Catholics of Ireland, while there went on all over England a decadence in Protestantism which must be terrible in the eyes of the chairman. Everywhere the tables were being turned over and the altars set up, and doctrines were being taught and practised which were not those of the Church by law established (applause). The chairman whose sincerity he respected, as he did that of the Protestant Bishop, knew that these things took place, and it was a matter of common knowledge that the Bishop could even smell the incense of a Protestant church from his own doorstep. Why not give the savour of Bible teaching to these people?

DEATH OF MR. P. MCCORMICK

A Well-Known Resident of the Parish of St. Brigid, P.Q.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. BRIGIDE, P. Q., March 23.—Mr. Patrick McCormick, a well known and highly respected resident of this parish, has passed away at the age of 63 years. The deceased was a native of Roscommon, Ireland, and came to this country with his parents more than half a century ago and settled in this parish, which was then a wilderness. Your correspondent has often listened with much interest to Mr. McCormick's recital of the stirring scenes in the early days of this district, and to his story of the wonderful progress made, which has resulted in the prosperity now everywhere visible.

The funeral, which was held on St. Patrick's Day was largely attended by the people of the parish and adjoining districts. The service at the Church was most impressive. The Requiem Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Balthazar, P.P., and during the morning business was suspended. Over the establishment of Mr. W. Donnelly, a green flag floated at half mast, and many other evidences of the respect and esteem in which the deceased was held by the community in which he was a prominent member for such a long period, were also shown.

Mr. McCormick was an old subscriber of THE TRUE WITNESS, and always evinced a deep interest in all matters associated with the cause of the Old Land. He leaves a widow, two sons and five daughters to mourn his sad loss. Mrs. McCormick and family have been made the recipients of much sympathy from all sections of the community. The former has been much consoled by these kind manifestations on the part of neighbors and friends.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Grand Processions and Patriotic Gatherings in the Evening.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SUMMERSIDE, P. E. I., March 23.

Never before was the Feast Day of Irishmen observed in Prince Edward Island with so much enthusiasm as on Wednesday last, when celebrations took place in many of the towns and villages. This is a pleasing proof, if any, indeed, were needed, of the deep affection for Ireland and Ireland's Patron Saint, that animates the hearts of all in whose veins there flows a drop of the good old Celtic blood.

At Charlottetown, there was a fine turnout of the Benevolent Irish Society and the Ancient Order of Hibernians, who paraded to St. Dunstan's Cathedral, where a High Mass was celebrated by Rev. P. Curran, Rector of St. Dunstan's College, with Rev. Dr. Curran, of the same college, as deacon, and Rev. P. Gauthier as sub-deacon. Rev. Dr. Morrison, Charlottetown, delivered an able and eloquent sermon on the life and work of St. Patrick.

After Mass the above Societies reformed in procession and paraded several of the principal streets. They made a fine impression, their perfect order of marching and their handsome street regalia being greatly admired. In the evening the beautiful and romantic Irish drama, "Eileen Oge," was presented in the Opera House to a very large and highly appreciative audience, by the B. I. S. Dramatic Club, with the following cast of characters: Patrick O'Donnell...Mr. William Brown Henry Loftus...Mr. Brent McInnes McLean...Mr. Jos. Hennessey Brian O'Farrell...Mr. W. C. Whitlock Father Mahoney...Mr. Thos. Priscoll Mr. Moriarty...Mr. Patrick McMillan John Thomas...Mr. Frank McMillan Tim the Penman...Mr. Geo. Hennessey Andy...Mr. Will Murphy Phadrig...Mr. Patrick Hughes Thady...Mr. A. C. Double Cingh...Mr. Harry McQuaid Talbot...Mr. Milton McLeod McShane...Mr. Geo. Hennessey Eileen Moriarty...Miss Edith Gallant Nora O'Donnell...Miss Gerty Gillis Mrs. O'Donnell...Miss Annie Joy Bridget McGuire...Miss Nellie Robins Nellie...Miss Rose Kelly Policemen, Peasants, Servants, Hay-makers.

The entertainment at Summerside under the auspices of Branch 215, C.M.B.A., whose hall was well filled with a much pleased audience. The first part of the programme consists of musical selections and an excellent address, appropriate to the day, by Rev. D. J. G. Macdonald. The second part was the burlesque invitation of a candidate into the "Order of the Humanitarians." The ludicrous costuming and ceremonial, the numerous localisms, and the music and floor work, delighted the audience. The burlesque occupied about an hour in presentation.

The day was celebrated at Alberton with great enthusiasm. At early Mass said by Rev. Dr. Chaisson, of Palmer Road, great numbers approached the Holy Table, the members of the different confraternities of the parish, of which Rev. A. E. Burke is pastor, being especially noticeable. Rev. D. M. Macdonald, of Tignish, celebrated the solemn High Mass, at which a full choral service was rendered in a splendid manner. He also delivered the sermon de circonstance, which was a magnificent discourse, founded on the words—"Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after justice." He concluded his grand effort with an allusion to the justice and virtues of Ireland's great Apostle, urging his hearers to imitate those virtues, which were so many stars in St. Patrick's career, and which were also distinguished in the lives of the Irish people.

At Egmont Bay a grand concert was held under the auspices of Branch 243, C.M.B.A., in St. Philip's Hall, which was crowded with an audience that greatly enjoyed the musical and literary programme presented, and of which the chief literary features were addresses by Rev. S. Boudreau, Bro. W. P. Doyle and Hon. Senator Arsenault.

A musical and literary entertainment took place at Miscouche under the auspices of the League of the Cross (a

temperance society established throughout the Island, but especially strong at Miscouche, Tignish, Palmer Road, Alberton and Egmont Bay). The spacious hall was well filled, and all present were much pleased with the entertainment.

A concert took place at Lot 11, but of this I am unable to give any particulars at this writing.

On Thursday evening, 18th inst., an entertainment took place at Wellington, under the auspices of Branch 272 C.M.B.A., whose hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. A fine literary and musical programme was presented, with which all present were highly pleased. Rev. J. A. Macdonald, of Miscouche and Wellington, Spiritual Director of the Branch, gave a lecture on "Mary, Queen of Scots." It was an eloquent and scholarly narrative of the life and tragic death of this beautiful but unfortunate Queen, and of the events and personages of the troublous times in which she lived. Mr. S. M. Bent, Grand Deputy of the C.M.B.A. for Prince County, gave an address on the history, aims, objects and standing of the C.M.B.A., and Hon. Senator Arsenault made some remarks appropriate to the occasion.

BARNEY O'REGAN.

OBITUARY.

EMILY W. FLAHERTY.

One of Portland's sweetest singers passed to her reward on Sunday night in the person of Miss Emily Flaherty, whose death occurred at her mother's residence on Gray street. The deceased was a most amiable and popular young lady endowed with a singularly sweet voice which has been heard in many churches and concert halls, not only in her native State but in many of the principal cities of New England. For over fifteen years Miss Flaherty has been in constant demand, singing at concerts and entertainments throughout the State. She has also won high commendation for her singing in Providence and various places throughout New Hampshire and Massachusetts. She possessed a well modulated mezzo soprano voice and had her strength equalled her vocal ability she might have become one of the well known singers of the country. But it was to Portland people and Portland audiences that she was specially endeared, and every reader of this announcement will learn of her early death with the keenest regret. Besides being an accomplished singer she acquired much proficiency as an organist and pianist and often played at the children's Mass at St. Dominic's Church.

Miss Flaherty possessed all the christian and social qualities that render a young woman charming and agreeable. She was a most devoted daughter and sister and affectionate friend and companion whose pure life will be long remembered by her very wide circle of acquaintances. Her beloved mother and family have the genuine sympathy of the community in their bereavement. The funeral service was held at St. Dominic's church on Thursday morning. The church was filled with sorrowing friends and acquaintances of the one they esteemed so highly in life. The Mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. E. F. Hurley, the pastor of the church, where the deceased had so long and faithfully labored. Rev. J. B. Sekenger of Brunswick, was deacon and Rev. F. A. Lee sub-deacon. There were present in the sanctuary Rt. Rev. Bishop Healy and Fathers McDonough, Decelle, O'Donnell, McCarthy and Gorman. The St. Dominic's choir, of which the deceased was a beloved member, sang the responses. His Lordship Bishop Healy paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of Miss Flaherty. The pall bearers were Messrs. Joseph A. McGowan, James Broe, Thomas Desmond and Walter Healy. The interment was in Calvary—Portland Eastern Argus.

Effectiveness of Liquor Laws. A liquor law is something which no self-respecting State should be without, but no State has yet succeeded in getting a liquor law that answered the purpose for which it was devised. At least a dozen methods of regulation or suppression recommended, but the State which adopts any one of them is certain afterward to wish that it had tried something different. Several years ago a lot of prominent and clever Americans appointed a sub-committee from their own number to look into liquor legislation and determine which form is best; the committee has recently admitted that "there is no best," and that influences and agencies other than the law must be depended upon to make over-indulgence in liquor less general. Of course law is worthless, except when it is supported by public sentiment, and public sentiment in the portions of the country which have clamoured loudest for liquor laws is certainly on the side of the drinking man. Only a general improvement of human nature, character and manners can lessen the extent of the drinking habit—a fact which society and religion have generally admitted and acted upon, and society and religion will have to do the work at which the law has proved utterly ineffective.—Collier's Weekly.

COLLEGE ST. LAURENT.

DEDICATION OF THE NEW EXTENSION.

Very Rev. Canon Bourgeault, Vicar-General Officiated—An Able Sermon by Rev. G. A. Dion, C.S.C.

An Interesting Outline of Its History.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ST. LAURENT, March 20.

On St. Joseph's Day, the 19th inst., the new extension of the College of St. Laurent was dedicated with most solemn ceremonies by the Very Rev. Vicar General of the Arch-Diocese of Montreal, Canon Bourgeault, a life-long friend of the Institution. Solemn High Mass was sung at 8.30 o'clock, the music being furnished by the College orchestra under the direction of Prof. Oswald. The sermon was by the Very Rev. George A. Dion, C.S.C., who took for his subject: "They have made me the Custodian of the House." Immediately after the High Mass the clergy and students marched in procession through the new extension which was solemnly blessed according to the Roman ritual, after which they entered the large recreation hall to listen to the address of welcome extended to the Very Rev. Celebrant, Canon Bourgeault, whose reply to the same was scholarly, well-timed, breathing of love and zeal in the service of God. His remarks were well received by the student body and made a most favorable impression. At their conclusion all repaired to the College refectory to partake of the good cheer which the day, being the principal feast of the Congregation, called forth.

The College of St. Laurent was founded in 1847, by the Rev. P. Verité, who at the urgent solicitation of the saintly Bishop Bourget, left the Mother House in Le Mans, France, in company with eight other Religious—one of whom, Brother Alderic, C.S.C., Procurator of the College of Notre Dame, Cote des Neiges, still survives,—for the Canadian shores, which two centuries before French enterprise had colonized with those loyal and devoted God-fearing men and women who formed the nucleus of the mighty army, which in our day, still preserves intact the faith and valor of their forefathers.

The first College though of modest dimensions, answered for some time the needs of the little Community and their pupils, but in 1900 it was replaced by a stone edifice 100 by 65 feet, to which has been added as occasion required. In 1882 the size of the buildings was doubled, but this proving inadequate to accommodate the ever increasing number of students, the present extension was planned and begun on the 15th of March, 1896, but owing to various reasons it was not completed until a few weeks ago. Its dimensions are 129 by 65 feet; it is four stories (each fourteen feet in the clear) in height and contains the senior classical and commercial study halls, recitation rooms for the classical students, and college theatre, recreation hall, music rooms, dormitories, the student reading rooms, libraries, etc. besides apartments for the Prefects of Study, Discipline and the Recreation. All the modern improvements have been added, speaking tubes, electric bells and a perfect system of ventilation, while the entire group of buildings is heated by the hot water system which is conceded to be the best. The building has also been wired and both the arc and the incandescent lights will be employed. Since its foundation the College has had eleven Presidents, four of whom were present at the dedication ceremonies. The senior of them all is the Rev. Joseph Réze, C.S.C., who was for many years, after resigning the Presidency, Provincial of the Congregation in Canada, and later on assistant to the Very Rev. Superior General Sorin, C.S.C., whose labors have given many educational institutions to the three countries, France, Canada and the United States. Who that has not heard of the University of Notre Dame, in Indiana, which owes its origin and marvellous growth, under God, to his fostering care?

From an humble beginning the College has expanded until to-day her Alumni number hundreds, many of whom occupy the highest positions of trust both at home and abroad. For years complete Classical Courses have existed in the Institution, one taught through the medium of the French language and the other the English; nor is this all, equal care is bestowed on the Scientific, Preparatory, Commercial and Business Courses which are taught in both English and French. Some of the most noted graduates are the Very Rev. Thomas E. Walsh, C.S.C. lately deceased, who was for twelve years President of the University of Notre Dame, and his predecessor, the Very Rev. Patrick A. Colovin, C.S.C., who for many years guided the destinies of that vast Institution, and scores of priests scattered throughout the Eastern States and elsewhere. The aim of the authorities has always been the greatest good to the greatest number, and that success has attended their efforts is evidenced by many students who yearly matriculate, some of them coming from points beyond the McKenzie and Mississippi Rivers.

Among those who took part in the celebration were noticed the Very Rev. H. Cousineau, Superior of St. Thérèse Seminary, the Very Rev. Ducharme, C.S.V., Superior Provincial of the Congregation of St. Viateur, the Rev. Chastillon, Chaplain of the Convent of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, St. Laurent; Rev. P. Leblanc, Pastor, St. Martin; Rev. T. Heffernan, of St. Gabriel; Rev. Mr. Tranchemontagne, P. S. S., of the Grand Seminary, Chevreuil, pastor of St. Anne de Bellevue; Rev. M. L. Shea, of St. Mary's; Rev. Mr. Brady, Chaplain of Hopewell of St. Brade; Rev. P. E. O'Donnell, Pastor of St. Mary's, Montreal; Rev. P. Decarry, Prof. in the Grand Seminary, Montreal; Mr. Edward Gohier, Mayor of St. Laurent, and Dr. Finet, St. Laurent. In 1898 the community will celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Institution, at which time the General Chapter which convenes every six years, will meet for the first time in this country. It is hoped at this time to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the ordination to the Priesthood, of the Rev. Joseph Réze, C.S.C.

Dora (sweetly)—Fred didn't blow his brains out because you jilted him the other night; he came right over and proposed to me. Maud (super-sweetly)—Did he? Then he must have got rid of his brains some other way.—Tit-Bits.

All food tends to deteriorate rapidly after cooking; and, if allowed to remain long uncovered absorbs atmospheric germs which are disease producing.

Philip Sheridan, B.C.L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLICITOR

MONTREAL, P. Q.

OFFICE: New York Life Building

Room 706. Bell Telephone 1233

AUNT NORA'S CORNER.

Aunt Nora is delighted with the number of her correspondents and the evident interest they are taking in their department.

A little bird told Aunt Nora that some of St. Gabriel's bright young people are preparing to visit the children's department.

So you see boys and girls that when all help, the labor is light. It would not be fair to let an old lady do all the Corner work.

Aunt Nora would like to hear frequently from her country correspondents, so far letters from cousins at a distant have proved very interesting.

The other day Aunt Nora heard a young friend tell a companion that the young people's department in the TRUE WITNESS was only for boys and girls attending school.

An interesting sketch of the Hotel Dieu appeared in a recent issue of the TRUE WITNESS, which Aunt Nora hopes all her young friends have read carefully.

KITTY KNEW.

Seven sheep were standing by the pasture wall; "Tell me," said the teacher, "To her scholars small."

Up went Kitty's fingers—A farmer's daughter she, Not so bright at figures As she ought to be.

DEAR AUNT NORA,—I was fortunate enough to be present at the festival held in St. Patrick's Academy on the eve of the celebration of the Golden Wedding of St. Patrick's Church.

The hall is a pretty one, even without any added embellishment, but when the pale subdued green of its walls was dotted with the vivid green of patriotic banners.

The older pupils were robed in black with shamrock bouquets pinned on their dark attire, and the younger ones wore white dresses with pink shoulder knots.

knots of dainty green on their shoulders. It was a feast of color to the eye as well as of culture to the mind.

[Your description of the happy festival held by St. Patrick's pupils is a treat in itself. Our Catholic children are fortunate in the possession of such instructors.]

DEAR AUNT NORA,—I have been reading the letters of your nieces and nephews in the "Corner" for some time, and I have often felt that I would like to join your happy circle of young people.

I was in the procession on St. Patrick's Day and wore a big green badge, but oh! didn't I wish that I was one of the boys on horseback, curvetting and prancing around when the music played.

Well, Peter, we are very glad to welcome you to the Corner, but we hope your ambition will rise higher than a horse before you are a man.]

DEAR AUNT NORA,—I am a very little niece to come to your Corner with a letter, but perhaps some other little girls will come after this as well as all the bigger pupils that write such nice letters.

My papa showed me the pretty Souvenir—I am afraid I did not spell that right—number of the TRUE WITNESS and it was lovely.

Good-bye, dear Aunt Nora, I am afraid I have written my letter too long.

[You are a very thoughtful little Mary, and the Corner will always have a seat ready for you when you come with a nice letter.]

A REMARKABLE DOLL.

At a recent doll show in Boston a remarkable doll, authentically in existence for more than 171 years, was on view.

BEAUTIFUL LEGEND.

There is a legend illustrating the blessedness of performing our duty at whatever cost to our own inclination.

POINTERS FOR BOYS.

The character grows. That it is not something to be put on ready-made with manhood, but day by day it grows with the growth and strengthens with the strength, until good or bad it becomes almost a coat of mail.

That when a boy of 10 gets up as soon as he is called in the morning and works, plays and studies with all his might, you can get some idea of what kind of a man he will make.

"I dunno which is de wust 'o' de two," said Uncle Eben, "de man dat t'inks he's too good to be in politics, or de man dat's so bad he has ter be put out."

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Between 6000 and 7000 men marched in line in the St. Patrick's Day procession at Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Queen received, in special audience, the Rev. Prince Max of Saxony, assistant priest in the German Church in Whitechapel, London.

The Hon. Ignatius Donnelly was the orator of the day at the recent Emmet celebration in St. Paul, Minnesota.

Robert Gillespie Blaine, the last surviving brother of James G. Blaine, died at his residence in Washington, March 9, after a week's illness.

Bowmanville was the scene of a sad fatality on March 10, when the three eldest children of Mr. Frederic Luxon, were drowned through a hole in the ice at William's Flats.

An Oratorio, composed by Prof. J. W. Grover of Dublin, entitled "St. Patrick at Tara," was produced at New York for the first time on St. Patrick's Day.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn lectured in Boston before a large audience on the evening of March 14, for the benefit of St. Cecilia's Church fund.

Argentina, South America, is suffering from a plague of locusts, which are destroying all forms of vegetation.

Mr. and Mrs. John McLean of Ottawa celebrated their golden wedding a few days ago. Mr. McLean is 83 years of age and he is one of 162 living descendants of his father in Canada and the United States.

A new instrument known as the stethophone which it is believed will completely supersede the stethoscope in medical examinations, has been invented by the Rev. Daniel Brand Marsh.

Mr. Justice Loranger, president of the parent French-Canadian National Society, has issued an invitation to the various officers to attend a meeting this evening, for the purpose of making arrangements for the celebration of Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee.

Hon. Bellamy Storer, the new first assistant in the State department, appointed by Secretary Sherman, is a recent convert to the Catholic Faith.

Bernard McKernan, an aged hero of Balaklava, died Sunday at Phoenix, Pa., with the medals of honor won in the famous charge of the Light brigade on his breast.

Rev. Basil W. Mathurin, a former rector of St. Clement's P.E. Church of Philadelphia, was received in the Catholic Church at the Jesuit College of Beaumont, at Old Windsor, Berkshire.

Brother Casimir Zeigler of St. Stanislas Polish Church, has invented a remarkable cloth that has the peculiar quality of resisting bullets.

At the next annual State elections, a proposal, having for its aim the re-organization of the City Council of Boston, will be submitted to the judgment of the electorate.

A Mr. William Nethercott, a farmer living in the vicinity of St. Thomas, had a very peculiar experience resulting from an attempt on his part to don a novel style of head-gear.

Captain Alfred Dreyfus, who was sentenced to transportation for life on the accusation of having sold plans of French forts to Germany, is now believed to be innocent.

The majority of people eat more for mere enjoyment, and to gratify the sense of taste, than for the purpose of sustaining the body.

For Indigestion Horsford's Acid Phosphate Helps digest the food.

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP.

SAVED HER LIFE.

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF A FERGUS MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

HAD BEEN WEAK AND SICKLY FROM INFANCY—NEITHER DOCTOR NOR FRIENDS THOUGHT SHE WOULD SURVIVE—DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS SAVED HER LIFE—ADVICE TO PARENTS.

From the Fergus News Record.

Mr. C. M. Post, fruit and confectionery dealer, St. Andrew street, Fergus, last week related to a representative of the News Record the sad story of the terrible suffering and sickness of his little daughter, Ella, his only child.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an all-round year medicine and are quite as efficacious in the case of children as in adults.

OUR REVIEWER.

Benziger Bros, the well-known Catholic publishers of New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago have brought out two little works that will immediately recommend themselves to Catholic families.

AN IRISH ATHLETE.

THE CHAMPION HAMMER THROWER OF THE WORLD NOW IN NEW YORK.

Irishmen have always been prominent figures in the leading American Athletic Associations.

"Ah!" cried the McKinleyite, "now we'll have good times. There will be a boom in everything. Prices will go up and—"

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Hood's Pills. Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough.

SAVED HER LIFE.

THE NARROW ESCAPE OF A FERGUS MERCHANT'S DAUGHTER.

HAD BEEN WEAK AND SICKLY FROM INFANCY—NEITHER DOCTOR NOR FRIENDS THOUGHT SHE WOULD SURVIVE—DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS SAVED HER LIFE—ADVICE TO PARENTS.

From the Fergus News Record.

Mr. C. M. Post, fruit and confectionery dealer, St. Andrew street, Fergus, last week related to a representative of the News Record the sad story of the terrible suffering and sickness of his little daughter, Ella, his only child.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are an all-round year medicine and are quite as efficacious in the case of children as in adults.

OUR REVIEWER.

Benziger Bros, the well-known Catholic publishers of New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago have brought out two little works that will immediately recommend themselves to Catholic families.

AN IRISH ATHLETE.

THE CHAMPION HAMMER THROWER OF THE WORLD NOW IN NEW YORK.

Irishmen have always been prominent figures in the leading American Athletic Associations.

"Ah!" cried the McKinleyite, "now we'll have good times. There will be a boom in everything. Prices will go up and—"

Easy to Take Easy to Operate

Hood's Pills. Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in size, tasteless, efficient, thorough.

DULUTH IRISHMEN CELEBRATE

The National Festival by Holding an Entertainment on the Eve of St. Patrick's Day—An Eloquent Address by Rev. Father Mackey.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

The entertainment held on the eve of St. Patrick's Day at the Great Eastern hall, West Duluth, was largely patronized and was a splendid social and financial success.

In the unavoidable absence of Bishop McGolrick, Father Mackey was called upon to address the large gathering, and it is needless to say that despite the fact of being called upon at short notice, he delivered a spirited and able speech.

The teacher's Council edited by Marc F. Valette, LL.D., contains the recent able deliverance—"The Present Peril in College Education"—of Rev. T. J. Campbell, S.J., and several other articles of value to teachers.

THE FRANCHISE IN AUSTRIA.

The Austrian Parliament, which was dissolved in January, consisted of 332 members, chosen by three classes of voters.

DEVLIN & BRISSET, ADVOCATES

"New-York Life" Building, 11 PLACE D'ARMES.

ROOMS 208 & 207. TELEPHONE 2475

Relief for Lung Troubles. The D.P. EMULSION. In CONSUMPTION and all LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING OF BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

Financial.

R. WILSON SMITH, Investment Broker. Government, Municipal and Railway Securities Bought and Sold. First Class Securities, suitable for Trust Funds, always on hand.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

BY OUR OWN REPORTER.

BUTTERFLY SLEEVES are coming in and will be very popular forms on dressy gowns for summer wear, for they adapt themselves admirably to all sorts of materials. The butterfly sleeve fits on the arm to the shoulder and there on the arm to a pretty wing effect, caught together right on the top of the shoulder as the loops of a ribbon bow are caught on the cross piece of the bow. The entire tight sleeve of coat pattern has lately been accepted, and even the tailor-made gown has some relief at the shoulder.

For this summer gowns three, five, or seven ruffles about four inches wide are sewn on in a cluster at the bottom, the upper one being finished by a heading.

Another mode of skirt trimming is narrow ruffles of the muslin or thin silk set on fully a quarter of a yard apart. Sometimes these ruffles are edged with narrow lace and give a very dainty effect.

The plain seven-gored skirt seems to prevail among the muslin gowns, as it is a good foundation for any amount of trimming, and silk linings are by no means a necessity this season for a successful and fashionable cotton gown. The same material or dimitry in white or a plain color, is used for the underskirt and lining. The underskirt is finished with a deep hem and in some cases has an additional ruffle.

Some Pretty Gowns.

BLACK goods are growing more elegant every year, the brocaded silk and wool things are beautiful as ball-room fabrics, and the sheer grenadines, the coarse and soft canvases, the smooth cloths and cashmeres are delicious in simple folds about the figure.

A gown of black cashmere of the double-faced variety, than which nothing is softer and more pliable, is charming with a wide flounce of the cloth about the hem of the skirt, set on with a ruffled heading. The bodice is a plain one, with a narrow girde of silk knotted behind, and a broad collar about the shoulders of the cashmere has two points behind and two in front, and is edged all about with a narrow frill of cashmere set on below a bias fold of silk. The sleeves are tight, ruffled at the wrists, and gracefully draped at the shoulders.

Black facecloth is charming and simple laid in shingles about the whole bodice and about the top half of the skirt, a stole of soft silk starting from each shoulder and passing beneath the girde of white satin. This silk scarf is black and has fringed ends at the knees, the sleeves being of the shingled cloth from shoulder to wrist. A white satin stock tied in front, and the garment is complete.

A girlish frock of mauve cashmere has three pleise frills of taffeta of the same shade set about the hem, three others set about the knees, both headed by one row of violet velvet. The bodice is a blouse with a violet velvet belt, and it has a small V shaped décolletage trimmed with three pleise frills set closely together, a bow of taffeta finishing the V on the bust. The small sleeves are of cloth finished with frills, the plastron of cream lace over pale blue, the choker of violet velvet.

A pale green cashmere, built up with violet and black trimmings, is very stunning, the green skirt having a band of violet silk on the hem, upon which are placed near the top and close together, three pencil lines of black velvet; a row of fine embroidery in black soutache finishing the green cloth above, the effect being of a double skirt. The bodice is stretched across the figure, the fullness puckering beneath a slender girde of violet velvet crossed with black velvet. It has a small V shaped opening at the throat, edged with black braiding, the plastron being of violet silk, crossed with lines of black velvet, which continue up the choker. The green coat-sleeves have braided green funnel cuffs, and there are small scant epaulettes of violet, crossed with black and edged with a narrow band of braided green cashmere.

A model in white organdie has five narrow ruffles of the same on the skirt, a tucked waist, with ruffles up and down between the tucks in front, and sleeves tucked round in groups of three and a tiny ruche in every space. A pretty example of an embroidered batiste gown is made over pink silk, with a ruffle of cream lace over another of pink chiffon at the foot. The embroidered design is in points, which are cut out to form those at the bottom. These points are the finish at the neck, where they lap over a yoke of flowered cream net and are edged with a frill of narrow lace. Elbow sleeves of the net over pink have the lace frill, and with bows of pink ribbon the whole is a charming costume.

Another model in organdie is of plain very pale green, combined with a much darker shade, which appears in the ruffles on the skirt and bodice. The under skirt is plain, and exactly like the outer one. A dark ruffle alternates with a light one, the dark color beginning at the bottom. The edges of the ruffles are narrowly trimmed and finished on the extreme edges, covering the hem with one row of green satin baby ribbon. Ruffles extend over the sleeves and across the front in the form of a bertha, where they taper to a point and are finished with a bow of green satin ribbon, which also completes the neck and forms the belt.

Something About Skirts.

ONE of the cleverest business women in town lays it down as a rule to be carefully observed that while women of leisure may put silk lining in their frocks it is a business woman's skirt. "The silk lining," says this woman, "is the dividing line between the woman at home and the woman in business. The swish and flutter, as you name it, have no place about the business office. In fact, the tailor-made gown and the fedora hat

form the armor of a business woman. In that attire you may call her the new woman, if you will, she is ready to meet the world on its own ground, and will not feel that she is misunderstood. The woman who rustles into a business office filling the air with the sounds of silken flutter is more looked upon by the men she encounters as a diversion. If they have no interest in diversion at that particular moment they get rid of her and bow her out as soon as possible. If she is dressed too well the chance is that they regard her as too prosperous for earnest work. If she is shabby or carelessly attired, which is about the same thing, she is branded as inefficient or she wouldn't be in such apparently reduced circumstances. The tailor-made suit, therefore, is the happy medium. If she has good gloves and good shoes, well-fitting garments and no silk lining, she is equipped to meet the world. Silk linings, silk petticoats and ostrich plumes all militate against the success of a woman in the business world."

Frills of Fashion.

GREEN is one of the favorite colors at present. Green, purple, and black is almost as popular a combination as green, purple, and cream.

Brooches are this season's presents for bridesmaids.

Fanciful buckles and ornaments are decidedly in favor.

Violets are cheap, pretty, and fashionable—a rare combination of qualities. Gauze ribbons with tiny velvet edgings are in high favor for spring hats.

The softest shades of tan are correct for gloves.

The short jacket in velvet or cloth will be the leading outdoor garment of the coming season.

Cloth coats, trimmed with lace, are a novelty in jackets, which is, indeed, an innovation, and the lace appears on the large square collars of the Empire coat.

Black silk shirt waists, with two or three side plaits some bright color, set in on either side of the front, and a turnover collar and cuffs of kilted silk of the same shade, are very attractive, as well as useful.

The pompadour effect is the ruling style of hair arrangements for evening dress, and the knot which is arranged on the crown of the head must not tower any higher than the front, the extra height being given by feathers, aigrettes, fancy combs, or bows.

The Marie Antoinette coiffure, arranged with a large bowknot at the back, is charming for some women, and little bowknots of gold or silver set with fancy stones are suitable ornaments.

No one need fear an excess of decoration, for three or four side combs and as many fancy pins are only a beginning toward the complete fashionable coiffure.

A dainty decoration worn by young ladies is a narrow wreath of violets, or some fine flower around the back hair, and fastened at the top with an upright bow of white satin ribbon.

The fashion of waving the hair all around seems to have come to stay, but it must be done in the large, soft waves, not the close crinkled ones of last season.

News comes from Paris that the little shoulder capes are doomed, but the small sacque coat just reaching to the waist, and loose both back and front, will be much worn.

Russian belts of gun silver, either plain or gilded and jewelled, are a novelty in dress ornamentation. Some are of one width—about two inches—from end to end, others point up in the middle of the back and taper to a point at the side. They extend across the back only and are attached to the belt of silk or satin.

A black chiffon bolice, with a touch of red, is the correct thing just at the moment, and the proper skirt to wear with any of these dainty confections, if you would be quite up to the latest Parisian fashion, is plain black satin.

Veiling with large dots is decidedly passé, and all the latest novelties have very fine dots, many of them none at all, and are very thin, fine, and fancy as to mesh, which is in all sorts of plaids, checks, and waved lines.

Care of the Hair.

ABOUT the best way to keep the scalp healthy is to preserve its elasticity. To do this massage is necessary, and if there should not be enough oil, the hair there dries and brittle, a preparation feeling dry and brittle, a preparation containing lanoline, softened by the addition of either vaseline or glycerine, should be worked in with the fingers. If there is a tendency to baldness this should be done daily. In such cases the application of water and too frequent shampooing should be avoided. The best hairdressers will all tell you that the hair should not be washed too frequently, as it deprives it of its natural oil. This is one of the chief reasons why more men than women lose their hair early. They wash or wet it too frequently. The average person doesn't need to wash his hair oftener than once a month, but where the hair is excessively oily, which is really a good fault, it may be washed once every three weeks.

As age comes on, the small vessels, the capillaries which feed the roots of the hair, become smaller, the hair roots are not properly nourished and the hair falls out. This also happens in fevers and disease. As a usual thing after illness these vessels soon regain their normal condition and the lost hair is quickly restored, but with age, restoring the hair is much more difficult. And if the hair follicles are entirely destroyed there is no remedy. The best agents for restoring hair, especially where the person has been bald some time, is by massage or electricity. The first can be given by almost any barber, and I have known

USE SURPRISE SOAP

Best for Wash Day For quick and easy work For cleanest, sweetest and whitest clothes Surprise is best

Best for Every Day For every use about the house Surprise works best and cheapest. See for yourself.

ladies who massaged their own heads successfully, but the second should only be given by or upon the direction of a physician. I have restored what at first appears hopeless cases of almost total baldness of long standing by daily massage and the free use of lanoline and vaseline on the scalp. The tincture of cantharides, diluted to suit the condition of the individual scalp, is very useful when the loss of hair is due to the inactivity of the circulation and the wasting of the glands and the hair follicles.

"Now dandruff is caused by the opposite condition of the scalp, or the over secretion by the glands. It is to the scalp what pimples are to the face. In these cases the hair follicles are clogged with too much grease, the simplest and most effective remedy being a thorough shampooing once a week and a daily massage of the scalp to aid the circulation. Washes containing alcohol, ammonia, borax, and carbonate of potassium are good, but I have never had a case that would not yield to shampooing and massage.

"Some ladies have great faith in the old fashioned idea of giving the hair one hundred strokes with the brush night and morning. I do not hesitate to tell them it is a fake. Many of them think my dislike of the brush a prejudice and pay little attention to my advice, but my dislike of the brush comes from more than twenty years' experience. The brush drags out the hair much more than the comb and should be used as little as possible. A good healthy head of hair can be kept glossy as well without the brush as with it. All that is necessary is to keep it clean and well combed. Another fact about keeping the scalp and hair in perfect condition which many ladies disregard is the fact that the hair should be allowed to fall loose over the shoulders whenever circumstances permit, and should never be confined at night or during the hours of repose."

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

The calendar says it is the first month of spring, but do not lay aside your heavy blankets.

Brushes and brooms would last longer and do better work if they had an occasional bath. Four tablespoonfuls of household ammonia in two quarts of lukewarm water are the proportions for a good bath. Let the bristles or straws stand in the water half an hour, then rinse thoroughly, and do not hang them by the heat, but put in a cool place to dry.

SAVORY FISH.

Brown some slices of onion in a saucpan, then add some chopped parsley and a little vinegar and water; when it boils add any fish you may have divided into small flakes. Season well with pepper and salt, and when hot serve on slices of buttered toast with the gravy the fish has been cooked in poured over.

SPICED APPLES.

Spiced apples are appetizing and excellent to have with meats at this season, when the supply of home-made pickles and relishes has disappeared. Make a syrup of equal parts of vinegar, water and sugar, and a little cayenne pepper, a few whole cloves, and some pieces of stick cinnamon. Peel the apples and cut them into quarters or eighths, put them in the liquid syrup, and cook until tender. Remove the apples with a skimmer and boil the syrup until thick and turn over the cooked fruit.

EGG CUTLETS.

Boil three or four eggs for ten minutes; place them then in cold water; allow them to remain about five minutes; then strip off the shells; cut off the ends of each egg and divide it into four slices; dip each piece into the well-beaten yolk of an egg; then in bread crumbs, rather highly seasoned with salt and pepper, and a teaspoonful of very finely minced parsley; fry in boiling hot butter until brown; serve with potatoes sliced thin and fried to a light brown; garnish with parsley.

FOR A TROUBLESOME COUGH.

Take an ounce of licorice, a quarter of a pound of raisins, a teaspoonful of flaxseed and two quarts of water. Boil slowly until reduced to one quart, then add a quarter of a pound of finely powdered rock candy and the juice of one lemon. Drink half a pint of this when going to bed, and a little more when the cough is troublesome.

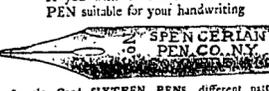
LETTUCE SALAD.

Chop lettuce fine and to it add about two chopped celery roots, over this pour the following mixture: Take three eggs, boil them for twelve minutes, plunge in cold water for five minutes, remove shells, cut eggs in half; take the yolks and place in a bowl and with a tablespoonful of oil, a dessertspoonful of water; reduce to a paste, then add a pinch of salt, two mustard spoonfuls of made mustard, and two table spoonfuls of vinegar, and a dessertspoonful of powdered sugar, mix thoroughly and serve over lettuce.

The Standard American Brand : : : Established 1860

SPENCERIAN

DROP US A LINE
If you wish to select a STEEL PEN suitable for your handwriting



Sample Card SIXTEEN PENS, different patterns, for every style of writing, including the VERTICAL SYSTEM, sent prepaid on receipt of TEN CENTS.

SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
450 Broome Street, New York, N. Y.

SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.

OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

Assets Exceed \$1,783,487.83.

Forty Million Dollars. \$1,783,487.83.

Investments in Canada:

MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. Francois Xavier St.
WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.

Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office.

JAS. O'SHAUGHNESSY

DEALER IN CHOICE Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc.

86 VICTORIA SQ. Cor. Latour St. Montreal

BELL TELEPHONE 2660.

DR. BROUSSEAU, L. D. S.

SURGICAL DENTIST,
No. 7 St. Lawrence Street MONTREAL
Telephone, . . . 6901.

Your impression in the morning. Rose Pearl (teeth colored). Elegant full gum sets for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wanted faces: gold, crown plate and bridge work, painless extracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth filed; teeth repaired in 50 minutes; sets in three hours if required.

PYNY-PECTORAL

Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS

In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific certainty, tried and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCORMACK & SON, 500 St. Jacques St., Montreal, Que., reports in a letter that Pyny-Pectoral cured Mrs. C. Carreau of chronic cold in chest and bronchial tubes, and also cured W. G. McColman of a long-standing cold.

Mr. J. H. Hurry, Chemist, 528 Yonge St., Toronto, writes: "As a general cough and lung syrup Pyny-Pectoral is a most valuable preparation. It has given the utmost satisfaction to all who have tried it, many having spoken to me of the benefit derived from its use in their families. It is suitable for old or young, being pleasant to the taste. Its sale with me has been wonderful, and I can always recommend it as a safe and reliable cough medicine."

Large Bottle, 25 Cts.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Sole Proprietors, MONTREAL

CARROLL BROS.

Registered Patent Sanitary Plumber, Steam Fitters, Mechanical Slate Roofers.

795 CRAIG STREET, near Mt. St. Denis
Drainage and Ventilation a specialty Charges moderate. Telephone 1841.

The "D. & L." Menthol Plaster

Having used four D. & L. Menthol Plaster for severe pain in the back and limbs, I unhesitatingly recommend it as a safe, sure and rapid remedy. They are like magic.—A. LAPOINTE, Montreal, Que., Oct. 1896.

Price 25c.
DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Proprietors, MONTREAL.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

WAVERLEY LIVERY, BOARDING and SALE STABLES. 95 Jurons Street, Montreal.

D. McDONNELL, Proprietor.
Special Attention to Boarding. TELEPHONE 1524.

Pain-Killer.

(FRANK DAVIS')
A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is cured.

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic. It is a simple, safe and quick cure for Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhea, Cramp, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

One Way Weekly Excursions

— TO — CALIFORNIA

And other Pacific Coast Points.

A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Thursday at 10:25 p.m. for the Pacific Coast, all that is required is a second-class ticket and in addition a moderate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving West.

Fortickets and reservation of berths apply at 143 ST. JAMES STREET, Or at Bonaventure Station.

FALSE TEETH WITHOUT PLATE

GOLD and PORCELAIN Crowns fitted on old roots Aluminum and Rubber Plates made by the latest process.

Teeth extracted without pain, by electricity and local anesthetic.

Dr. J. G. A. GENDREAU, Surgeon-Dentist
20 St. Lawrence Street, Montreal, Bell, 2518.
Hours of consultation:—9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Telephone 7-9.

Promotive of Arts Association.

LIMITED
Incorporated by Letters Patent, 7th October, 1896.

1687 Notre-Dame Street MONTREAL.

Over \$5,000 in value. distributed every Friday.

PRICE OF SCRIPS 10 CTS

AGENTS WANTED

Rutland Stove Lining

IT FITS ANY STOVE.

GEO. W. REED, AGENT.
783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.

The Finest Creamery Butter

IN 1-LB. BLOCKS AND SMALL TUBS.
NEW LAID EGG.

Stewart's English Breakfast Tea at 35c

OUR SPECIAL BLEND OF COFFEE IS THE FINEST.

D. STEWART & CO.,

Cor. St. Catherine & Mackay Streets.
TELEPHONE No. 3835

Legal Notices.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 2179.

Dame Albina, alias Malvine Demers, of the City and District of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, Ferdinand Bouchard dit Lavallée, of the same place.

Montreal, 5th March, 1897.
SAINT-PIERRE, PELISSIER & WILSON, 31-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1888.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Flavie Raymond dit Lajeunesse, of the parish of St. Vincent de Paul, in the district of Montreal, wife, common as to property, of Louis Prevost, of the same place, and duly authorized by a Judge, has taken, this day, an action before this court, in separation as to property from her said husband.

Montreal, 12th February, 1897.
BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, 35-5 Attorneys for Plaintiff.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION
Kindling, \$2.00, Cut Maple, \$2.50, Lumber, Blocks, \$1.75. Mt. Block—St. Louis—North—Square. Tel. 8333

Business Cards.

VISITING CARDS

ENGRAVED and PRINTED in latest styles.
LEGALLEE BROS., Engravers,
674 Leguachetiers St. Bell Telephone 2488

P. A. MILLOY,

— MANUFACTURER OF —
GINGER ALE, GINGER POP, GINGER BEER, CREAM SODA PLAIN SODA, —:— CIDERINE.

Sole Agent for Plantagenet Waters

119, 121 ST. ANDRE S.
TELEPHONE 6978.

CALLAHAN & CO.,

Book and Job Printers,

741 CRAIG STREET,
West Victoria Sq. MONTREAL.

The above business is carried on by his Widow and two of her sons.

DANIEL FURLONG,
WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALER IN
CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON & PORK
Special rates for charitable institutions.
54 PRINCE ARTHUR STREET
TELEPHONE 6474.

TELEPHONE 8393.

THOMAS O'CONNELL,

Dealer in General Household Hardware, Paints and Oils.

137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa.
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter.
Rutland Lining, fit any Stove, Cheap.
Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

LORGE & CO.,

HATTER AND FURRIER.
81 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
MONTREAL.

M. HICKS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS
1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St.
(Near McGill Street) MONTREAL

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Pictures a specialty.

FAVORABLY KNOWN SINCE 1826 BELLS
HAVE FURNISHED SEVERAL OTHERS
G. MENEELY & CO., AUCTIONEERS
WEST-TROY, N. Y. BELL-METAL
CHIMES, ETC. CATALOGUE PRICE 50c

ESTABLISHED 1864

C. O'BRIEN,

House, Sign and Decorative Painter
PLAIN and DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING.
Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate.

Residence, 645 Dorchester St. East of Henry, Office, 647 MONTREAL.

Accountants.

M. J. DOHERTY,

Accountant and Commissioner
INSURANCE AND GENERAL AGENT.
Money to Lend
No. 8, FOURTH FLOOR,
SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS

O. A. McDONNELL,
ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE
180 ST. JAMES STREET
Telephone 1182. MONTREAL.

Personal supervision given to all business.
Rents collected, Estates administered and Books audited.

SPECIALTIES OF FRANK DAVIS

FOR THE HAIR:
CASTOR FLUID.....25 cents

FOR THE TEETH:
"NAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE".....25 cents

FOR THE SKIN:
WHITE ROSE LANOLIN CREAM, 35c

HENRY R. GRAY,

Pharmaceutical Chemist.
128 St. Lawrence Main Street.
N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

OLD MAIDS VINDICATED.

AN INTERESTING STUDY ON THE SUBJECT.

The Dawn of the Spinster Age and the Reflections it Awakens.

[From one of our Special Contributors.]

There has ever been a wide divergence of opinion as to the exact age that confers the unwelcome title of spinster on a lady hitherto considered an eligible matrimonial candidate.

Longfellow has left us a charming picture of the child merging into maidenhood, and we see her

"Standing with reluctant feet Where the brook and river meet, Womanhood and childhood feet."

But the reluctant feet become more and more reluctant and tarry a lengthy while when the dim, sequestered lake that laves the lone meadows of spinsterdom is reached, for the maiden stands anxiously scanning the distant horizon, thinking she may catch a glimpse of some belated swain before she takes the fatal step.

This is the most trying moment in the spinster's existence, when she realizes for the first time her solitary position. It may be borne in upon her by some casual incident or word—perhaps the salesman in the store addressed her as Mrs. instead of the Miss she had been accustomed to hear.

The world begins to look kindly on the old maid. The old look of contemptuous pity that used to be the recognition of her state has passed away, and a warm smile of appreciation and respect greets the woman of to-day who walks alone over life's rough path, unsustained by the love and sympathy of some kindred spirit because, as is often the case, she has sacrificed her prospects of wedded bliss on the shrine of parental devotion, or for some other noble and unselfish motive, that, if we could know and understand, would cause us to bow as we pass the hidden heroine whom we only know as the old maid.

Sometimes the old maid is such because she refuses the samples of the superior sex that present themselves before her for selection. Of course, she could be married if she would. Perhaps you smile. But there never was a woman with a straight back that could not have at least one specimen of the genus man for her own particular possession if she was not afflicted with a capricious taste.

A tall, gaunt, thin-tipped creature, with long cork-screw curls around her shimmering or spiteful countenance, is the portrait from past ages of the genuine spinster, and by modifying this picture to suit the fashion of the hour, you will often be able to recognize the given characteristics of the typical spinster in many of her married sisters.

Woman, if she be true to her womanhood, is always charming, let her age be what it will, for though the years may steal the roses from her cheeks, and powder her hair with the snows of time, enough of true beauty remains in the countenance, softened and chastened by life's experiences, and the mind enriched with the treasures grasped from the fleeting years, to win respect and reverence, although life's fitful fever, Love, may be vanished forever.

The old maid of to-day is a lovable mortal without; bright, witty, clever, happy and refined. She well understands the general depression in the matrimonial market, and is content to accept her different lot, and become a blessing to her different lot, and become a blessing to her race, as all her married brothers' and sisters' children will tell you; and her life is often as full and complete when intelligently devoted to some high purpose, as that of her sister who wears the symbol of a husband's authority.

THE Best Yet Offered IN REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only Regular value \$8.75

We have 5 different patterns equally as good which we will close out at \$1.95 each. Special values in all lines of Furniture for the balance of this month. We will store your purchases free till wanted.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON 652 Craig Street.

FOOD SUGGESTIONS.

All kinds of flour and meal should be eaten as soon as possible after being ground, as it is then constantly parting with its life elements.

All organic material used as food tends to decay after reaching its highest state of perfection, and should be eaten when most highly endowed with the life principle.

A monotonous diet is not adapted to the proper development of the race or the individual.

Nuts and some kinds of fruits, though they will keep a long time, should never be eaten after the flavor becomes impaired.

Milk, water and all fluids, cooked or uncooked, rapidly absorb injurious gases and microscopic germs from the atmosphere if allowed to remain unsealed, especially in warm weather.

Each one must, in a large measure, be his or her own judge as to what agrees or disagrees in the line of food, yet we should endeavor to perfect our ideals, and our appetites and desires will gradually conform to them.

"This butter seems strong," said the young husband at their first breakfast at home.

"Yes," she answered; "I talked to the market man about that, and he said it was economy in the end never to buy weak butter. He said that even though this might cost a little more people could get along with less of it, and it would last longer."

A Gift of Three Grand Prize Engravings,

For Readers and Subscribers of the True Witness.

\$25 for \$3.

Arrangements have been made with the "NATIONAL ART SOCIETY" to present to each of the readers of this week's number of THE TRUE WITNESS three GRAND PRIZE ENGRAVINGS, each being 34 inches by 22 inches and magnificently executed.

1. The Shepherd of Jerusalem,

By P. R. MORRIS, A.R.A.

Representing the summit of Calvary after the Crucifixion. The Shepherd, whilst tending his flock, is gazing at the Cross on which Our Saviour suffered and is reading the superscription of plate. The Cross is now a resting place for doves. In the foreground are sheep, while the Serpent of Sin lies in the grass with his head bowed.

2. The Good Shepherd,

By W. C. T. DOBSON.

The Celebrated Royal Academician, represents Our Saviour clad in the simple garb of a Shepherd, leaning back to the distant fold those sheep that have strayed—illustrating the well-known passage: "I am the Good Shepherd and know my sheep and am known of mine." The lowest retail price of the above is one guinea each, and until the NATIONAL ART SOCIETY was established this had never been published under that price.

3. La Madonna Dei Ansdei,

By RAPHAEL.

Represents the Virgin and Child attended by St. John the Baptist and St. Nicholas of Bari, and is by common consent one of the most perfect pictures in the world, and is also one of the noblest embodiments of Christianity. Raphael is above all the painter of Motherhood and Childhood—the self-forgetting love of the one and the tender faith of the other—the human relationship which of all others is the most divine.

This picture was recently purchased for the British National Gallery for £70,000 sterling, more than three times the lowest price ever paid for a single picture.

The National Art Society have, at great expense, secured the only Copper-plate which exists of the above. Even ordinary prints from it have realized from three to four guineas at public auction in England.

The above three magnificent Engravings will be sent to all readers of THE TRUE WITNESS who cut out the Voucher below and forward it, with three dollars, to

"THE NATIONAL ART SOCIETY," No. 3, SNOWDON CHAMBERS, 25 Adelaide Street, Toronto.

Or any single Engraving will be sent for \$1.25, to cover the cost of Copyright charges, duty, packing, carriage, and other expenses.

N.B.—Applications must be made to the National Art Society as above, and not to the office of THE TRUE WITNESS.

"THE TRUE WITNESS," VOUCHER.

For One Copy of

- 1. The Shepherd of Jerusalem. 2. The Good Shepherd. 3. La Madonna Dei Ansdei.

No copy will be given without the Voucher, but readers may, if they wish, call and get the Engravings, orders will be executed strictly in the order in which they arrive, and after the stock at present in this country is exhausted, the National Art Society reserves the right to raise the charges or to return the applicants' money in full.

MARKET REPORT.

Live Stock Markets.

LONDON, March 22.—The offerings of cattle were again large to-day from the States, but notwithstanding this fact the market was well maintained for choice grades and sales of such were made at 12c. For Argentine stock there was a better feeling and values for choice show an advance of 4c over this day week, with sales at 11c. The sheep trade was not so good as last week, the best being quoted at 12c, which is 1c to 1c lower than a week ago.

A private cable received from Liverpool reported the market for Canadian cattle weaker, and noted a decline of 4c per lb. since last Thursday, choice being quoted at 11c and middling at 10c.

MONTREAL, March 22.—The features of the local export live stock trade since our last has been the engaging of ocean freight space for May shipment, and we understand that all the first boats sailing from this port to Liverpool and Glasgow in the first week of the above month have been taken at 45s for the former and at 40s for the latter, without insurance. In regard to Glasgow it is stated that the same conditions will be in force this season as during the past two years, and that is, the quantity of cattle on each vessel sailing will be a limited number. In regard to export cattle there has been a stronger feeling through the country for choice stall fed stock, and prices within the past two weeks have been advanced fully 1c per lb., and it is reported that some extensive buying has been done for May delivery on the basis of 4 1/2c to 5c per lb., live weight. The demand in this market to-day was fair, and about 100 head were bought at prices ranging from 3 1/2c to 4c per lb., live weight. Late advices from Winnipeg indicate that some large buying of cattle has been done for export account.

At the First End Abattoir market the offerings of live stock were 400 cattle; 60 sheep and lambs, 40 spring lambs, and 200 calves. In sympathy with the recent rise in values in the Toronto market and the smaller receipts of cattle here to-day, there was a much firmer feeling in the market and prices show an advance of fully 1c to 1 1/2c per lb. on all grades since this day week. Choice butchers' stock sold at 3 1/2c, good at 3 1/4c to 3 1/2c; fair at 2 1/2c to 3c, and common at 2 1/4c to 2 1/2c per lb., live weight. The supply of sheep and lambs was small, for which the demand was good, and sales were made at 4 1/2c per lb., live weight. Spring lambs were in active demand, and as the supply was short prices ruled higher at \$3 to \$7 each, as to size. Calves were well enquired for, but the quality of the stock was generally of an inferior class, and prices were lower at from \$2 to \$7 each. A few milk cows were offered, which sold at prices ranging from \$18 to \$35 each.

The receipts of cattle at the Point St. Charles Stock Yards were 200 head, but trade was slow, as local dealers filled their wants in the Toronto market last Friday, consequently no sales were made, and drovers forwarded them to the above market. A bunch of 25 sheep and lambs sold at \$5.25 each. The supply of hogs was small, there being only 55 offered, and, in consequence, the tone of the market was stronger, and prices advanced 10c per 100 lbs., the lot being taken for Quebec account at \$5.10 per 100 lbs.

RETAIL MARKET PRICES. The breaking up of the country and city roads was the means of keeping farmers who live at any distance from coming to the market, consequently the attendance at old Bonsecours this morning was slim, but nevertheless, the supply of grain was quite ample to fill all requirements, and the slight improvement in oats noted last week was fully maintained with sales at 50c to 55c per bag. Buckwheat was somewhat scarce at 65 to 70c per bag. Peas were unchanged at 70c to 75c, and beans were unchanged at \$1.10 per bag. The warmer weather was an inducement for gardeners to come to market, and in consequence the gathering was fair and offerings of seasonable vegetables were larger than usual, for which there was a fair demand and prices in some cases were higher. There was no change in fruit and business was quiet. In game Mallard duck was easier at 80c to 85c, and quails were lower at \$2.40 to \$2.50 for No. 1; and \$1.60 to \$1.75 per dozen for No. 2. Dairy produce was quiet and unchanged.

VEGETABLES. Parsley, per dozen..... 0 25 @ 0 00 Cabbage, per dozen..... 0 50 @ 0 75 Carrots, per basket..... 0 25 @ 0 00 Turnips, per bag..... 0 30 @ 0 00 Beets, per basket..... 0 20 @ 0 00 Potatoes, per bag..... 0 40 @ 0 50 Cauliflowers, per dozen..... 0 00 @ 0 00 Celery, per dozen..... 0 50 @ 0 75 Leeks, per bunch..... 0 20 @ 0 30 Onions, per basket..... 0 40 @ 0 50 Parsnips, per basket..... 0 25 @ 0 00 Rhubarb, per dozen..... 0 75 @ 1 00

Table with columns for item name and price. Includes Artichokes, Lemons, Apples, Oranges, Cranberries, Bananas, Almeria grapes, Catawba grapes, Black duck, Blue-bill duck, Teal duck, Mallard ducks, Plover, Quails, Snowbirds, Large spring chickens, Small chickens, Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Cock turkeys, Pigeons, Squabs, Dairy produce, Meats, Fish, Household hints.

Table with columns for item name and price. Includes Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Ham, Lard, Sausages, Bacon, Dressed hogs, Pike, Haddock, Bullheads, Whitefish, Cod, Dorset, Halibut, Trout, Smelts, Mackerel, Finnan haddies, Fresh salmon, Black bass, Sturgeon.

Household Hints. New shirt-waists of plain ceru, pink or blue linen have tucked and corded yokes with cords and tucks running the entire length of the blouse exactly in front, and also at the back. Small collies the color of the lampshades are sometimes used at luncheons, placed at each cover for the bread. When this is done a small individual butter plate is provided. A new idea for a sauce vessel comes from London. It is of silver of a wide, low pitcher shape, provided with a cover, and is fitted with a tiny spirit lamp, whose office is suggestive of the doing away with cold gravies and sauces. A beautifully wrought silver bon-bon dish has a slender glass vase in a silver holder rising from its centre, thus combining a dainty service of flowers and sweets. Two small gastronomic hints are, to put the merest suspicion of peppermint in a French dressing for a green salad, and to grate fresh cocconut over a dish of fish salad. Steaming the face is now considered harmful, as it enlarges the pores, weakens the eyes, causes eye-lashes to fall out, relaxes the muscles, shrivels the skin and makes it flabby. Pure pine-apple juice is offered as a remedy in case of croup. Given in small doses, it prevents the formation of the membrane in the throat that causes death. Stewed bananas are cooked till clear in a syrup made of one cup of sugar, one of water, a bayleaf, and a stick of cinnamon. The Glen of Aherlow was the scene of a romantic marriage on Shrove Tuesday. The contracting parties were Margaret Nestor, aged 65, who found a fourth husband in a shoemaker of the district, five years her junior. The bride was an old servant in the Massey family of Riverdale, and the young sons of the family, home on vacation, celebrated the event according to their own notions of propriety. Three donkeys decked with evergreens and sleighbells drew the carriage containing the bride and groom to the church, and the two young gentlemen donned their coachman's and footman's liveries and mounted the box. A procession of villagers brought up the rear.

The Only DEPARTMENTAL STORE in the CITY SELLING EXCLUSIVELY for Cash. SPRING OPENING. NEW SPRING COATS. NEW SPRING SUITS. NEW SPRING WAISTS. NEWEST MILLINERY. RIBBONS, LACES. GLOVES and HOSIERY. New Spring Wash Goods, Wrappers, Underwear, Corsets, Curtains, Draperies, and Fine Upholstery Materials. OUR BIG CARPET SALE. This week last year it seemed as though most all Montreal bought their New Carpets HERE, and we've prepared accordingly for this Season. Such a showing as the housewife is most interested in, our exclusive designs, in all the leading makes, are here in all their completeness, and in addition are many short lengths that dwellers in small rooms will find it economical to purchase. The prices we make for this Great Sale are remarkably low. Only a personal examination can possibly demonstrate HOW MUCH BELOW all others.

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

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

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

Jacket Novelties. Ladies' New Box Jackets, in fawns, drabs, biscuits and reseda, loose back and front, ornamented with small pearl buttons. Ladies' New Empire Coats, plaited back and front (a yoke) Medici or Lily collar, lined shot taffeta. Ladies' New Regne Jackets, slashed collar, inlaid with velvet, lined with shot and fancy silks.

Spring Capes. Ladies' and Misses' New Colored Cloth Capes in all the latest colorings, perforated on taffeta silk foundations. Ladies' New Velvet Capes, lined with black or shot taffeta, spangled with jets and trimmed with silk, chiffon and moulin de soie ruchings. Ladies' Applique Box Cloth Capes on silk foundations, trimmed with chiffon and moulin de soie ruchings.

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

Shot Mohairs. In all the latest changeable effects, very stylish material. 75c. Illuminated Broche Fabric for Costumes, elegant colorings, 80c. Brocaded Shot material, a perfect marvel in very dainty patterns, 90c.

Fancy Figured Fabrics. The latest triumph in London and Paris; this material is greatly in favor everywhere. \$1.10. DRESS ROBE LENGTH. The styles and colorings revealed in these high class Robe Lengths are marvellous. No two of them alike. Conclusive evidence of our leadership in matters of Dress Goods. Prices from \$10.90 to \$22.40.

A SHIPLOAD OF New BARNSELY LINENS. Our Spring Importations of Linens would go far to fill a fair sized ship. This sounds "big," but it's just a plain statement of a great fact; and then we do the Linen trade of Montreal and a large percentage of that of Canada. In support of our statement we quote the following: Linen Table Damask. 62 inch Linen Table Damask, new patterns, 38c. 62 inch Fine Linen Table Damask, 62c. 72 inch Good Quality Linen Table Damask, 75c. 72 inch Fine Quality Linen Table Damask, 95c. 72 inch Extra Quality Linen Table Damask, \$1.10. 72 inch Fine Barnsley Linen Table Damask, \$1.30.

Linen Towels. Good Linen Huckaback Towels, sizes 14 by 24, 4c. Strong Linen Huckaback Towels, size 17 by 34, 8c. Extra Strong Linen Huckaback Towels, 20 by 36, 12c. Very Strong Linen Huckaback Towels, 22 by 45, 18c. Best Quality Strong Linen Huckaback Towels, 22 by 45, 23c. Extra Grade Fine Linen Huckaback Towels, 22 by 43, 29c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

The S. Carsley Co., Ltd. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street MONTREAL.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT. SPRING NOVELTIES AT POPULAR PRICES! Complete Stock in all Lines of DRY GOODS! NEW SPRING JACKETS AND CAPES! All the Latest Parisian Styles. NEW SILKS For Blouses! NEW DRESS GOODS! NEW GLOVES! NEW HOSIERY!

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE No. 3833. TERMS, CASH

INFORMATION WANTED. Of the whereabouts of Mrs. John Noonan, my sister, whom I have not heard from in 22 years. When last heard from her address was Mrs. John Noonan, Diamond Harbor, Quebec, Canada. Come to this country with her brother, John Sanders, Sarah Sanders, height 5 feet 2 or 4 inches, immigrated from County Limerick, Ireland. Any information of her whereabouts will be kindly received by Mrs. Patrick McMahon, Alden Station, Luz County, Pa.

One Advantage - Of the new patent Agraffe Bridge in the new scale HEINTZMAN & CO. PIANOS. Is that it increases the brilliancy of the tone. None genuine unless stencilled: Heintzman & Co. Toronto. Sole Representative for Montreal. C. W. LINDSAY, 2366 St. Catherine Street, near Peel Street. N.B.—Old pianos of all descriptions accepted in part payment.

VIN MARIANI (MARIANI WINE.) The Ideal and Popular Tonic for BODY, BRAIN AND NERVES. Highly endorsed by the Medical Profession, the Clergy and the Stage. "Your marvellous Tonic needs certainly no further recommendation, as every one is familiar with it, and no one would be without it. I claim Vin Mariani can have no equal, it will live forever." BERTHELEMY, Theatre Nouvelles, Paris. At Drugists & Fancy Grocers. Avoid substitutes. Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal. SOLE AGENTS FOR CANADA.



THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street MONTREAL.