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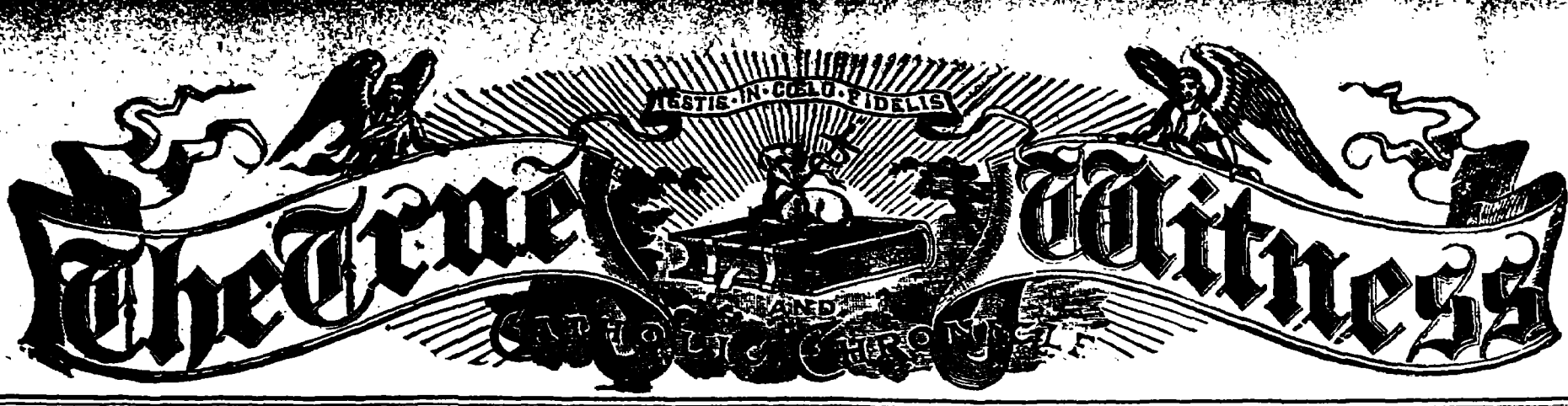
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**IN MEMORY OF EMMET.**

**Anniversary of the Great Irishman Honored**

By the Catholic Order of Foresters of Quebec—Brilliant Lecture by Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., of St. Patrick's, Montreal, an Enthusiastic and Magnificent Gathering of the Irishmen of the Ancient Capital.

[SPECIAL TO THE TRUE WITNESS]

QUEBEC, Feb. 15.—To say that the lecture last Monday evening at the Academy of Music, Quebec, given by Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., of St. Patrick's, Montreal, was a decided success in all its features, would still be a weak way of putting it, for it meant more than what is understood by a crowded hall and large door receipts. These material results were highly satisfactory in themselves, but the intellectual and moral effects were of far higher importance. The subject chosen is one that is always dear to the Irish heart, and has being given in honor of Emmet's Anniversary only added enthusiasm to the occasion. But after all the main factor in the success of the affair is the wide fame of the able lecturer. The Irish Catholics of Quebec had heard Father McCallen before, and they knew how to appreciate his scholarly and patriotic worth on the platform; hence it was that they crowded the Academy of Music on Monday evening, to hear him discuss, in his forcible and eloquent manner, a subject that appeals so directly to the Gael no matter in what land his lot may have been cast. Then there were stereopticon views of Ireland unfolded in a way so vivid and life-like as to cause the mind and memory to recall the places and scenes that were dear in boyhood's days, and if enchanted spots in Erin had never been seen by those of the Celtic race born in Quebec, they at least had heard them described by the well beloved and dearly remembered places.

Of course the chief credit of the financial result of the grand entertainment is due to the officers and members of the Order under whose auspices it was organized. Messrs David O'Sullivan, Chief Ranger; Alexander Kirkwood, Vice-Chief Ranger; William Thompson Recording Secretary; James Collier, Financial Secretary; and J. J. O'Sullivan, Treasurer, comprise the active officers, who left nothing undone that could ensure the entire success of the lecture and all its incidental aids. In fact each of the above-named officials dropped their own daily occupations so as to be able to give their time to the work of completing the task they undertook. They were careful to see that everyone having a hand in the preparations did their duty and that the citizens were well advised of the great intellectual treat in store for them.

**THIS FORETHOUGHT IN THE PROMOTERS**

had its beneficial results, for the Irish Catholic Quebecers needed but to know that Father McCallen was coming to address them, and that fact alone would cause them to fill the largest hall in the city. And this is what they did, for the Academy was literally packed from floor to ceiling with a very select assemblage, who looked gay and happy under the conviction that an evening of real enjoyment was at hand. The able and polite officers on duty did their utmost for the comfort of the audience. In the boxes sat Hon John Sharples, wife and family; Felix Carberry, Esq., M.P.P., and family; Alderman Madden's family and friends, and others whose names I cannot recall. In front of the reserved seats sat Revs. Father Eustace Maguire, Sillery; Father O'Leary, Father Fahney, and several French priests from the Seminary.

Chief Ranger, Mr. David O'Sullivan, introduced Rev. Father McCallen in a very judicious speech, which was pithy, well constructed and highly appropriate. He neatly traced the conception and birth of the C. O. F. in Quebec, and modestly rejoiced in its growth and prosperity, although it is only a little over a year old. He spoke fluently and told the people they were about to be addressed by an eloquent priest, who would put them under his control in less than ten minutes. This is the apt way he spoke of the lecturer of the evening, whose appearance drew from the audience a very warm burst of cheering and applause. In his opening remarks Father McCallen expressed his pleasure at seeing so large and enthusiastic an assemblage present, and then he turned to the discussion of the stirring subject of the evening's lecture, and had not spoken ten minutes when his audience were under his control.

**Erin's Past History**

was first reviewed, and this carried the mental vision back to the remote centuries before Christ, but the discourse gained in interest and pathos as the lecturer advanced to the period of Ireland's conversion to Christianity. And the fine stereopticon views of Tara's Hall and king surrounded by his chiefs and bards clearly illustrated the

kind of assemblage St. Patrick had to face in introducing the law of the Gospel and the Cross. At this point the forceful speaker dwelt upon the unique case of Ireland accepting the true faith almost spontaneously and without the least drop of blood. England and Scotland and other lands had fallen under its influence gradually, whilst Erin had accepted it with alacrity and religious joy. He then dealt powerfully with the fidelity in which St. Patrick's sons in all countries, as well as in their own, have cherished the sacred inheritance of the Catholic faith bequeathed by virtuous ancestors. The reign of Ireland's glory in that period when she was called the Island of Saints and Scholars was graphically described, and her great universities of Lismore and Armagh, from whence thousands of learned ecclesiastics issued to carry the Gospel truths abroad, were painted in fervid colors which caused a feeling of pride to warm the Celtic hearts of his hearers and to make them thank God that they belonged to such a race and land, although their present lot is cast in a Canadian city.

This was perhaps the most inspiring part of the lecture, because its theme derived its inspiration from a sacred religious truth, the good fruits of which are everywhere visible down to this day among Celtic Catholic people.

As the entertainment proceeded the audience were made aware that they were listening not only to a priest of rare eloquence of speech, but to one who combined in himself strong elocutionary and vocal musical powers.

The returning Irish exile's salutation to his native land, "Erin, I wish you the top of the morning," was delivered with pathetic force and in harmonious vein, and in the "Dear Little Shamrock of Ireland" he displayed a rich musical voice. These are mere typical examples, for throughout the evening the lecture was seasoned with other selections equally good, and when it is known that the accompaniments were played by such an artist as Professor Fowler, the well known organist of St. Patrick's Church, Montreal, the treat of hearing Erin's richest melodies interpreted by such a master may well be imagined. As the lecture went on

**The Stereopticon Views**

flashed upon the canvas at the right moment to give illustrative force to the lecturer's words, and as these vivid scenes appeared involuntary exclamations of pleasure could be heard from among the people. Among the views exhibited were emigrant ships in Queenstown harbor; Blarney Castle and the far famed Blarney stone; Round Towers, the Stone of Destiny, Glendalough, Mucross Abbey and the Lakes of Killarney, the Gap of Dunloe, various views in Wicklow and Kerry, the Parliament House in College Green, St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin; O'Connell's grave, the Armagh Cathedral, inside and outside; and the views of the venerable Franciscan Abbey in Donegal, wherein the monks produced that historic publication called the "Annals of the Four Masters"; a picture of the female personage so renowned in Irish history, she of the costly gems. The scene of the ship dashed by waves in the thundering storm, accompanied by the plaintive rendering of the Ave Maria Stella, was touching in the extreme.

At different stages the images of Grattan, O'Connell and Emmet appeared on the canvas, and the names of those eminent Irish patriots stirred the hearts and feelings of the audience.

In the succession of events the lecturer arrived at the unhappy period when the withering plague of heresy began in England and threatened to overspread Ireland. It is called in history the Protestant Reformation, but that is a perverted title, and it appeared hideous and revolting as the lecturer portrayed in burning words its cruel and inhuman enactments. Had there been no Henry VIII, no Queen Elizabeth and no Cromwell, the story of Ireland's history would be far different to-day. The very mention of those historical monsters, as they were depicted last evening in their treatment of the Catholics in Ireland, produced a painful sensation in the breasts of the lined descendants of those who suffered such tortures at their hands.

In dealing with this branch of his subject the Rev. and learned gentleman was deeply moved, for he exposed with remarkable force and vigor the utter brutalities of Ireland's persecutors and their atrocious cry of Irish illiteracy and ignorance, whereas an imperative ban was put upon education in Ireland and it was criminal for Catholic parents to give scholastic instruction to their children.

**THE DREAD FAMINE YEARS**

of '46, '47, '48 were touched upon, and the shameful greed of Irish landlordism was held up to the scorn of humanity for its acts of rack renting in woful days when a million of God's poor died from sheer starvation. Ireland's present and future were dealt with in masterly fashion and lessons of worth and wisdom inculcated. The division of Irish interests and activities was deplored and brilliant quotations were made from the late lamented Father Tom Burke to show the need of unity among Irishmen at home and abroad, and a gloomy portrayal was made of what Ireland may become when she achieves her destiny and takes her rightful place among the regenerated nations of the earth. Estimated in all its phases, Father McCallen's lecture was the most pleasing, eloquent and instructive, perhaps, ever given in Quebec. His soul-inspiring

words, and then he is many-sided in his attainments, powerful as a straight speaker, equally so as an elocutionist and singer, and withal a keen Irish wit, bright flashes of which show through his discourse from beginning to end. He arrived early in the morning from Montreal accompanied by Professor Fowler, and was escorted by the C. O. F. to St. Patrick's Church, where he celebrated Mass, and remained at the Presbytery till after dinner time. In the evening he had tea with Rev. Father Fahney, and left for Montreal by the 11 p.m. train. He spoke for two hours and a quarter, but the fascination of his speech made it appear not over one hour. He was rapturously cheered at its close and tendered a hearty vote of thanks through the chairman, Mr. David O'Sullivan, to which he feelingly replied, and also acknowledged the courtesy of the Rev. Redemptorist Fathers of St. Patrick's and all others who had been kind and attentive.

The Chief Ranger and officers and members of the C. O. F. are gratified with the results of the entertainment, and so are the Irish Catholic citizens who thoroughly enjoyed the intellectual, musical and pictorial treat. The Rev. Father McCallen is always sure of a warm welcome in Quebec.

WM. ELLISON.

**Notes on Catholic News.**

From gay to grave is the order of entertainment promised at New Orleans. Following closely upon the gorgeous and mirth-provoking pageants and spectacles of Mardi Gras (February 22) comes the third session of the Catholic Winter School of America. On Thursday, Feb. 24, that eminent lecturer, Marion Crawford, will inaugurate the lecture course (his theme being of universal interest and one in which he has won conspicuous distinction, "Leo XIII"). Mrs. Frances R. Hayward, Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D.D., Charles Sprague Smith, Rev. J. F. Mullaney, Prof. Alice Fortier, Henry Austin Adams, Frank Gordon, Rev. Albert Biever, S. J., and Hon. Patrick Walsh, of Georgia, succeeding him in the order named. This list presents a splendid array of talent, and it is most happily diversified in quality and kind—as should be the case to satisfy popular tastes. The Catholic Winter School is a growing power in the work of higher education.

The case of Barkowiak versus one Rev. Anthony Bogacki has created much interest throughout the State of Michigan and other parts of the Union, and general satisfaction will be felt by those who know anything of the circumstances, that a verdict in favor of the Reverend gentleman was given by the presiding judge. A local paper says:—"The plaintiff sued for \$10,000 damages, claiming the priest was the person who shot him at the time the Polish paragonage was stormed by angry Poles. The plaintiff was on the stand, and under cross-examination admitted that he was one of the members of St. Stanislaus Church who were included in the injunction to restrain the dissenting faction from trespassing upon the society's grounds. He had been convicted of contempt of court in violating the injunction, but owing to his precarious condition at the time, sentence was not imposed. Judge Maxwell held that the plaintiff could not seek redress from the circuit court until he had purged himself of the contempt proceedings. The judge also said that if the papers in the injunction case had been returned by the supreme court, he would sentence Barkowiak forthwith. The judge ordered that the costs in the case be paid by the attorneys of the plaintiff within four days."

During the Lenten season, the pulpit of the parish church of Notre Dame will be occupied by the Rev. Père Hébert, of the Dominican Order. As the Reverend Father is one of the most accomplished pulpit orators in France, a rare intellectual, as well as spiritual, treat is in store for not only the congregation for which his services have been especially enlisted, but for the Catholics of the city generally. The Reverend gentleman's eminence as a preacher may be judged from the fact that he is one of three whose names were submitted to the Archbishop of Paris in connection with the selection of a Lenten preacher for the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris.

**A RICH WOMAN'S UNIQUE CHARITY.**

A San Francisco doctor performed a successful operation for a rich woman, and when asked for his bill presented one for \$50. The woman smiled and said, "Do you consider that a reasonable charge considering my circumstances?" The doctor replied, "That is my charge for that operation; your circumstances have nothing to do with it." The lady drew a check for \$500 and presented it to him. He handed it back, saying, "I cannot accept this. My charge for that operation is \$50." "Very well," the woman replied, "Keep the check and put the balance to my credit." Some months after she received a lengthy itemized bill, upon which were entered charges for treatment of various kinds, rendered to all sorts of odds and ends of humanity, male and female, black and white, who had been mended at her expense. She was so delighted at it that she immediately placed another check for \$500 to her credit on the same terms, and it is now being earned in the same way.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

**OUR LONDON LETTER.**

**A Catholic Association for Birmingham**

Handsome Bequests to the Diocese of Liverpool—Lord Aberdeen's Successor Again Discussed—An Active Campaign to be Inaugurated By Local Catholic Organizations for Representation on the Board of Guardians—Engineers' Strike Ended—Other Matters.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—At the forty-third annual Catholic reunion, held recently, at Birmingham, the chair was occupied by Professor Windle. Bishop Isley, in introducing that gentleman, remarked upon the fact that the previous day had been the 15th anniversary of his reception into the Church, and said he had proved himself one of its most loyal sons. The chairman acknowledged His Lordship's kind remarks and delivered an address, which he closed by a strong appeal for the formation of a Catholic association, which should be non-political, though that fact should not preclude them from taking part in elections. It should be a Catholic association first and a political one afterwards, with "Defence, but not Defiance," for its motto. There were rights due to them that had not yet been secured, and an object of such an association as that proposed should be to look to such matters and obtain for the Catholics all they are entitled to from the State. He moved a resolution to the effect: "That in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable that steps should be taken for the formation of a Catholic Association for Birmingham, and that His Lordship the Bishop be respectfully requested to convene a meeting for that purpose." (Cheers.) The Rev. Canon O'Hanlon seconded the resolution, which was unanimously carried.

**A Catholic's Generosity.**

The diocese of Liverpool has benefited materially by the will of the late Mr. James O'Byrne, an architect of Liverpool. The testator's unique collection of books, coins, arms, pictures, mazzettis, engravings, photographs, curiosities, and art furniture, is bequeathed to the Catholic Bishop of the diocese of Liverpool (Right Rev. Dr. Whiteside) so that it may form a nucleus for a museum at the Catholic Diocesan Seminary of St. Joseph at Waltham Park near Upholland. The total value of the collection is said to be about £20,000. The residue of his estate Mr. O'Byrne has left to Bishop Whiteside absolutely. The personal estate, inclusive of the historical collection, is expected to amount to something like £165,000; and the residue, with the freehold property, will, it is believed, be between £40,000 and £50,000. Although the last-named amount is left to the Catholic Bishop absolutely, it is understood that it will be devoted to the advancement of the Church of which he is the head in that diocese. Mr. O'Byrne, who was 62 years of age, died at his residence on the 6th October, 1897, and for many years he practised as an architect in Liverpool, the bulk of his work being in connection with the erection of Catholic schools in the diocese, after the passing of the Education Act of 1879.

**Chamberlain Speaks.**

From the tone of Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech, the belief is encouraged that the Government are thoroughly in earnest in the matter of the Irish Local Government Bill, and if the character of the measure realizes the anticipation ministerial utterances have served to create, it is thought the principle of the Bill will receive the undivided support of the Irish members, who will of course be free to suggest and press any details they may think necessary.

**Engineers Resume Work.**

The voting of the striking engineers upon the terms offered by the Federated Employers resulted in 25,588 yeas and 13,727 nays.

In accordance with the decision arrived at and supported by such a large majority, work was resumed at 6 o'clock on Monday, 31st January. One regrettable feature is observable, viz., that preference is being given to the younger men and that elderly men who have given their best days to the service of their employers and who were merely kept on from personal regard and a desire not to throw them over are now being replaced by younger men, their employers considering that by their action they had forfeited all claim to special consideration.

**Lord Aberdeen's Successor.**

The rumor is revived that Lord Aberdeen's position will fall to Lord Ashbourne, in which case the Lord Chancellorship, it is thought, will be given to Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, who will probably be succeeded by the present attorney general, Mr. John Atkinson.

**The Chinese Loan.**

The wily "Pigtail" seems to have played his cards well, for both England and Russia are seeking the privilege of

being his bankers and are actively thrusting their money upon him. Both countries threaten their eternal displeasure if he refuses the money of the one and accepts that of the other, and John Chinaman cutely proposes to take \$ million from each Power on the terms on which the whole loan is cleared. This, however admirable it may be in theory, does not commend itself to the acceptance of either England or Russia.

**Presentation to the Duke of Norfolk.**

On Thursday, 3rd February, the Duke of Norfolk was presented at Arundel Castle with an illuminated album and an address in mosaic from the employees on the Sussex estate, congratulating him on the attainment of his 50th birthday. This event, though only celebrated on Thursday, took place on the 27th of last month. The ceremony was held in the great apartment on the side of the Old Baron's Hall, part of the extensive additions which are being made to the castle. Over 500 tenants attended the function, and the presentation was undertaken by Mr. Gardiner, the oldest servant on the estate, who has lived there since 1843. The deputation was introduced by the agent, Major Mostyn. The whole extent of the castle was thrown open to the visitors—a rare privilege, greatly appreciated—and the tenants took tea with his grace. The Duke's popularity is not confined to his tenantry or employees. No duke or countess stands higher in the estimation of England's Catholics than he who holds the position of First Peer of the Realm, and with one voice they will echo the congratulations of his tenants on the occasion of his golden jubilee birthday.

**Representative on Board of Guardians.**

In the course of a few days an active campaign will be commenced by the Catholics of London in connection with the forthcoming Guardians' election. It is their desire to secure a representative of their race in each division. Of several of the wards at the present time Catholics are represented, but such representation is considered to be totally inadequate. In South London particularly the vote is thoroughly organized and recently a canvass of the various districts was made by the officials of the Catholic League of South London. In those districts where Catholics will not stand candidates irrespective of creed, it is hoped will be supported only who guarantee to safeguard the interests of the Catholic poor. There is already in existence a powerful association of Catholic Guardians, of which Cardinal Vaughan is president, and the work of this organization will be considerably strengthened during the contest by the South London Catholic Five Hundred.

**Canon Doyle's New Book.**

The prolific pen of Dr. Canon Doyle is again to the front with a new book, the scene of which is laid in the Studium, of whose desert life he gives some graphic pictures, one of the principal characters being an Irish Catholic. He has also drawn a stirring picture of the gallant conduct of the Irish brigade in the defence of Cremona in some verse in a late issue of MacMillan's Magazine.

**HORRORS OF THE PLAGUE.**

Nearly 60,000 Deaths—From 1,500 to 2,000 a Week Reported to the Government in the Bombay Presidency.

The Bombay Gazette, of Bombay, India, says that the opening of the year 1898 finds the Bombay Presidency in the grip of the plague to such an extent that the death reported to the Government each week have for some time past ranged between 1,500 and 2,000—totals only exceeded in the worst days of April and May last.

At the end of June the deaths fell to 107 in a week, and the lull continued well into July, when fresh areas of infection were reported, and since then the mortality has steadily increased. From September 1896 to December 31, 1897, the Gazette says that, according to Government reports, there were 58,374 deaths from the plague in the Empire, as follows:

	Imported	Indigenous.
Cities.....	21,885	21,885
Presidency districts.....	2,402	24,009
Sind.....	203	1,124
Political agencies.....	347	7,514
	3,042	55,132
Total of mortality.....		58,174

Out of the total of nearly sixty thousand deaths there have only been twenty-two fatal cases among Europeans, sixteen of which have occurred in Bomba, two at Karachi, one at Cutch Mandvie, two in Poona Cantonment and one in Kirkee Cantonment.

The claims of the Irish evicted tenants were brought forcibly before the public by the remarkable Convention which has just been held at Portumna. Chief among those who fought and suffered that the tenant-formers of Ireland might be freed from the tyranny of felonious landlordism were those whose fate placed them under the thumb of that distinguished evictor the Marquis of Clanricarde.

The trouble about a self-made man is that he very seldom ceases to praise his maker.

**DOINGS IN ROME.**

**Preparations for the Coming Consistory.**

Pilgrimages on the Occasion of the Twentieth Anniversary of Pope Leo's Pontificate—Other Interesting Features of News.

ROME, February 5.

Preparations for the forthcoming Consistory engross much of the Holy Father's time and thought, but, nevertheless, he receives numbers of distinguished persons in audience daily, and on Sunday last he admitted a number of pilgrims to his private Mass. It is announced that, if the weather permits, he will descend to St. Peter's on Sunday week, (13th February) to celebrate Mass and to receive the pilgrims who are coming to Rome to honour the twentieth anniversary of his Pontificate. The pilgrims are coming in such numbers that no hall in the Vatican would be large enough for their reception and the Holy Father finds himself obliged to meet them under the great dome of St. Peter's. This pilgrimage alone is a vivid illustration of the deep-rooted affection for the Sovereign Pontiff, and yet it is only one of very many which, though not on such a large scale, are all animated by the same ruling passion of a desire to pay the homage of their presence to his Holiness. For this they come from all parts, and many at great cost of time and money. To have seen the Pope, to have been blessed by him in person, to have had a word from him, these are as more than compensation for any expense or inconvenience incurred. A Swiss pilgrimage announced to arrive in March is for the purpose of thanking the Holy Father for the Encyclical letter upon Blessed Cansius and to celebrate the happy anniversary of his pontificate. Count de Courtes, who commands the Swiss Guard at the Vatican Palace, is the moving spirit in this.

An important discovery has been made on the Palatine Hill, being a rough drawing by Signor Marinetti, disciple and successor of the great Christian archaeologist, Giovanni Battista de Rossi, lately deceased, while attached to the Papal service. It was found on a wall of the chamber in the Palace of the Emperor Theodosius, and represented a scene in the Crucifixion of our Lord. There the cross is surrounded by soldiers, and under each is inscribed the name in Latin. The picture appears to have been the work of the men present at the Crucifixion.

This is the bright of Rome's gay season and much public and private hospitality is being dispensed. In this respect few have entertained on as handsome a scale as the American Ambassador and Mrs. Draper. At a reception given at the Embassy on Thursday last they opened their magnificent apartments to all that is most brilliant in the Italian diplomatic and aristocratic world, and dazzled their guests by the sumptuousness and elegance of New World methods of entertaining. Mrs. Draper, who is a lady of great personal charm, was very richly dressed, and won highly flattering opinions for her quality as a hostess. The success of this social function will be sure to give satisfaction in the United States. General and Mrs. Draper have there a widely varied circle of admirers and well wishers, being bound by ties of friendship, not only to the President of the Republic, but also to the noted Archbishop of St. Paul, Monseigneur Ireland.

The Association of Prayer for the Conversion of England, recently founded in France, was established by the Pope's desire at the Church of San Silvestro, Rome, on Wednesday, by the Cardinal Vicar, Cardinal Parocchi, who spoke in a most appreciative way of the English character and national greatness, and asserted that the Catholic religion would not diminish, but enhance the true glory of the country. Besides many English residents, ecclesiastical and lay, there were present, the bishop of Nimes and the Abbé Duchesne.

The nuns of the English Convent, via San Sebastiano, Piazza di Spagna, have brought out a second edition, enlarged and revised, of their excellent and useful "Catholic Pilgrims' Guide to Rome," which no one visiting or intending to visit should be without. It is dedicated to the Cardinal Vicar, Cardinal Parocchi, as a slight expression of deep gratitude for his fatherly kindness and constant encouragement during the twelve years of their foundation in Rome, and his Eminence has given his blessing to the work of these nuns, the Poor Servants of the Mother of God, which they carry on in their public church, in their admirable school, and among the poor who abound in this city.

Owing to the scarcity of work and dearth of bread great distress exists amongst the laboring classes and much anxiety is felt by the authorities. On Sunday, 8th January, a public demonstration was to be held, and troops were drafted in from the neighboring towns, which act excited great excitement and consternation, as the city had the appearance of being in a state of siege.



HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Writes on the University Question

Archbishop Walsh Delivers a Spirited Address at St. Saviour's - The Annual Meeting of the Irish Industrial League - A Disastrous Fire and Loss of Life - Wexford For Temperance Reform.

DUBLIN, Feb. 5 - Irish opinion on the University question has risen to tidal wave proportions, and will not recede or subside until its demands have been recognized and satisfied by those who rule at Westminster.

The one thing to be feared and guarded against now is that the great force which has been called into existence may be allowed to grow weak or dissipated through want of organization and a definite plan of action.

On Sunday, in the Dominican Church of St. Saviour's, a meeting was held for the purpose of raising funds to build an additional aisle, at which His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin presided and delivered a vigorous and telling address.

A Disastrous Fire. This city seldom figures prominently in the fire records, and in consequence there was great excitement over a bad blaze that occurred during the past week.

Temperance Cause. The people of Wexford have been called to rally round the Temperance banner, and under the guidance of a united clergy, Catholic and Protestant, to give battle to the demon drink.

NO RELIGIOUS EQUALITY.

His Grace then, proceeding, said: In no sense of the word can religious equality be said to exist in Ireland - and I say the same, of course, of England and Scotland - so long as this persecuting law against our religious orders is allowed to stand.

The Archbishop then pointed out the terrible injustice done to the religious orders by the so-called Emancipation Act in the matter of legacies and bequests, and illustrated this by citing the

case of two of the Dominican Fathers who had been left £500 to educate two priests of their Order. This was contested and the Judge's decision contained the following reference to the Act of 1829: -

All these provisions declare the Acts in contravention of them to be misdemeanours, and prescribe for them the punishment of banishment or transportation. Now, what is the character of a bequest the effect of which would be to prepare a man for the commission of the highest class of misdemeanour known to the law and to maintain him in the commission of it?

At the close of His Grace's address, a resolution was passed in which the meeting emphatically protested against the state of the law which bequests which would be valid if made in favor of any of the secular clergy of Ireland, Catholic or Protestant, or if made in favor of any Protestant religious order or community bound by vow, in so far as such an order or community may happen to exist within the United Kingdom, are liable to be declared null and void if made in favor of one of the religious orders of the Catholic Church; that the meeting begs to call the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the fact that the provision of law under which such bequests are liable to be declared null and void, so far from being obsolete, is in full vigor, and is constantly being applied by Her Majesty's judges in the decision of cases; and that the Chief Secretary be requested by the chairman, the secretaries, and the movers and seconders of resolutions at this meeting to use his influence to have the necessary steps taken to secure the speedy repeal of all those sections of the Catholic Emancipation Act in virtue of which disabilities of any kind are imposed upon Catholic subjects of the Crown.

In the report presented at the recent annual meeting of the Irish Industrial League there is strong evidence that home manufacturers are heavily handicapped by the preference given to imported goods. This is not only shown by individuals or firms, but by public bodies and what seems still more difficult to understand, by the Church authorities, who in the majority of cases, purchase building materials, bells, organs, statuary, stained glass, brass-mounted goods and other church requisites elsewhere, rather than in their own land.

Resolutions for the establishment of a department of agriculture, to press the adjustment of the country's financial relations with Great Britain; to ask a revision of the railway and canal rates and the introduction of a proper system of technical education, were severally moved and carried. Lord Mayo, who was chairman of the League, resigned because he did not reside in Dublin.

The people of Wexford have been called to rally round the Temperance banner, and under the guidance of a united clergy, Catholic and Protestant, to give battle to the demon drink, that has blighted so many happy homes. A mass meeting was recently held and was presided over by Right Rev. Dr. Brown, the Catholic Bishop, and addressed by Archdeacon Latham (Protestant) and Father Hays of Nottingham. Both of these gentlemen made stirring addresses and deeply impressed their monster audiences. There is reason to believe that the movement thus so successfully inaugurated will spread and result in a revival of the 'Father Mathew' movement which worked such wonders in the social condition and home happiness of the Irish people.

A MODERN RECTOR.

His Methods to Keep Off Trespassers.

GOLDSMITH describes the good 'Vicar of Wakefield' as 'passing rich with forty pounds a year,' but that modest sum would go a short way towards satisfying the ideas of a modern Rector, however large it might have appeared in the 'Vicarious' eyes of Goldsmith's hero.

of the advertisements the kind-hearted, neighborly man of God has been generous at the risk of being charged with ignoring the command 'thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' His several advertisements, which we publish, and which followed each other like shots from a revolver, are unneighborly to say the least, and show a bad spirit and worse temper. The following are the several advertisements referred to: -

WARNING - All Owners of Chickens are hereby warned to keep them from straying into the Garden or on to any part of the Premises of the Rectory of Old Romney.

WARNING - Notice is hereby given, that large and powerful Vermin Traps will be set forthwith in the Rectory Grounds at Old Romney, and all owners of dogs, cats, poultry and other stock are hereby warned to keep it from coming thereon, lest it should be killed or receive permanent injury. - W. ANDERSON, Rector, January 12th.

OLD ROMNEY. The Borrowing of Tools, &c., &c., having become a troublesome inconvenience to the Rector, Notice is Hereby Given that no Tool, Saw, Machine, Ladder, or Implement of any kind will, under any circumstances, be lent by him to any one except: - the tenants of his glebe land or their personal application and for their own personal use.

WARNING - All Persons owning Dogs are hereby warned to keep them from straying on the Rectory garden or premises. And all Persons passing the Rectory in company of a Dog are hereby warned to keep the dog from going in to the said garden or premises.

CATHOLIC MISSIONARIES.

The German Emperor's Attitude Towards Them.

A Testimony to Their Earnest and Zealous Labors in Africa.

THE Vatican and the German Government are on excellent terms just now, partly, no doubt, by reason of the Emperor's efforts to secure satisfaction from China for the death of the Catholic missionaries. Cardinal Kopp has given Prince Henry his blessing, Bishop Anzer has been knighted, and the Pope is said to have advised the German Catholics to assist their Government in its foreign policy of expansion.

"We Germans cannot help acknowledging that the quiet, earnest work of Catholic missions in our African colonies arouses our sympathies and proves to be a blessing to our possessions. The manner in which the blacks are educated to work as well as to pray, the simplicity and faith of the missionaries, are truly admirable. Their maxim, 'Oru et labora,' is followed at all their stations; hence their success. It is of evident advantage to the natives that they are taught to handle the chisel, the hammer, and other tools. We often hear it said that Catholics can show better results because they have more money. We rather doubt the truth of this assertion."

"Near a trading station on the coast is a Protestant mission established ten years ago. It has a nice home and a handsome chapel. A Catholic mission was established in the neighborhood two years ago, and the work of these Fathers is so remarkable that it strikes not only the natives, but every stranger who visits the place. The priests not only lead in prayer, but they show the negroes how to work. Handsome buildings have been raised and furnished by the natives under their direction, all with material found in the neighborhood. Our Protestant brothers try to belittle these efforts."

"Yet how simple, how modest, is the life of these Catholic missionaries. They never give offence by joining in gossip. They do not drink whiskey - and soda in public places. And if a colonist is ill, he is Protestant or Catholic, he will always find the priests ready to attend and comfort him. We can only hope that the Protestant missionaries, who, no doubt, do their duty nobly in some places, will vie with the Catholics."

It should be remembered that the Kölnische Zeitung invariably opposes the Roman Catholic Church in her endeavor to extend her political power. Its testimony to the modesty of the Catholic missionaries can not, therefore, be prejudiced. Similar praise has often been extended to the priests who carry on their work in the sparsely settled and unhealthy districts of the northern Transvaal. - From The Literary Digest, New York.

THE TOMB CLAIMS ITS OWN.

Remains of the Late Dean Mangan Placed in the Grave.

Remarkable Funeral Services Held at St. Mary's Church - A Scene Never to be Forgotten - Thousands Drawn to the Temple Where the Last Sad Rites Were Observed - Ninety Priests Chant the Office of the Dead - Rev. Father Muldoon, ex-Chancellor of the Diocese, Delivers the Funeral Oration.

[DAILY REPUBLICAN, JULIET, ILL.]

The funeral of the late Dean Mangan, held in St. Mary's Church, on Ottawa street, this forenoon, will go down in history as the greatest, grandest and most magnificent obsequies ever witnessed in Juliet in the nineteenth century.

No pen, dipped though it might be in the ink of the world's greatest oratorical effort; no human words could be fashioned though they emanated from the most brilliant mind in the ages of this universe; no human being, brought as near to a divine inspiration as this natural law will permit; no agency known to mortals, could describe the scene and the events at the bier of the distinguished and holy priest, as the organ pealed forth its melodies in benediction, and the voices of ninety priests chanted the dirge and joined in one magnificent chorus of an indescribably grand, awe-inspiring and overwhelmingly impressive anthem.

There was a solemnity that commanded reverence; a devotion that thrilled every heart. And yet there was joy - joy in the knowledge of a resurrection morn; joy in the possession of that divine revelation that pictured the departed priest in the courts of a beautiful eternal palace, and upon whose face the beatific vision of the living Christ was shedding a brilliant effusion of undying and unchangeable rays, and upon whose ears the harmonies of angels' voices were falling with heavenly tranquility and a sweet peace of everlasting joy.

In all that was done and said the inspiring and gladsome theme was that the grand old man of Juliet had gained a reward, an inheritance ineffably grand, and so there was a sense of peace in the solemn observation. Though there was death in the midst of that immense concourse of people, and although their eyes rested upon the features of their beloved priest and spiritual father, cold in the embrace of death which never retraces one step, yet there was one common chord of sentiment stretching to every heart - victory, the victory in death of a soul prepared through years of righteousness and piety and Godly labor, to meet the one exalted and supreme judge over all and hear the blessed benediction 'Good and faithful servant.'

Such was the common sentiment and thought that seemed to fill every mind in the church.

The scene in the church will never be erased from the mind's tablet of those who witnessed it. Thousands came from all directions during early morning hours. They crowded into the church until a solid body of human forms extended from the outer doors to the altars. The seats, long rows, running from wall to wall, were packed. Down the aisles the great crowds pushed their way until the whole surface of that magnificent auditorium floor was a composite group of human beings.

Little children found their way to the altars and sat in groups around the casket. Some huddled together on the steps leading to the sanctuary, while others knelt down beside the casket in an attitude of beautiful devotion. Into the choir loft the eager mass of humanity pushed its way. The stairways were lined and the belated parishioners and friends were forced to remain on the long flight of steps leading to the church door, while others lined the street for some distance on either side.

From the great archways fell heavy folds of crape. Festoons of the mourning cloth stretched in long spans from the choir loft to the heavily adorned altars. Around the railings and extending from pillar to dome, the deep folds of the death insignia were gathered. The casket, with its heavy silver mountings, rested in the center aisle in front of the altar. Three candles on high supports guarded the approach on either side. Upon the head glass rested a golden chalice and a part of the holy vestments worn by the good priest while performing the mission of love to a long suffering people.

In the sanctuary were gathered ninety brother priests. They were clad in the ritual vestments, and presented a magnificent sight. And as the melodies pealed forth from the liquid pipes of the great organ, and as the celebrant called to his people, 'Dominus Vobiscum,' that mass of humanity arose as one person and bowed their heads in holy reverence. It was a picture which could never be reproduced and will be known in its full proportions only to those who witnessed it.

Solemn Requiem and High Mass was sung. Rev. Father Solon performed the office of the celebrant; Rev. Father Boliman, deacon; Rev. Father Green, sub deacon; Rev. Father Gill, master of ceremonies, assisted by the curate, Rev. Father T. A. O'Brien, and Rev. Father P. J. Muldoon, ex-chancellor of this diocese, delivered the funeral oration.

The recitation of the office of the dead was directed by Fathers Syriac and Perry. This was one of the most impressive parts of the services. A complete list of all the priests who assisted was not obtained, but among them were the following: -

Rev. Father Thomas A. Shaw, La Salle; Jos. A. McMahon, Minooks; Power, Spring Valley; H. P. Smythe, Evanston; T. Shannon, Galena; Dr. De Faraday, Coal City; J. L. Moloney, Fulton; J. J. Bennett, Sterling; Dr. McGovern, Lockport; J. Hart, Jerseyville; J. A. Baldwin, Sag Bridge; M. Clifford, Springfield; M. O'Sullivan, Lemont; C. Kozlowski, Lemont; D. J. Conway, Wilmington; E. Bourget, Quebec, Canada; Mackint, Elgin; J. J. Flaherty, Rock-

ford; L. Meehan, Morris; W. Netatratzer, Evanston; J. Raab, Geneva; P. J. O'Connor, DeKalb; Solon, Rockford; Greene, Kinman; Paul Burke, Galena; T. A. O'Brien, curate of St. Mary's; Cyriac, pastor of St. John's; Susemic, pastor of St. Joseph's; Foster, pastor of Sacred Heart, Joliet; Morrissey, J. A. O'Brien, McGrath, Conway, Foley, R. J. McDonnell, T. A. Burke, E. B. Goodwin, A. L. Bergeron, F. S. Henneberry, E. J. Fox, P. D. Gill, T. Smith, Jos. McNamee, E. Byrne, P. J. Muldoon, J. J. Jennings, J. Flood, M. T. Mackin, F. J. Hartman, J. J. Dunne, R. Dunne, S. P. McDonnell, J. Henlaugh, P. Tynan, Egan, McShane, McGuire, Lamb, M. J. Dorney, Sr., M. Dorney, Jr., T. F. Cashman, C. A. Murphy, P. D. Hishen, M. N. Barth, M. W. Barth, Chicago, and others.

The choir sang magnificently. Rev. Father Bourget, of Quebec, Canada, presided at the organ, and never before were such masterly tones called from the pipes. The melodies came forth in floods of liquid sweetness and reverberated from loft to altar, and pillar to pillar, in sublime crescendo.

The Gregorian Mass, in four parts, was sung, including the offertorium, miserere, in chorus, libera - Gregorian and dum veneris. Miss Larkin was the soloist, admirably assisted by Miss Margaret Duggan, of Chicago, and Miss Kathryn O'Gara, of Wilmington.

The service of absolution was conducted by Rev. Father Mackin, of Elgin, former pastor of St. Mary's parish. While the service was in progress a smile from heaven fell on the casket. The clouds broke away in the heavens and a shaft of golden sunshine streamed in at the window and nestled around the casket.

In the mourners' pews sat Miss Margaret Mangan, of this city; Mrs. D. Clancy, of Chicago, and Mrs. Ann O'Connell, of Arcola, sisters of the deceased; Mrs. Daniel Clancy, Mrs. Patrick Clancy, of Chicago; Mrs. Brew and daughter, of Chicago; Mrs. Prendergast and Mrs. Skinner, also of Chicago.

Stated in the congregation were also Reverend Dr. Phillips, of the Ottawa Street M. E. Church; Dr. Lewis, of the Central Presbyterian Church; C. G. Reynolds, of the First Presbyterian Church, and other local Protestant clergymen, besides many prominent professional men of the city, old-time friends of the deceased.

The funeral oration was delivered by the Rev. Father Muldoon, ex-chancellor of the Chicago diocese. He spoke very eloquently of the grand life which had gone out to meet its God and an eternal reward. Father Mangan was so well known in this city that no extended remarks would add anything to his sterling worth and excellent manhood.

After the services an opportunity was given all to view the remains, after which the casket was borne to the hearse and the funeral cortege moved to Mt. Olivet cemetery, where the Dean was laid in a grave next to that of his mother.

Father O'Brien, curate of the parish, has been temporarily appointed pastor of the church. The Dean's successor will be named within a few days. This is one of the most important parishes in the state, outside of Chicago, and a worthy selection will no doubt be made.

A QUEER MARRIAGE LAW.

A bill has been introduced into the Ohio Legislature to determine who shall and who shall not marry. It provides for a State board of three examiners, to be appointed by the Governor, and a board in each county, appointed by the Probate Court. The parties applying for a marriage license will be required to submit to a physical and mental examination by the board of the county in which they live.

The applicants for license to marry will be examined to see if they have a tendency to hereditary insanity, to habitual drunkenness, if they have a criminal record, a tendency toward crime, liability to inherit a criminal inclination, imbecility, mental or physical diseases that might be transmitted to children, consumption, blood diseases. The discovery of any of these diseases, or of liability to them, will bar the applicant from the right to marry.

OHIO IS A WOOL-GROWING STATE.

Excepting the mental qualifications, the bill reads like a sheep-breeding enactment. Whatever may be the evils - and there are many - intended to be prevented by the bill, they are not as many or as great as the evils that would result from the passage and enforcement of it. Its first result would be a practical abolition of the external form and ceremony of marriage as a contract of civil record. It would not prevent that intercourse which marriage, as a civil contract or a sacrament, is intended to legitimize and make honorable. It would make every aspirant to marriage a subject to the inquest de lunatico inquirendo.

Without entering into the question whether such aspirants should be so considered it is certain that the vast majority of them would be prevented by the bill from applying for license. Men and women do not willingly submit to have a county commission pass judgment on their lunacy. And then suppose the Commissioners or the judges or the governors wanted to get married, who would inquire into their

MENTAL, PHYSICAL AND MORAL CONDITION?

Suppose the author of the bill wanted to get married, who would investigate him? Should the fact that he excoquired the bill and presented it to the Legislature be considered a sufficient evidence of mental incapacity to bar him from matrimony? What should be the degree of mental and physical debility that would incapacitate? Where draw the line, or who would determine where it should be drawn? The bill should be called an enactment to encourage bachelors and old maids, or for the increase of those who would have the rights of the marriage contract without any of its burdens and obligations.

Ohio is a great State. It has given us some presidents and some conspicuous Senators, but a law that would make her citizens who want to marry, submit to a commission de lunatico inquirendo before the ceremony, would indicate that from a mental, moral and physical point

of view Ohio is not a healthy State to live in; that the malaria of decadence prevails there to a dangerous degree.

We would not oppose a law preventing lunatics or insane persons from marrying - for such people are incapable of making a contract. But a law that assumes all citizens to be lunatic or insane until they prove to a commission - sane or otherwise - that they are not lunatic or insane, is highly objectionable and uncomfortable to would-be Benedict and housewives in Ohio. - New York Freeman's Journal.

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

The members of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society will celebrate the fifty-seventh anniversary of their organization by a grand amphimentary concert in their hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on Tuesday, February 22nd. The committee have now completed all arrangements, and promise to the many patrons of the society a pleasant evening's enjoyment.

The following ladies and gentlemen will take part in the programme: - Miss N. McAndrew, Miss M. Walsh, Miss A. Reynolds, Messrs. L. McMahon, J. Kennedy, N. J. McElhone, M. J. Power, J. L. Howard and John Chambers. In addition to the above talent, Mr. P. Kelly will give selections on the Edison Phonograph, including band marches, comic songs and comic speeches. All friends of the society will be made welcome at this entertainment.

One of the latest movements in the direction of the Klondike, for women is the Woman's Alaska Gold Club, organized by a young woman patent lawyer of Chicago, who is its manager and will personally conduct members to the gold fields. Miss Florence King is the lawyer, and she is now in New York talking with members of the club and any one else who may desire information upon the subject of routes and more personal matters concerning travel in the North.

Did you ever stop and think that the suppression of a moment's anger may prevent a day's sorrow?

There isn't much room for good live men in the unmaking business.



Many a hardworking man and woman in each city's toll, is pulling a 'tug of war' with death in an antagonist. They fail to take proper care of their health. When they suffer from indigestion or a slight bilious attack they 'wear out' After a while these disorders eventuate in the reckless man or woman and the result is consumption, malaria, rheumatism, or some kind of skin disease. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser tells all about these diseases. It is free to all. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures all the maladies named. It cures the cause. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion perfect, the liver active and the blood pure. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and nerve tonic. Don't let a druggist impose on you with a more profitable substitute.

It had a very severe pain in the small of my back, where my hips join to my body, and it hurt so that I thought I was going to come apart." writes Mrs. Z. Powers, Esq., of Erin, shades of Heriot Co., Va. "My doctor came and pronounced it rheumatism. He gave me a prescription, but it got no better, but worse. I purchased a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery from my druggist and commenced to use it. I began to improve at once and got well. Now I am in perfect health, - no pain, no rheumatism."

Nearly every disease known to doctors and the treatment is described in Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. One thousand and eight pages and over three hundred illustrations. FREE. Send thirty-one one-cent stamps, to cover contents and mailing only, to the World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y. For paper covered copy, French cloth binding, fifty stamps. This book is a valuable medical library in one volume.

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OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

The American Catholic Historical Society and Its Work.

Brilliant Intellectual and Social Gatherings During the Season Now Drawing to a Close—A Glimpse Into Its Well-appointed Home—The Modern Idea of St. Valentine's Day—A Capital Suggestion to Aid the Memory.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PHILADELPHIA, February 14, 1898.—This has been a winter of social festivities at the home of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia. The Woman's Auxiliary of the Society, having accomplished a great deal, and reached a point where its influence seemed needed in another line, altered the plan it followed in former years, and has simply appeared as a very efficient aid in the matter of entertaining the guests of the Society at a course of its lectures given at the hall, 715 Spruce street. The American Catholic Historical Society belongs, in strict truth, to America rather than Philadelphia, and its members are widely scattered, but its Philadelphian members enjoy a certain of its 'good things' through their proximity to its home. These lectures have been delightful, and a full appreciation of them has been practically evinced by each audience. Miss Agnes Reppel opened the course—place aux dames, of course—with a very woman's lecture on 'Woman in Finance,' which was of that graceful and gracious nature which puts everybody in good humor with the next neighbor, but there have been learned and instructive lectures since that have fully established the Society's weight and solid standing as a 'historical' body. Marc F. Vallette, J. D., the Rev. Charles Warren Currier, the Rev. James A. Doonan, S. J., have been already heard on such subjects as suited their mental bias and have been grave or gay, exact or lofty, statistical or prophetic, as each subject required. Each lecture has been followed by a reception to the lecturer of the evening, and it is this feature of the occasions that is novel and delightful. The whole of the handsome old house is thrown open to the guests—for the lectures are not for money but for love alone, and can be heard only through the Society's special invitation—and the crowd each evening has been more than ordinary. The committee on reception and entertainment is not one of name only. They

RECEIVE AND ENTERTAIN WITH BEAUTIFUL HOSPITALITY,

and simple refreshments are daintily served in the pretty rooms, while flowers, pretty china and pleasant faces add to the attraction of the scene. Very many of our people in Philadelphia have reason to praise the efforts of the American Catholic Historical Society for what it has added to their lives in intelligent and cultivated acquaintances; a better feeling towards each other and a better understanding of each other has resulted from the casual intercourse. People who have long wished to know other people of whom they only heard, but whom no everyday current floated near each other, have cast anchor for an hour or for the evening in the same nook, and been thus enabled to decide for themselves whether or not they were congenial souls, to the great addition of their social pleasures. Then, the students and kindly curious news seeker find the reading rooms and the files of Catholic newspapers and periodicals of the greatest use and information. Those files of papers, always open to the members, have done more to make the Catholics of Philadelphia acquainted with the strength of their reading public, and the creditable and earnest matter provided for it, than any number of lectures, any amount of statistics, any spoken eloquence of the pulpit. It is quite a common thing to hear a reference made to a far off paper, seen at the Society's rooms, and we no longer observe astonishment and incredulity with the former expression: 'Why, I did not know there were so many Catholic papers!' And some of them are so good! Already there has been done a good work among those who cared least for the work when it was taken up—those who are not hard students. For the intellect that finds its enjoyment, its true labor and its best results in study and investigation, such a society must, of course, fill a need of keenest longing, but it is necessary to further interest others, and this has been done. The books, the papers, the pictures, the relics of a noble and holy past, few as have been our years as a nation, all gathered in a beautiful and stately old-fashioned home, cannot but impress the most careless stranger to that past, as added claims upon the respect and the investigation of the present.

Two lectures are yet to be heard. The Rev. Joseph V. O'Connor—who is thoroughly well known for his eloquence and attractive style in addressing an audience, comes next on the programme on Tuesday, February 15th, with 'Prominent Catholics of the Revolution.' Dr. Edward J. Nolan is expected to close the course in March.

St. Valentine's Day.

'A saint's day without a saint,' one of our widely known advertisers calls the 14th of February, in one of his advertisements of valentines. The further expatiation on the subject proves how much there is yet for some very clever people to learn. One would think that with so many authorities on every conceivable subject just 'ready to hand,' the most ignorant, the most bigoted, the busiest of men and women, would look up the true meaning of even 'St. Valentine's Day.' But, then, there is a good deal of truth in Mark Twain's old witticism on the 'Encyclopedic.' When

one goes to it for information, it usually refers you to 'the other volume'—that is, the volume that is up stairs if you are down stairs, or down stairs if you are up stairs, or borrowed by the neighbor's daughter, or—if you are taking it by subscription—the volume that has not been delivered yet. There is nothing that so often tries one's patience or so surely cools one's enthusiastic desire for correct information as the search for it through the pages of an Encyclopedic. But, for all that, there is a saint for St. Valentine's day, and we know it, if the Presbyterians do not.

Room-Door Bulletin.

Does anybody you know have a room-door bulletin? It is a very great comfort to those who have short memories or few spare moments. A great many beautiful, or odd, or useful facts adorn the columns of the most ordinary news paper, and one is apt to heave a sigh of regret that they must be forgotten—crowded out of one's memory by the rush of life. I happen to know a woman who has a clever way of keeping some of them. Be it verse or prose, fact or fancy, she cuts it out, fastens it with a sweep of the maulage brush on a stiff piece of paper, and pins it on the door jamb of her room. As she goes in and out, a glance at a word or two, or a line or two, will soon make her sure of it. When the first is mastered, down it comes and up goes another. I caught the idea, and I too, have a 'bulletin' on my door. The first thing I put up was Rudyard Kipling's 'Recessional,' and it stays, for I like to see it and go off with the roll of its noble music and the humility of its thought sweeping through my mind. It is an excellent and an easy way to memorize what may stand you in good stead many a day. It is a sort of 'pick-up' that no one could object to, for it is unobtrusive, and yet catches and holds one's thoughts in moments that are apt to be idle and wandering.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

CHATS TO YOUNG MEN.

It is a suggestive fact that the season when man is barred from marrying, till he has fasted forty days, is fast approaching, and it is also a fact, and equally suggestive, that the privileged season, it may be called, which intervenes between closing Advent and opening Lent, is, and ever has been, recognized as especially dedicated to marriage. A Sunday American exchange treats its readers to a homily on the subject which will probably be of practical interest to some, perhaps to many, readers of the TRUE WITNESS, who may contemplate entering the connubial and happier state.

To the whole world of women—now and in all time to come—no subject possesses such deep and absorbing interest as that of betrothals. It is the bright star of hope of every maiden's existence, and the maiden looks back to it always as the first golden gleam that greeted her in life's pathway. Yet there is no subject which should be looked into more thoughtfully and which is, unfortunately, entered into, in many a case, so lightly and insincerely; for the betrothal vows should be just as sacred and binding as the marriage bond, which, rightly enough, is always expected to follow. There should be a sweet and beautiful sympathy between these whom Heaven has destined for each other—a blending of opposite natures, an intuition that, out of all the world of men and women, the two have met and recognized in each other the one who could make the happiness of this world complete for them. Unless this feeling exist there should be no engagement of marriage.

Man should look for beauty of soul in woman. He should search until he finds an earnest, pure woman, in whose heart has been instilled the reverence and love of God, to make home happy and his own fireside the dearest magnet on the earth to him. Men should choose wisely, remembering that beauty fades as quickly as do the flowers of a season. Faces lose their bloom, bright eyes grow dim, and brown tresses silver with the flight of time, but the beauty of the soul, which should always be sought for ere the betrothal words are uttered, last forever when true hearts are rightly mated.

It would be one of the most wonderful achievements that could be accomplished if young people could be made to really understand how solemn a thing is an engagement to marry. No man should utter words of love to any woman unless an offer of his heart and hand follow it as a positive proof that he has not spoken lightly, and marriage should follow quite as soon as circumstances will permit. If a man has no thought of marriage it is doing a woman a wrong to monopolize her time, cause her to build her hopes upon him, and then leave her a prey to conflicting regrets, which she would never have known had he wisely divided his attentions among many.

Possibly if we spent less time worrying over the wrong we have received and paid more attention to the wrong we have done, our personal happiness might not be augmented, but that of others would assuredly be.

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easily and thoroughly. Best after dinner pills. 25 cents. All druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pill to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Note and Comment

A CORRESPONDENT writes suggesting

ing the organization of an Irish Catholic bank for the transaction of a general banking business, and suggests that steps should be taken to secure the premises of the Banque du Peuple. It must not be forgotten that banking in institutions are not of the growth of a day, month or year. The administrative machinery required in the operations of such institutions, more particularly if carried out on sectional lines, such as proposed by our correspondent, could only be perfected after years of patient and earnest toil. There are many institutions which are of more vital importance to the well being of the religious, national, social and commercial condition of English speaking Catholics of Montreal, but we have almost given up hope of beholding their establishment until another generation comes upon the scene, whose inclinations will be more unselfish, whose love of religion will be more practical, and whose pride of nationality will be more spirited. We have societies and parish organizations almost beyond enumeration. We are nearing the mark of the fifty thousand in this community, and yet we are indifferent, inactive, apathetic, and practically allowing other races and creeds to cater to our wants in secular affairs, and, in consequence, holding a position of inferiority. In all that concerns our religion the same slumbering, happy-go-lucky methods prevail, when there should be hundreds of stalwart and enthusiastic Catholic men, young and old, ready and willing to share the burden with our spiritual guides in promoting the prosperity of the several parishes, studying them with institutions religious and secular, in order to fully equip the youth that are some day to take up their task.

Action is what is now required. The English speaking Catholic and lay circles of Montreal are in need of earnest, enthusiastic and practical men.

UNTIL intruding carts and ruthless spades disturbed the stately piles that lined its length on either side, St. Catherine street, with its picturesque embankments and the snow way they enclosed, had all the features of a winter canal, and, with its gondola sleighs and fur-washed gondoliers, suggested the idea of a frozen Venice. The comparison seems far fetched, if it is not libellous, but, romantic and lovely as are the charms of the Venetian city, it is doubt full, with their bluest skies and calmest waters, they could rival the attractions of our beauties of our northern climate. Even 'Avon's Bard' would hesitate to treat as a 'winter of discontent' a season that could boast such 'scenes of enchantment' as those which suburban Montreal, and the broad acres beyond it, have presented for the past several weeks. Warmer winds and softer skies have now dispelled these fancy views, and what yesterday was pure, spotless, and undisturbed, is today a cruel mockery of its former self. Apart from picture life, winter, unquestionably, has its drawbacks, serious enough, in many respects, to justify the poet's charge of 'discontent,' but it has its redeeming features from an economic point of view and otherwise, and these are in sufficient force to offset the complaints preferred against it.

It is the lumberman's 'harvest moon,' and the logs he trails on the welcome snows are as gold from the mine or grain from the field. It is the ice man's busy time, and the blocks he cuts and hauls and stores are to him as wealth from the bosom of frozen river and lake, and as life to the parched and fevered months of the summer world. It is the hey-day of the furrier's year, and they who would be 'of the season' must dress in skins of seals or mink, of otter, of beaver, or of other fur-bearing animals provided by hunters, preserved by curers and dispensed by dealers, thus representing a great and important industry.

It is, too, the season of exhilarating sport, when bracing air and frost and snow give health and vigor to the nation's youth and bring out the truer instincts and best powers of its manhood. What summer sport or pastime can hold rank with the work of the hockey field? What better tests the science, the pluck, the physical powers of the youth? What truer or more picturesque exercise than the mountain tramps of the snow shoe clubs? What more grateful motion or pleasurable excitement than gliding over the yielding snow in a well-robed 'pung' or cutter to the merry music of the bells? What to compare with the lightning speed of the modern, but neglected, toboggan, and the wild delight of those it bears from steepest heights to lowest levels?—or with even the sharp-shooter's rival rush on its coasting hills? Without any depreciation of or any desire to underrate or undervalue the great and many games of the summer, it must be admitted that there are sports in the months of sub zero thermometers, icy winds and snow-clad grounds that can challenge comparison with the best attractions of the warmer days.

THE Boston Republic, in its last issue, has a lengthy review of the advance sheets of Hoffman's Directory, in regard to the present position of the Church in the United States. It gives the Catholic population of the United States as 9,856,622—an increase of about 445,000 over last year. There are 10,911 priests—an increase of about 500 since last year. There are 14 Archbishops and 77 Bishops. There are 230 colleges for boys, 600 academies for girls, 97 seminaries (regular and diocesan) for the training of 3,873 seminarians—about one seminary for each forty students. There are 819,576 children in the parish schools, and 38,000 more in orphan asylums.

MR. E. J. LLOYD, formerly chief constable of York, and recently appointed constabulary magistrate at Cahirovee, Co. Kerry, at a session, some weeks ago, speaking from the bench, vol-

untarily made the following reference to the law-abiding spirit which prevailed in the district. He said:—

'I should like to congratulate the public and the police of this district on the fact that after four months of constant attendance as resident magistrate in this portion of Ireland, comprising an area of 1,000 square miles, I have never yet had before me a single complaint of theft and not one case of criminal assault on women or children. Both these classes of cases are so terribly common in England, I say so as an Englishman, having lived all my life in England until recently. I think it speaks volumes for the people of Southwestern Kerry that they should be so strictly upright and honest, considering their great poverty and the hard times they now are patiently enduring.'

MR. J. J. FOY, Q.C., a well known Catholic lawyer, of Toronto, has been unanimously chosen as a standard bearer, in the interest of the Conservatives, in one of the divisions of the Queen City. Mr. Foy, in accepting the nomination, is reported to have said:—'In this city (Toronto) he did not believe that the question of religion entered into the matter of a man's acceptability so far as the Conservatives were concerned. He was born in Toronto, lived there all his life, and would be astonished if now for the first time in his life he should discover that a man's religion was any bar to his attaining any office. If it had existed it had been splendidly concealed.'—I has not been our privilege to have spent much time in the leading city of the neighboring province, but it has been our opinion for many years that the question of religion, especially the Catholic religion, made quite a difference in a man's prospects. Election day will tell the tale.

IN the February 'Cosmopolitan,' E. Benj. Andrews has an interesting article on 'The Selection of One's Life Work.' Discussing the ministry as a vocation, that is, the Protestant ministry, the writer, who is a Protestant layman, says:—

'We here face one of the real difficulties of the holy calling, the temptation which it offers to be indolent. In no other sphere of life is one so definitely as here of ineffective spur to hard and honest toil. So far as the employment of his time is concerned, the clergyman is his own master. If he will, he can idle late and idle away the best hours nearly every day. He can gad about, attend parties, lounge at his club or sleep, with little fear that any parishioner will take him to task in time to do any good. Many fall victims to this seduction, postponing work to pastime and contracting habits of idleness at length losing all power of application and being deservedly cast aside for better men.'

'Another extremely real temptation besetting clergymen is that of insincerity, arising from the routine character of their ministrations. The very character of their ministrations, the very being of a sacred nature, they come to consider their performance of it as of necessity proper in temper. But it need not be so. Good habits are highly dangerous to morality, more so than aught else save bad habits. Liturgical acts executed in a careless spirit cannot but result in hollow character.'

'More than any other servant of the public a pastor of a church is in peril from what we may term 'coddling.' He is popular, and often when he is so, many praise every utterance of his as 'eloquent,' 'scholarly,' 'most edifying' or as noteworthy in some other respect. Elderly ladies are a clergyman's worst enemies in this. Their habit of greeting him after each service with those stupidly laudatory estimates of his effort is not all.

'Foolishly tender inquiries about his health follow, he seems to them to look pale and need rest. Will he not please be good to himself, remit his arduous spiritual labors for a few days and go to recuperate at yonder retreat? Some fear that this will not suffice; the reverend gentleman must take a tour in Europe. They raise the money for this purpose, and bundle the sturdy victim off upon the next Liverpool steamer. How often is not a clergyman's self respect undermined in ways like this. Worse influence upon his character could hardly be imagined, unless it were being sent abroad at the expense of some one rich parishioner.'

TO make diamonds artificially is a dream of the modern scientist. Mr. Hudson Maxim, of New York, brother of the great Hiram Maxim, and himself a scientist of note and important achievements, believes that he can make diamonds with electricity. He calls the process 'electrical deposition.'

MRS. CHARLOTTE SMITH, President of the Woman's Relief League of New Jersey, is still looking for the scalps of bachelors. She recently issued a circular asking the people of New Jersey to join in a movement to secure the amendment of Assemblyman Weller's bill to tax bachelors. She wants the tax made \$10 a year instead of \$2, with a provision that the

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No matter how delicate the child, it is readily taken.

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money shall be devoted to the support of dependent maids who are fifty years old and upwards. In order to conform in some slight degree her antipathy towards the bachelors, she has also taken the warpath against rich spinsters. This foe of bachelorhood also desires to have old maids possessed of an annual income of \$5,000 or more taxed \$10 a year, the money to be devoted to the support of indigent bachelors who are sixty years old or more.

As a natural outcome the Bachelors Club of Hoboken has adopted resolutions calling on the Senators and Assemblymen from Hudson County to oppose the bill.

The Liquor and Drug Habits

We guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when Mr. A. Hutton Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs is removed within three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks. The medicine is taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results—normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, and health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address: THE DIETETIC CURE CO., No. 49, Park Avenue, near Milton street, Montreal. (Phone 3-53.)

The consumption of beer in the United States during the last year amounted to 35,000,000 barrels, a decrease of over 2,000,000 barrels. According to the United States Internal Revenue Department there has been an enormous decrease in the consumption of whiskey and spirits since 1890, and this is a most important fact for those people who believe that temperance and order signify go hand in hand.

There is hope for the man or woman who has sufficient force of character to feel above all criticism of persons and dress.

A NERVOUS WOMAN.

I was completely run down and had a bad cough, due to a cold. I was very nervous, but since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I have more appetite and feel a great deal better. I have also used Hood's Pills and find them very excellent.' Mrs. M. G. Galt, 653 Crawford street, Toronto, Ont.

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NOTICE. '98 CENTENARY. THE Delegates to the '98 CENTENARY ASSOCIATION are respectfully requested to assemble on SUNDAY, 20th inst., at HIBERNIA HALL, No. 2042 Notre Dame street, at 2:30 P.M. JOHN P. O'HARA Secretary.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

If the English speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this Province consulted their best interests, they would soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent work.

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY..... FEBRUARY 19, 1898

UNITY AMONGST IRISH NATIONALISTS.

Last week's proceedings in the British House of Commons demonstrated the important fact that in this centenary year of 1898—with its inspiring memories of heroic patriotism, and of a nation goaded to civil war by the refusal of the dominant power to grant to it the rights which it claimed—the Irish problem is as much to the forefront as ever it was, even in the palmiest days of the great leader Parnell. For fully three out of four parliamentary days Irish matters were for ed upon the attention of the House, to the exclusion of English, Scotch, and foreign questions. John Redmond joined his forces to those of John Dillon, and compelled the Liberal leader, Sir William Harcourt, on one hand, and the Conservative leader, Mr. A. J. Balfour, on the other, to declare themselves on the subject of Home Rule. Could there be a more effective reply than this to the oft-repeated statement that Home Rule for Ireland was a dead issue? It is in reality the most "live" issue in British home politics to-day.

Both the Liberal and the Conservative leaders spoke and voted against the amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne, which was supported by Mr. Dillon, Mr. Redmond, and, in all, nearly seventy Irish Nationalist members. It is a good thing for the cause of Irish national unity that they did. It will bring home to the minds of the Irish people the important consideration that, in order to win Home Rule, their parliamentary representatives will have to hold themselves aloof from both British parties and vote in the House of Commons with contemptuous indifference to each. The alliance entered into by Mr. Parnell with Mr. Gladstone has long since been broken by such circumstances as the retirement of the illustrious British statesman, as to whose health so many disquieting rumors are being circulated, the action of the Liberal Federation in taking the Irish question from the first position on its programme, the speeches of several Liberal leaders in favor of that move, and lastly, the unfortunate split in the ranks of the Nationalist members themselves. There is now no earthly reason why there should exist any such split. The whole nation—leaving out of the reckoning the insignificant Protestant minority—is united in the demand for justice in the matter of higher and university education. The fusion of the forces of Mr. Dillon and Mr. Redmond is a proof that it is also practically united on the question of an Irish National Parliament. "From my study of history I am convinced," said Mr. Balfour, "that the scheme for a subordinate parliament is not workable." The story leader must have omitted the Canada of sixty years ago and the Canada of to-day from the range of his historical studies—the Canada of 1837, when arms had to be resorted to in order to enforce a claim for justice and equal rights, and the Canada of to-day, when, with the exception of Manitoba, over half a dozen "subordinate parliaments" are working out successfully their part in the destiny of a young and vigorous nation.

Mr. Balfour also spoke hopefully of the coming of the day when Ireland and England would be thoroughly united. The reply of the Irish people all over the world to this statement was voiced in the stentorian "Never!" which immediately rose from the Irish Nationalist benches; "never," until Ireland gets back her native parliament and obtains equal rights and privileges for all her sons in respect to education.

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.

Examples of practical benevolence on the part of wealthy Catholics are so few that it is with great pleasure that we note the establishment of the Grace In-

stitute in New York. This institution, which partakes largely of the character of a Young Women's Christian Association, has been endowed by ex-Mayor Grace and his wife and son, to the amount of \$200,000. Its charter provides that this sum may be increased to \$2,000,000, which will be exempt from taxation. Its object is to educate and train girls and women of the working classes in occupations that will enable them to be more self-reliant, and to make their lives and homes brighter and more cheerful, more comfortable and more healthful. Dress-making and dress-cutting, cooking, laundering, typewriting and stenography are amongst the subjects in which instructions will be given. A nominal entrance fee of five to ten cents will be charged to those who wish to pay, but others will be admitted free. The Grace Institute will be absolutely non-sectarian, although it will be under the superintendence of Sisters, with Sister Maria Dolores, formerly Miss Van Rensselaer, of the well known New York family of that name, at their head. Its foundation and endorsement by an Irish Catholic family constitute a noble example which we should like to see emulated outside of New York.

THE "MAINE" DISASTER.

The terrible disaster reported from Havana has shocked the civilized world and the most genuine sympathy is felt, and will be universally expressed, for the loss that has fallen upon the United States in the sadly sudden death of so many brave sailors and good men, as well as for the splendid ship so mysteriously wrecked. While the origin of this awful tragedy is in doubt it is essentially unjust to say that it was the act of any man or any set of men much less of any particular nation. It is hard to believe that an outrage, so diabolical was the act of any human being, or in any way due to design or premeditation. In the meanwhile the fact remains that 300 lives and a magnificent ship have been sacrificed through some unknown cause, and that a nation, at peace with and enjoying the good will of the whole world, has been plunged into deepest mourning by one of the most appalling tragedies sea or land have ever witnessed.

QUAINT PARLIAMENTARY CUSTOMS.

In the Nineteenth Century for February, Mr. Michael MacDonagh contributes an interesting picture of the "Quaint side of Parliament," which he opens with the proposition that "every human institution probably has its quaint element." In the rules of Parliamentary procedure some men find a fruitful source of embarrassment, and hear the Speaker's cry of "Order, order!" perpetually reproving them. Many of the oldest members frequently betray their ignorance. Lord Palmerston and the late Mr. W. H. Smith were of the number. Parnell's answer to an enquiring supporter was, the "best way to learn the rules of the House is to break them." The rules dealing with etiquette require the Speaker not to move his hat until the third congee, "and impose a fine of 10s. on any one going out of the House before the Speaker." No member could take tobacco to the gallery. Though unwritten, all these laws are rigidly observed. The sittings of the House open with prayer, and it is a suggestive coincidence that the two front benches on either side are always empty at this time. Cabinet Ministers don't pray. Members secure their seats in the Chamber by "hating them," but the hat left must be his own regular "workaday headgear." If it is found he has a second hat and wears that when out of the House he forfeits all right to his seat. The hat is an important feature in the House—it can be worn when members are seated, must be taken off when walking on the floor of the Chamber. When a member is alluded to in the course of a speech he raises his hat. At the close of a debate, when the question is put from the chair, two minutes—during which the electric bells ring all over St. Stephens—are allowed for members to get to the chamber. The time is taken by a sand-glass on the table, and when it has elapsed the doors of the chamber are locked. At this juncture any one addressing the chair must retain his seat and wear his hat—if he stood up and uncovered he would be roared at by the whole House. A sick member may wear his hat standing or sitting. The late Marquis of Waterford, who had been hurt on the hunting field, addressed the House reclining on his seat, propped up between two air-pillows. Forty (40) members are required for a quorum, and when business begins, it proceeds uninterruptedly if only one member is present. The speaker can take no notice of the absence of a quorum unless a member draws his attention to it formally. The order "strangers will withdraw," which formerly cleared the galleries, has now no such significance, and people remain seated. Formerly any member could have the House cleared by saying: "Mr. Speaker, I spy strangers." An incident on 27th April, 1895, stopped

this. A debate on home breeding was going on and the Prince of Wales, was sitting in the gallery over the clock. While Mr. Chaplin was speaking, Mr. Bigger rose and informed the speaker "he espied strangers in the gallery," and the Prince had to go out with the other strangers. It was then resolved by the House that thereafter the galleries should only be cleared by resolution duly passed. It is a breach of order for a member to read a newspaper in the House, but some members react to the deception of slipping a paper into the "orders of the day" and read unobscured. A member of Parliament cannot resign his seat, he must retain it till the dissolution, death, bankruptcy, lunacy, expulsion from the House, or the acceptance of an office of honour under the Crown. The most amusing of all the quaint customs of the House of Commons is the strange ceremony which marks the termination of its every sitting. When the House adjourns stentorian-voiced messengers and policemen shout out all over the building, "Who goes home?" The words have rung out for centuries through the Palace of Westminster, the custom originating when members went home in squads accompanied by link men for protection against footpads who infested the streets of London. No reply is given and none expected.

MANITOBA WANTS BETTER TERMS

The Province of Manitoba is claiming "better terms" from the Federal Government. The claim is not a new one, but it is being pressed now with more vigor than before, the belief being entertained, no doubt, that the present Government at Ottawa will lend a more favorable ear to the demand than that which preceded it. Manitoba received "better terms" in 1885, when Mr. Norquay was in office, and it agreed to abide by the readjustment of the provincial subsidy then agreed upon. Yet Premier Greenway's claim is for a subsidy which, he states, was owing to Manitoba from the time that that Province entered Confederation down to 1884.

Without going into the merits of the case, we feel bound to say that Manitoba stands no chance of getting "better terms" until it concedes to its Catholic population its full measure of its rights, or at least much "better terms" than they received under the Laurier Greenway compromise. We know that the day would come when Manitoba would be suing for some favor at Ottawa; but we did not expect that it would come so soon. Now that it has arrived it will be made a day of reckoning.

CATHOLICS IN THE "RAILWAY PROFESSION."

That what may be called the "railway profession" presents more attractions to the average young man than other fields of work is a well known fact; and this accounts for the large number of Catholics who are employed either in the indoor or outdoor departments of our "iron roads." A few words of sound advice, from the pen of one of America's greatest railroad men, may be cited, therefore, for the benefit of a large class of our people. In an article in Railroad Men, Mr. Chauncey M. Depew says:—

The young man who proposes to enter railway service should first decide whether he will take his chances for a career in outdoor or indoor work. If he selects indoor work, he must make up his mind that much more will be required of him, at first, than in commercial lines. If he is in the treasurer's department, and shows special efficiency and intelligence when a vacancy occurs in the freight department, in any discussion that should happen between the heads of these departments, he is almost certain to be drafted for a better position by the traffic manager, and vice versa. When once, in any department, the young man has impressed upon the head of it his usefulness and fidelity, his career is made. With the rarest exceptions the heads of all departments in the railway service of the United States have come up from the ranks. The presidents of all the railroads have known the day of small things and been many years reaching their positions. The superintendents have all come from the brakes or from carrying the rod and chain in the engineering service. The superintendents of motive power have come from the footboard. The master mechanics have all come from the bench. Traffic managers and treasurers have all begun as clerks. There are but few heads of departments on our own road who have not risen from the ranks. In the operating department the general manager began as a brakeman, the general superintendent and two of the superintendents as telegraph operators, one superintendent as agent and one as a clerk in the superintendent's office.

From this extract it will be seen that the "railway profession" offers the average young man greater opportunities for advancement than perhaps any other calling. All that is required to succeed in any department of it is "health, brains, honesty and equipment." Where employment is so vast in extent and variety, and the requirements so numerous, the men who have reached the top of their profession are constantly breaking down, thus creating vacancies which have to be filled at once. But why, it may be asked, do so many men, possessing the necessary

equipment, fail to advance in the profession beyond a certain point? Mr. Depew's article supplies the answer:—

Sometimes a young man will do very well at first, but as soon as he reaches a place of some importance he overestimates the hold which he has and the strength which he has attained in the confidence of his superiors. He will be often absent from the office. He will take frequent vacations. He becomes restive under rigid hours and overtime. His superior discovers that he often takes advantage of the necessary absence of his chief to be absent himself. In the service, everyone's eye is on everyone else. There is a generous appreciation of comradeship; at the same time there is severe criticism of the conduct and character of fellow employees and officers. The moment an officer becomes careless of his duties, inattentive and out of reach when wanted, his chances for promotion are over and the accident of a discharge or displacement are imminent. The chief mistake of the ambitious young man is in regarding the necessity for extra effort, care and attention lessened because he has been promoted to better and more important positions. It is in these stages of consciousness that many a promising railway officer loses all the advantages of his previous hard work, incurs the displeasure or distrust of his superiors, and makes it impossible, even if he reforms, to advance him.

These words contain a valuable lesson of which, it is to be hoped, Catholics in the "railway profession" will take practical heed.

CAUSES OF RELIGIOUS INDIFFERENCE.

An interesting discussion is going on in the columns of the Visitor, Providence, R. I., on the causes which lead to the weakening of the faith of some Catholics, and to the religious indifference of others, in that diocese. A letter written by "Clericus" seems to us to throw a strong light on the subject. Taking up the allegation that drunkenness is one of the causes, he says:—

Everybody knows that one great curse of our poor people is drink. I don't know anything about statistics, and I don't know whether the poor drink more than the rich, but I do know that too many of them get drunk—blind, beastly, scandalously drunk. On the night that the priest is working the hardest in the confessional, the bar-rooms are also working the hardest; and they work long after the church has been closed and he has turned over in bed with the text for the next day's sermon in mind. The streets are all deserted and black; but the bar room is lighted, and there, by tens and twenties, are the men he ought to find at Mass the next morning. He won't find them there, you may be sure. Some will have been jailed, and some will have slept "out," but all will be "groggy."

It will be said, of course, in relation to this, that the remedy for the prevalence of drunkenness is simple enough. Let the priests start total abstinence societies and put a little more of "Father Mathew" into their work. But "Clericus" does not believe that drunkenness is the sole cause, or that the total abstinence is the remedy for, religious indifference. As to starting temperance societies, he says:—

It is easy enough to say that, but I think you will find very few priests who do not already encourage total abstinence and fight against drunkenness. But what can they do? The very name of temperance scares away those who most need it. In a large parish you can get together, at all times, a temperance society which will embrace the most respectable men in the parish—men who never tipped in their lives or gave it up long ago; boys of good family, well trained, or even, as I have sometimes discovered, some men with whom sobriety is the only virtue. The real heart of the evil I have never found a temperance society to touch.

Another suggested cause for the absence of so many Catholics from Mass on Sundays is the question of money. The first, it is alleged, "holds them up at the door of the church." They hear nothing but "money," "money," when they listen to a sermon. Let the seats in Catholic churches be made free like those in the Protestant churches; and, above all, let the word "money" never be heard in the church. To this "Clericus" pointedly replies:—

Money never kept any fervent believer in the Blessed Sacrament away from Mass. It keeps the "traditional" Catholics away—those who have not fully gone from us but whose children—if they have any—will be lost to us. I am not "apologizing" for the clergy. They can speak for themselves, but what I wish to consider is the pretext which half-Catholics make to justify their lukewarmness. Our people have sense enough to know that the church property which in most cases has been but recently acquired has to be paid for. They know also that even with economy the expenditures of a large parish will be great. Their clergy-men, moreover, are usually not "hard" on them. Anybody who knows anything of the average priest knows that collecting is one of his most distasteful duties. He simply has to do it because if he did not do it, he would be failing in his duty. I am speaking from a somewhat extended observation when I say that I do not believe money was ever a serious bar for any well disposed Catholic in the matter of church attendance. I don't believe that if you made every Catholic Church in this city "free" you would add fifty to all your congregations. The "stay aways" would still stay away and would merely discover another reason.

And he thus terminates his instructive letter:—  
The cause—did you ask? I really can't give an adequate cause. Associations with Protestants have done very

little to promote the ignorance, more and simple has done more, and a vanishing faith, the most. I'd rather any day work among the slums, with the drunkards and their wretched offspring, with criminals and outcasts, than among many of these so-called refined and well-educated Catholics who will be sure to be present at every "full dress" occasion which the church has, and then for the rest neither practice her teachings nor encourage her work nor raise a hand for the faith which every follower of Christ must hold to be dearer than his life.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Now is the time to lay in a supply of rubbers and cough drops.

Within a few days the festive winter season will have ceased and the solemn days of Lent will begin, and joyous gaieties should be subdued in prayerful contemplation.

Catholic journalism flourishes in London, in proof of which it may be mentioned that it is to have a new Catholic magazine, to be called "St. Peter's." The first number will be issued in March and will contain an unpublished article by Cardinal Newnan.

The last issue of stamps is not a success. It is urged that the stamps themselves are not clear and distinct, are poorly printed and altogether not an improvement on any issue yet made, while their adhesive qualities are wretchedly bad, and those who use many should also be presented with a mutilage pot by the department.

The suggestion has often been made that the presence of colored lights on the street cars at night, as a means of distinguishing coming cars, would be a great advantage, and it is pleasing to note that the management have decided to introduce the system. It is another move in the right direction which the public fully appreciate.

The latest invention of the prolific Montreal correspondent of the New York Times is, that the Dominion Government has decided to begin the construction of a Canadian navy as an auxiliary to the Imperial navy in the strengthening of the British North American squadron, and will ask Parliament at the approaching session for an appropriation. The probable amount is not stated, and it is not likely that the Government has as yet any definite ideas on the matter. As the nucleus of the new navy, however, it is stated that some \$100,000 will be asked for the immediate establishment of a training ship.

At the annual meeting of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, at Dundee, on 26th January, after the reading and the adoption of the reports of the various conferences, Canon Holder alluded in handsome terms to the vast amount of good which, to his personal knowledge, the Society had achieved in that great centre. He said that the exercise of their charity had been characterized by the same thoroughness of system that marked the Society's distributions everywhere, and which made contributors feel that whatever they gave would go to the really deserving poor and carry relief to those who most needed it. He emphasized the necessity of making special efforts to promote the spiritual welfare of the children in the houses they visited, for, he regretted to say, there were too many of the fathers and mothers who, in respect of their children, were no better than the Pagan or Heathen Chinese. Canon Holder also said he had noticed with pleasure the references made by the several secretaries to this matter, which showed that the Brothers were alive to the condition of the young boys and girls thus abandoned to parents who show no interest in either their spiritual or temporal well-being, and he felt that they would lose no opportunity of interfering and rectifying such a state of things.

INDIGNANT Scotchmen have addressed Her Majesty in a document which measures a quarter of a mile, solemnly protesting against the official misuse of the national names, in violation of the Provisions of the Treaty of Union Between Scotland and England in 1707. The document contains 104,647 signatures. The following paragraph will indicate its general tenor:—"We may further point out to your Most Gracious Majesty that this unjust and unconstitutional attempt to Anglicize the United Kingdom, and to make England and Englishmen the sole representatives of British power and of the British name, must necessarily have a most injurious effect on the all-important question of unity between Great Britain and Further Britain, or Britain-Beyond-the-Sea. The tie which now binds the great British self-governing colonies to the United Kingdom is one not so much of maternal interest as of national sentiment. But if the self-governing colonies are to be compelled to regard England, and not Britain, as the only representative of their common nationality, then the binding tie of national sentiment will not only be greatly weakened, but a feeling of

disaffection, and even of antagonism, will be planted and developed among the Scottish, Irish and Welsh colonists, to an extent that will seriously strengthen the separatist feeling or policy that is naturally engendered by the growth of population and of power in the far distant and widely separated territories."

This is the intelligent way in which the liberal-minded Superintendent of Education in Texas gives his definition of a sectarian school:—

"Within the meaning of giving sectarian instruction shall be included the performance of any ceremony or the wearing of any garb or dress, or the assuming of any title or appellation, or the use of any device whatever, reasonably tending to impress upon the minds of the children any sectarian bias or prejudice."

The school tax of Texas amounts up to \$3,000,000, and the State superintendent is evidently seeing to it that the Catholics get no part of it.

A UNIQUE CEREMONY

At the Hotel Dieu At Which Mgr. Bruchesi Officiated.

Two Sister Nuns Who Have Been Associated With the Institution For More Than a Half Century—One Celebrates a Diamond Jubilee and the Other the Fifty-Fifth Anniversary of Profession.

On Thursday last the chapel of the Hotel Dieu hospital was the scene of a religious ceremony such as it is safe to say was never before witnessed in Canada. The event was certainly a most extraordinary one, for on that occasion two members of the order, both sisters, celebrated, one her diamond wedding, or 60th anniversary of her religious profession, and the other the 55th anniversary of the date when she also was allowed to consecrate her life to God by solemn vows. The family name of these two venerable nuns is Desautels and both were born at Riviere des Prairies.

Strange as it may seem, the youngest of the two sisters, Catherine, is senior to the other as a nun by five years. She was born on March 17, 1819, and entered the novitiate on July 1, 1835. She made her vows on Feb. 13, 1838 and celebrated her Jubilee or Golden Wedding on February 13, 1898. On Thursday last she celebrated her Diamond Jubilee, or 60th anniversary of her religious profession. Being the first of her family to enter the convent, this lady preserved her maiden name and has always been known in the Community as Sister Desautels.

Her eldest sister, in religion Sister St. Joseph, was born on Aug. 26, 1815. She entered the Hotel Dieu convent on Feb. 17, 1841, and made her vows on Feb. 28, 1843. On Feb. 23, 1898, she celebrated her jubilee, and two days ago joined with her sister in renewing once more the vows which made them spouses of Christ.

The celebration was made the occasion of a solemn ceremony and the quiet and modest convent chapel was tastefully decorated and brilliantly illuminated.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Paré, S. J., and Rev. Father Thibault, P. S. S., chaplain of the institution. Mgr. Bruchesi also preached the sermon, and took occasion of the unique circumstances to fully show the blessings and advantages of a religious vocation.

Among the numerous priests present were Very Rev. Canon Racicot, Vicar-General; Rev. Canon Vaillant; Rev. Abbé Collin, Superior of St. Sulpice; Rev. Abbé Tranchemontagne, P. S. S.; Rev. Abbé Larocque, pastor of St. Louis de France; Rev. Abbé Leveillé, P. S. S.; Rev. Father James Callaghan, P. S. S.; Rev. Abbé Giraud, P. S. S.; Rev. Dr. Luke Callaghan.

After the ceremony, the two venerable nuns received the hearty congratulations of their sisters in religion and of numerous friends. The day was one of general rejoicing in the community, and the proceedings closed with the Solemn Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament at 4 p. m.

The remarkable career of these two venerable nuns is another striking instance of conventional longevity which has already been alluded to in these columns. The actual work done by Sisters Desautels and St. Joseph during the past 50 or 60 years within the limited space of the cloistered walls can be summed up in a single phrase which tells volumes of acts of Christian devotion and charity: They lived with their God and for their God whom they constantly served in the person of the rich and the poor.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At a special meeting held by St. Ann's Papal Cadets on Sunday, February 13th, the following resolutions were adopted:—  
Whereas, It is with deep regret we have learned of the death of Mr. William Kennedy, father of our esteemed Secretary,  
Resolved, that while we bow in humble submission to God's wise ways, we feel it a duty to tender our deep-felt sympathy to our worthy secretary and the other members of his family in their hour of trial, and we ask that each member of the association, remember in prayer the soul of the deceased.  
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to Mr. Edward Kennedy and also to the True Witness for publication.  
THOS. COBURN, Sec. Sec.



Our Observer.

The Council did well in appointing Ald. Kinsella, of St. Ann's Ward, to the Chairmanship of the Water Committee, as he is in every respect qualified for the position.

Ald. Daniel Gallery, his confrere, has a good opportunity to display his energy and good sound sense, as he is a member of three important committees, Roads, Markets and Police.

The representatives of St. Ann's Ward now have a voice in the proceedings of five important departments of civic administration, Water, Police, Roads, Markets and Health.

In order to attain this it will be necessary for Ald. Kinsella and Ald. Gallery to work hand in hand, and to be always vigilant.

ENGLISH SPEAKING Catholics have suffered many losses in the administrative offices at the City Hall. At one time the position of Assistant City Clerk was held by an Irish Catholic, but now it is occupied by a French-Canadian.

This state of things has been tolerated too long and too quietly, and it is felt that an unfair advantage has been taken of the fact by grasping and aggressive members who hold on with bull-dog tenacity to all they have, and with characteristic "lust of empire" are ever on the qui vive for extended powers.

IRISHMEN throughout America and Canada are calling out for a union of the now unfortunately divided forces at home. Let those who seek thus to influence others apply the union principle to the particular community in which they severally live, and they will strengthen their position and improve their station effectually and permanently.

ALL true practical Catholics desire to keep the rules of Lent "to the letter," no matter how strict they may be or appear to be; but misconception, misconstruction and misinterpretation, in one way or another, are frequent, though principally in matters of minor detail.

The Law of ABSTINENCE affects only the kind of food, and has no reference to its quantity. On Abstinence days—such as are ordinary Fridays—the Faithful are obliged to abstain from flesh meat only.

Hard to cure; easy to prevent. Scott's Emulsion nourishes the body, keeps all the organs and tissues healthy, and the consumption germs can not get a foothold.

are not lawfully excused are allowed only one full meal. This meal may be taken at noon or later, and may consist of meat, on certain days only.

In the evening a collation of eight ounces is allowed. If more convenient the collation may be taken at noon and the full meal in the evening.

On days of abstinence during the whole year, it is allowed to make soup and obtain prepared abstinence food with grease obtained from the fat of any kind of meat, but not to eat it as butter upon bread.

It is almost impossible to keep down the Yankee's inclination for originality, no matter in what line. The latest example of this is an employe of the Boston Post office, who has confessed to having robbed the mails for several years in a manner both unique and original.

DEATH OF MISS MCAULEY.

Sister of Vicar-General McAuley, of Coaticooke.

An Impressive Funeral Service, at which Leading Members of the Clergy Assisted.

Among the many events chronicled in the annals of Coaticooke will be classed as one of the most impressive of funeral ceremonies ever celebrated here took place on Tuesday morning at 8:30 in the Roman Catholic church, when the last tribute of respect was given to the late Miss McAuley, and fondest links of earthly love and friendship were severed.

The church, in its grandeur of sculptured whiteness, was draped in deep mourning. In the centre aisle, at the foot of the altar, was placed a catafalque, which was profusely surrounded with lighted tapers, on which the casket rested during the service.

The Rev. Father Morache, preceded by the brothers and college children in procession, met the remains at the entrance, where they were joined by the choir. Rev. V. G. McAuley officiated, assisted by Revs. Fathers Gignac as deacon, and Lefebvre, sub-deacon. Miss K. McAuley presided at the organ. The solemn Requiem Mass and Libera was rendered by a full choir, under the leadership of Mr. Leon Trudeau.

At the conclusion of the Libera, Rev. V. G. McAuley, in a few chosen words overflowing with pathos, said farewell to one who had been almost a mother to him and other members of the family for the last sixty years.

Mr. A. Moss, master of the ceremony, preceded the casket, respectfully borne to its last resting place by Messrs. James and Michael Mullins, E. H. Paquette, J. Jasmin and Councilors Gendreau and Bachand.

The chief mourners were Messrs. P. and F. McAuley, Sister St. Mary Patrick, Mrs. H. J. Codd, the Misses Katie, Nellie, Lillie and Master Michael McAuley.

TO PREVENT CONSUMPTION.

Hard to cure; easy to prevent. Scott's Emulsion nourishes the body, keeps all the organs and tissues healthy, and the consumption germs can not get a foothold.

Praternal Societies.

(Brief Reports of the doings of our Religious, National and Benevolent Societies, Associations and Societies, in order to secure insertion in this column, must be addressed to the editor and delivered to this office on or before Thursday at noon.)

The venerable and highly respected secretary of St. Mary's Irish Conference of St. Vincent de Paul Society writes to say that he inadvertently omitted the name of Mr. Andrew Purcell from the list of names supplied to us and published in our last issue.

The Temperance Society of St. Peter's church, under the direction of the Fathers of the Order of Oblats, will, on the 18th of next month celebrate the 21st anniversary of its foundation.

The society has been wielding a considerable influence in the east section of the city, and it has just been honored by Mgr. Bouchesi with a letter of endorsement, in which His Grace says:

"None can deny that alcoholism is one of the greatest evils of our times and one of the principal dangers for the future. All vices, no doubt, contribute to belittle and degrade man, but it seems to me that there is none so vile as drunkenness."

BRANCH No. 232 of the C.M.B.A., of which Mr. T. A. Lynch is president, held a very enjoyable social last evening at the Queen's Hall Assembly Rooms.

As we go to press we learn that the following circular has been issued to the members by the Y. I. L. & B. Association:

"You are earnestly requested to attend a special meeting to be held in Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association hall Friday evening, 18th February, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the report of a committee appointed regarding a proposed new building and Tomboia."

MR. JOSEPH P. CLARKE, ex-President of the S.A.A.A., has just returned from Boston, where he has been spending some time with friends.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY, Dramatic Section, are now busily engaged in rehearsing their new play, "The Rebel of '98" Mr. Ed. Varney, the well known elocutionist and actor, will, it is said, coach the boys. The Monument National has been secured by the Society, in order to fittingly stage the play, which is the latest, and it may be said, the best of the productions of the pen of the talented young Irish Canadian writer, Mr. James Martin.

THE annual meeting of Mary's C.Y.M. Society was held in their hall, No. 1113 Notre Dame street, on Sunday, Feb. 13th. The committee appointed at the last regular meeting to secure a new hall reported having rented a large and commodious building on Notre Dame street, the assembly room of which has a seating capacity of about 250. There are also several other rooms which will be used as pool, billiard, card and library rooms.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with and resulted as follows: Reverend Director, Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, P.P.; president, James Weir; 1st vice-president, E. W. Kearns; 2nd vice-president, John Traynor; rec. sec., John Lowe; treasurer, J. A. Heifer; financial sec., J. E. Purcell; corp. sec., M. J. Murphy; marshal, P. J. Doyle; librarian, P. Emmet Doyle; chairman audit committee, J. J. O'Neill; chairman hall committee, Patrick Doyle; membership committee, J. F. Kearns, P. Scullion and T. J. Robitaille.

BRANCH 26 C. M. B. A. will entertain its friends at a progressive euchre party at its hall, 92 Alexander street, on Monday evening. A special committee have charge of the arrangements, and it is said that no pains will be spared to make the event a grand success.

THE Entertainment Committee appointed by the County Board of the A. O. H. will meet tomorrow afternoon to receive reports of the various sub committees in connection with the concert on St. Patrick's night, which will be held at the Windsor Hall, and at which Mr. M. J. F. Quinn, Q. C. M. P., will deliver an address on "The Men of '98."

MR. JAMES F. FOSBERG, Chief Ranger of St. Patrick's Court, G.O.F., No. 95, leaves this morning for his annual visit to New York.

THE delegates appointed by the various Irish societies of Montreal, in connection with the proposal to fittingly celebrate, in this district, the centenary of '98, have been called together for tomorrow afternoon at the Hibernia Hall, Notre Dame street. It is quite important that there should be a large attendance, as important matters in connection with the celebration will come before the meeting.

THE Ladies' Auxiliary of the A. O. H. held a most successful entertainment on Wednesday evening at St. Patrick's

Hall. The Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association, dramatic section, and a host of well known talented amateurs, took part in the programme, which was of the most interesting character. The Ladies' Auxiliary is a flourishing organization and doing excellent work.

THE annual meeting of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, took place in their hall, No. 157 Ottawa street, on Wednesday evening, the 9th ulto. Rev. E. Strubbe, C.S.S.R., occupied the chair. After the adoption of the various reports the election of officers was proceeded with and resulted as follows: Rev. E. Strubbe, C.S.S.R., spiritual director; Joseph J. Johnson, honorary president; John Whitty, president; Michael Mullarky, 1st vice-president; Wm. Quinn, 2nd vice-president; Thomas O'Connell, treasurer; F. Hartford, asst. collecting treasurer; D. J. O'Neill, secretary; T. McArthur, asst. secretary; W. Whitty, librarian; W. Daly, asst. librarian; M. Behan, marshal; John Hughes, asst. marshal. Committee: P. Snea, T. Dillon, J. Martin, P. T. O'Brien, J. Burden, F. Dolan, J. Donovan, Jos. McGuire and J. Shanahan. Prior to adjourning the Rev. chairman introduced the President-elect, Mr. John Whitty, who in a few well chosen remarks thanked the members for the special honor which they so generously conferred on him.

AN APPALLING DISASTER.

Loss of the U. S. Battleship "Maine." Said to Have Been Caused by the Explosion of a Magazine--253 of the Crew go Down with the Ill-fated Vessel.

HAVANA, February 16.—The shattered and torn bulk of the United States battleship Maine lies at the bottom of Havana harbor, a tomb for at least 253 of her crew.

She was blown up at 9:40 o'clock last night by an explosion well forward under the men's quarters. Her magazine is further back, between her coal bunkers. Some of the watch and a few of the officers and crew who were on shore escaped.

The explosion, which shook the city from one end to the other, created the wildest excitement. All the electric lights were put out by the shock. Fire engines rushed from one direction to another and no one knew for certain from what direction the explosion came. Some started the report that it was the arsenal, others said it was a shell, and it was not until 11 o'clock that the real cause was known.

The Maine, at the time of the explosion, was at anchor about 200 yards from the arsenal and some 200 yards from the floating dock.

The steel upper deck forward has been completely lifted and turned over on her starboard side. None of the big guns in the turrets are visible. She is slightly listed to port and all forward of her main side cranes for unloading the ship's boats have completely disappeared. The big funnels lie flat upon the twisted iron braces and pieces of steel deck. From the funnels at the ship seems to be intact. She has settled under the water has covered the top of her superstructure, and the stern searchlight and one rapid firing gun look over the water below them.

It is reported that the disaster was due to the explosion of the boiler of the dynamo machine on board the Maine. The first explosion is also said to have been caused by over six hundred pounds of gun cotton, and the subsequent explosion is alleged to have been caused by shells and cartridges.

All the navy five brigade and the navy officers were immediately ordered on duty. Stretchers for the use of the wounded were sent to the scene by the fire brigade, and the head quarters of the Red Cross Society was called upon to send four stretchers, and men were sent to patrol the scene of the disaster.

The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII, which was anchored near the Maine, lowered her boats and saved 37 of the crew of the Maine.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright, of the Maine, was half undressed at 9 o'clock and was walking in his cabin, next to that of Captain Sigbee, when the explosion occurred and put out the electric lights. Lieut. Wainwright then lit a match and went to Captain Sigbee's cabin. The Captain, it appears, had been thrown from his bed but was uninjured. They both went on deck and ordered men to flood 2,500 pounds of gun cotton which were on board. The order was carried out; the men never returned, but Havana was saved from a still more terrible explosion. The large number of deaths reported among the crew is said to be due to the fact that most of them were asleep below at the time of the explosion. Most of the officers saved were dining on board the Ward line steamer City of Washington.

The Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII was for some time after the explosion in great peril, and her mooring tackles were slackened away and she was anchored at a greater distance from the burning warship. She then lowered her boats, and took part in the work of rescue. The first of the American sailors to reach the Mackinaw wharf were swimming. Three sailors who escaped felt senseless just as they reached a place of safety.

Some of the wreckage of the Maine fell on board the City of Washington and knocked two holes in her deck. The captain of the Maine, the Rev. Mr. J. P. Chadwick, went on board on the Alfonso XII in order to administer to the wounded.

A Spanish naval officer said that Captain Sigbee was the last man to abandon

don the sinking ship, and he remained alongside the wreck as long as it was possible to do anything in the way of rescue.

On board the Ward line steamer City of Washington, at midnight, one of the officers of the Maine stated that at 8 o'clock last night all the magazines on board the battleship were closed and the keys turned over to Captain Sigbee, her commander. The explosion occurred at 9:45 p.m. The officer then rushed on deck and assisted in lowering a boat and in trying to rescue the men in the water.

Another officer said: "I was sitting with two more officers in the mess room when a heavy explosion occurred. It was so heavy that we understood the ship would be lost, and we went on the upper deck and found she had been badly wrecked by the explosion; that she was on fire and sinking. All efforts were then directed towards lowering the boats and saving lives; but the Maine settled quickly to the bottom of the harbor, only her upper works remaining above water."

CANADIANS LOST. Among the list of the crew of the Maine, and presumably amongst those drowned, are these names: GEORGE LAPIERRE, Montreal. BARTLEY FOUNTAIN, Quebec. LEWIS L. BARRY, Halifax. FRED JERNES, New Brunswick. WILLIAM MATTHEWSON, Canada. J. DOLAN, Newfoundland. W. J. FEWER, Newfoundland. CHARLES LAIRD, Newfoundland.

KEY WEST, Fla., February 17.—Lieut. John L. Blandin, of Baltimore, one of the Maine's survivors, who is here, gave the correspondent of the Associated Press this evening a succinct account of the disaster, saying that not until now has he been able to recollect the sequence of events in the awful ten minutes following the explosion. Lieut. Blandin says: "I was on watch and when the men had been piped below, I looked down the main hatches and over the side of the ship. Everything was absolutely normal. I walked aft to the quarter deck, behind the rear turret, as is allowed after 8 o'clock in the evening, and sat down on the port side, where I remained for a few minutes. Then, for some reason I cannot explain to myself now, I moved to the starboard side and sat down there. I was feeling a bit giddy, and in fact, was so quiet that Lieut. J. Hood came up and asked me laughing if I were asleep. I said 'No, I am on watch.'"

"Scarcely had I spoken when there came a dull, sullen roar. Then came a sharp explosion, some say numerous detonations. I remember only one. It seemed to me that the sound came from the port side forward. Then came a perfect rain of missiles of all kinds from huge pieces of cement to blocks of wood, steel girders, fragments of gratings and all the debris that would be detachable in an explosion. I was struck on the head by a piece of cement and knocked down, but I was not hurt and got to my feet in a moment. Lieut. Hood had run to the poop and I supposed as I followed he was dazed by the shock and about to jump overboard. I hailed him and he answered that he had run to the poop to help lower the boats. When I got there, though scarce a minute had elapsed, I had to wade in water to my knees and almost instantly the quarter deck was awash. On the poop I found Captain Sigbee, as cool as if at a ball, and soon all the officers, except Jenkins and Merritt, joined us. The poop was above water after the Maine settled to the bottom: Captain Sigbee ordered the launch and gig lowered, and the officers and men, who by this time had assembled, got the boats out and rescued a number in the water. Captain Sigbee ordered Lieut. Commander Wainwright forward to see the extent of the damage and if anything could be done to rescue those forward or to extinguish the flames, which followed close upon the explosion and burned fiercely as long as there were any combustibles above water to feed them."

"Abandon Ship." Lieut. Commander Wainwright on his return reported the total and awful character of the calamity, and Captain Sigbee gave the last sad order, "Abandon ship" to men overwhelmed with grief, indeed, but calm and apparently unexcited.

"I have no theories as to the cause of the explosion. I cannot form any. An examination by divers may tell something to a court of inquiry. I, with others, had heard that Havana harbor was full of torpedoes, but the officers whose duty it was to examine into that reported that they found no signs of any. Personally, I do not believe the Spanish had anything to do with the disaster. Time may tell; I hope so."

"We were in a delicate position on the Maine so far as taking any precaution was concerned. We were friends in a friendly or alleged friendly port, and could not fire upon or challenge the approach of any boat boarding us unless convinced that her intention was hostile."

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. KEY WEST, Fla., February 17.—The Associated Press correspondent saw Purser Donovan, of the steamer Olivette, which arrived here last night from Havana. He gave the following account of the disaster:

"The explosion is a mystery to everyone. It occurred forward of the magazine, which is just forward amidships and below the water line. The coal bunkers are outside, but separated by two feet of space. According to custom the magazine was inspected at 8 o'clock in the evening and the temperature found to be 55. The men went to their hammocks in the forward part of the ship soon after 9 o'clock."

"The explosion occurred at 9:40 and hence the awful and overwhelming loss of life. No one can yet give a correct account. About ten men who were in the forward part of the ship were saved, and of these several had their hammocks swung on the lower deck. The explosion split the ship in two and threw these and one marine, who was sleeping on the superstructure, forty feet into the air and in the water."

"The magazine contained twenty five tons of coarse powder, there being no dynamite, detonating powder, nor torpedo heads, and nothing in fact that could be exploded by concussion. In the main magazine aft the high explosives were stored, and this magazine did not explode. There are no electric wires connecting with or near the magazine."

"It is not believed that the Maine was destroyed by a torpedo."

John Murphy & Co's

ADVERTISEMENT. People Who Make the Most of their Money Buy from Us.

200 Pieces New Silks

All New Spring Novelties. FANCY SATIN CHECKED TAFFETA SILKS, in all the new color combinations, extra fine silk, only \$1.25 per yard. 25 pieces FINE CHECKED TAFFETA SILKS, in all the new shades, special line, 55c per yard. 25 pieces COLORED STRIPED TAFFETA SILKS, in all the new spring colors, decided bargain, at only 50c per yard. 30 pieces BLACK and WHITE CHECKED SILKS, in any sizes of checks wanted. This line, only 50c per yard. BLACK and WHITE PLAIN SILKS, handsome goods, assorted plaid, price only \$1.00 per yard.

50 Pieces New Black Silks

NEW BLACK PEAU DE SOIE, NEW BLACK SATIN MERVEILLEUX, NEW BLACK SURAH SILKS, NEW BLACK BROCHE SILKS, NEW BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, NEW BLACK TAFFETA SILKS, NEW BLACK FRENCH FAULLE SILKS, NEW BLACK MOIRE VELOURS.

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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 \$4.95 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. KINDLING WOOD.

SOFT, \$1.50 per load. MIXED, \$1.75 per load. HARD, \$2.00 per load.

Guaranteed the best value in the city. Order early by "Phone No. 396. RICAUD MILLING CO., 653 ST. PAUL STREET.

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Well Made and Makes Well

Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by experienced pharmacists of today, who have brought to the production of this great medicine the best results of medical research. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a modern medicine, containing just those vegetable ingredients which were seemingly intended by Nature herself for the alleviation of human ills. It purifies and enriches the blood, tones the stomach and digestive organs and creates an appetite; it absolutely cures all scrofula eruptions, boils, pimples, sores, salt rheum, and every form of skin disease; cures liver complaints, kidney troubles, strengthen and builds up the nervous system. It entirely overcomes that tired feeling, giving strength and energy in place of weakness and languor. It wards off malaria, typhoid fever, and by purifying the blood it keeps the whole system healthy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Hood's Pills—cure all Liver, Bile and Sick Headache. 25c.







A STORY FOR WIVES.

COME round to Guy's to night, Ned," said a young acquaintance to Edward Nichols...

he found his wife in a more cheerful and companionable state, or to spend the evening at Guy's...

As Mr. Nichols was altogether in earnest, he now turned away and left the room. The moment he did so, his wife let her work fall upon her lap...

At length all became still in the street. The murmur of voices was hushed, and only now and then was heard the footfall of a solitary passenger.

Quite as warm was the welcome extended by three other young men, all of whom were acquaintances of Nichols. They were sitting around a table...

The cigar was accepted and lit. Nichols began to feel himself more and more at home every moment.

"What's the business on hand?" he enquired, after he had commenced smoking. "To enjoy ourselves," was replied.

At length Nichols went up stairs with his mind made up to remain at home, if

loving, social intercourse, were worth them all. In the midst of those sensual joys he sighed for the purer and higher delights of home.

But as the repeated draughts of wine and brandy were added to the superabundant appropriations of rich food, both the mental and moral perceptions of Nichols became obtuse.

The consequence we have seen. Long before the hour of ten arrived, Mrs. Nichols began to look for her husband's return, and to wonder why he stayed out so long.

At length all became still in the street. The murmur of voices was hushed, and only now and then was heard the footfall of a solitary passenger.

Quite as warm was the welcome extended by three other young men, all of whom were acquaintances of Nichols. They were sitting around a table, on which were brandy and cigars.

The cigar was accepted and lit. Nichols began to feel himself more and more at home every moment.

"What's the business on hand?" he enquired, after he had commenced smoking. "To enjoy ourselves," was replied.

At length Nichols went up stairs with his mind made up to remain at home, if

strength of purpose that made her effort successful. Was she not herself happier, independent of the effect upon her husband? Yes, far happier.

"Why, Nichols," said the young man Anderson, meeting him about two months afterward, "where do you keep yourself these pleasant evenings?"

"At home," returned Nichols. "Come around and join us in a supper at Guy's to-morrow night, Marsden's to be one of the company."

Nichols shook his head, and said, "No, in a very unqualified manner. I didn't get a certain lecture last time. I hope," said Anderson, with rude familiarity, "shouldn't wonder, for you went home a little high."

"I had received one, it would have been no more than I deserved," replied Nichols coldly.

"Oh no offence," said Anderson, seeing that his familiarity was not well received, "I only speak in jest. But come round to-morrow night. As I mentioned, Marsden will be there; and you know he's all sorts of a fine fellow."

Marsden had better stay at home with his family, as I shall do," returned Nichols.

"I rather think he finds almost any place more agreeable than home," replied Anderson.

"Who so?" "They say his wife is as peevish and fretful as a person can well be; a woman who is ever grumbling, and whom nobody can please for an hour together."

"That's speaking rather broadly," "I know. But the plain truth is, as far as I can learn, that she doesn't make home attractive for her husband, and so he goes abroad for better companionship."

"It's a pity," Mr. Nichols responded, then adding a "Good day," he parted from his pleasure-looking young friend, and kept on his way homeward, where the sun had long since set.

It was long past daylight when Mr. Nichols awoke. The sun was shining brightly into the room from the open curtains; but all was silent.

He raised himself up and looked around. On a sofa lay his wife asleep. Tears were glistening on her pale cheeks. His head ached, and his mind was confused.

With a deep sigh the unhappy man threw himself back upon his pillow; that sigh penetrated the ears of his wife, and she started up with an answering sigh.

"Oh, how wretched they both were! Oh, how intensely did both shrink from the moment when they should look into each other's conscious faces!

THE WHOLE system feels the effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla—stomach, liver, kidneys, heart, nerves are strengthened and SUSTAINED.



Joy and Smiles In place of sighs with SURPRISE SOAP. Easy, quick Work--Snow white Wash.

Business Cards. GEORGE BAILEY, 278 Centre Street, Dealer in Wood and Coal. Constantly on hand, every description of Lower Canada Firewood...

J. P. CONROY, 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter. ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, Etc.

M. HICKS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. MONTREAL

C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN and DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING. 41 St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL.

LORCE & CO., HATTER - AND - FURRIER. 41 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

PRESBREY PATENT STOVE LINING Is the Best. WILL FIT ANY STOVE OR RANGE. Anyone can do it! One quarter the cost of Bricks!

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Distributions every Wednesday. Value of prizes ranging from \$2.00 to \$2,000. Tickets 10 cents.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. JUDAH, BRANCHAUD & KAVANAGH, ADVOCATES, 3 PLACE D'ARMES HILL.

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BUY Coleman's Salt THE BEST

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 283. Dame Alberta Provost, of the city of St. Henry, in the district of Montreal...



OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

The Shamrock Hockey Club's Arrival.

The First Match at the Ice Palace Resulted in a Victory--The Charter Day Celebration--The Wreck of a Dutch Steamer--Heroic Efforts of the Crew of An American Liner--The Rev. Father Rene, S. J., Sails for Europe.

New York, Feb. 16.

The arrival of the Shamrock's Hockey Club contingent in this city on Monday morning was made the occasion of much rejoicing on the part of the great and constantly growing circle of Montreal boys in this city.

The first match was played with the New York Hockey Club at the Ice Palace on Monday evening, and the Shamrocks won, but the victory was in no wise a walk-over.

The game started at 8.30. The puck was shot a few yards toward the home team's goal, but it was sent in the opposite direction with a swinging blow, and the play began in earnest.

Once, twice, it was in front of the New Yorker's goal, and Brennan and Scanlan tried to shoot it through, but O'Donnell was on the alert and the puck glanced off.

When the puck was once more put into play the Canadians took it in tow. With the exception of one or two scratch runs that were made toward the Shamrock's goal, it was in the New Yorkers' territory for fully five minutes, when the second point was scored.

This time Brown did the trick after a lively scrimmage, in which several men slipped and were batted around. He made a quick shot, which O'Donnell struck but could not stop.

Of course a change of goals was made in the second half, and a defect in the rink was discovered that proved to be very troublesome. For fifteen minutes the fight was mainly in the Shamrocks' end of the rink, and along the west side there was a strip of water fully six feet wide.

A few minutes before the game ended the New Yorkers made a grand rally, and by shots and passes innumerable sent the rubber to their end of the rink.

A picked team, composed of the best players of the hockey clubs of New York, will play the Shamrocks at the Ice Palace on Thursday evening. The line-up last night was as follows: Shamrocks. Positions. New Yorkers. Tobin.....Goal.....O'Donnell Taney.....Point.....Cunningham Wall.....Cover Point.....Curran Tuhey (Capt.)...Forwards.....B Phillips Brown.....Forwards.....Laing Brennan.....Forwards.....Russell Scanlan.....Forwards.....De Casanova Referee--C. T. Miller; Umpires--Doutney and Leo.

In addition to the playing members above mentioned, which comprise the Montreal contingent, there are Mr. W. J. E. Wall, who has charge of the arrangements, and who seems to be enjoying himself to his heart's delight; Barney Dunphy, the big enthusiastic Irish Canadian trainer, who seems to live in an atmosphere of surprises, at the many wonderful things which he witnesses in this city; Mr. M. J. Polan, the well known authority on the national game of lacrosse, and Mr. Harry Semple, also a playing member of the Shamrock contingent.

The boys are enjoying themselves in right royal fashion, having been taken in hand by a number of well known athletic people and by a contingent of Montrealers now resident here, among whom may be mentioned Bob Wall, of last year's lacrosse team.

Preparations are being made to organize a grand annual celebration of what, it seems, is to be called Charter Day--the day on which the charter creating Greater New York became law. It is to be held, or, rather, it is to begin, on May 4; for it is proposed that the celebrations shall extend over three days.

From what has already been announced it appears that it has been decided to mark the occasion with a degree of pomp and pageantry that will bring the whole thing into ridicule--that will make it, in fact, an exaggerated sort of London Lord Mayor's Show.

time that the ridiculousness of such spectacles--which are barbaric revivals--should be widely realized.

A Steamer Wrecked.

The steamship, Veendam of the Holland-America Line, bound from Rotterdam for this port, stove a hole in her bottom on Sunday the 5th inst., either with her own shaft or by hitting a submerged derelict or both. After a terrific tussle with the pumps, in spite of which the water that poured into her kept gaining on the workers, and when she was within, at the most, five hours of sinking, Providence sent along the American liner St. Louis. In the dead of night, with the sea whipped and tossed by a tempest, the passengers and crew, 212 in number, of whom 20 were children and 58 were women and girls, were transferred in safety, not a soul lost or hurt in the slightest.

The St. Louis reached here early Sunday morning. She signalled the observer at Sandy Hook that she had on board the Veendam's passengers and crew.

On this trip after the rescue Capt. Stanger with his passengers and crew passed resolutions thanking the St. Louis' crew for their bravery in rescuing them, and the passengers for their kindness, and the St. Louis' officers and crew passed resolutions complimenting Capt. Stanger and his officers on their bravery. The passengers of the St. Louis took up a collection for the boats' crews.

Father Rene, S. J., Leaves For Paris.

The Rev. J. B. Rene, Apostolic Prefect of Alaska, sailed on Saturday on the French liner La Gasconne. He is going to Paris and Rome to obtain from the head of the Society of Jesus, to which he belongs, at least ten more assistants for work in the Klondike.

It is not known here that we now have a finished building in Dawson City, a hospital, a schoolhouse, and a church. They are not very pretentious buildings, being built of logs, as all the houses there are. The hospital is two stories high, and is under charge of Father William Judge of Baltimore. It has twenty-six patients, who are nursed by the miners.

Six Sisters of St. Anne started from Montreal to act as nurses and teachers, but they became stranded in the lower Yukon and had to return to Kossirefak. They will reach Dawson City as soon as the weather permits.

My predecessor, Father Pascal Tosi, died recently at Juneau, from apoplexy, brought on, I believe, by overwork among the miners. He was sixty years old, and a man of great energy. I have greatly at heart the establishment in the centre of Alaska of an agricultural institute to teach methods of raising all kinds of vegetables and also cattle and reindeer, and to cut and dress lumber. It will be a great benefit to the natives and the entire territory.

HOW TO BECOME RICH.

The Story of An American Trader's Success in Business.

A story is related of a certain American trader who became so immensely rich in a few years that he was made the subject of such gossip in the city where he resided. Everyone wanted to become familiar with his methods, and in consequence he was besieged with inquiries. One day he called two or three of them together and said: 'Now, you fellows have bothered me long enough; I know that you want to know how I made so much money and I am going to give you the tip, and if you are shrewd you will do as I have done and then you will be so interested in money-making yourself that you won't have time to bother with my affairs and give me a little rest.'

I am a great believer in the advertisement columns. I purchase the papers every week, and I look over the columns. Here I find out a whole lot of people who have something to sell or to exchange. Monday and Tuesday I spend going around investigating these offers, and whenever I see a good thing I buy it. Then I set to work the rest of the week to sell it. As this is my business, I only pick out the very best things, and in all probability sell everything I have bought before Sunday comes around again. If on Sunday I have not sold all my opportunities, I advertise them myself, and five times out of ten I get somebody who wants to buy pretty promptly. This is the way I make my money. I am a trader in business opportunities through the newspapers.

The readers of the TRUE WITNESS, from the richest to the poorest, should take this lesson to heart, and advertise their wants, and other matters of every character, in its columns.

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

TROUBLE IN THE KLONDIKE.

American Commissioner Reports a Great Deal of Lawlessness.

The Scarcity of Food--Fabulous Prices of Flour--Some of the Difficulties of Gold Seekers.

Capt. P. H. Ray of the Eighth Infantry, who was sent to Alaska by the American Government to report on conditions in the mining country, has made reports covering a period running from Oct. 8 to Nov. 3, and are dated from Circle City and Fort Yukon. They show a very serious state of affairs, that trouble is threatened at various places, and that there is serious danger at some points of lack of food, owing in a large measure to the failure of the transportation companies to get in sufficient supplies.

From Fort Yukon, Capt. Ray, under date of Oct. 26, sends a despatch which graphically pictures the disorder at and near that point, and tells the story of an exciting encounter the Captain had with an armed body of men bent on stealing a quantity of provisions stored by one of the transportation companies.

CAPT. RAY AT FORT YUKON.

After recounting the fruits of his journey from Circle City to Fort Yukon, Capt. Ray says: 'Lieut. Richardson, we found, by prompt and decided action, had checked all turbulence, and by cooperating with the agents of both companies had arranged that all destitutes should be fed. Those willing to work were to be allowed to cut wood for the companies at \$5 per cord, and when they had earned sufficient money they should pay for their supplies. The sick and indigent should be fed without charge, and the bills for such issues to come to me to be submitted for the action of Congress. This arrangement is now being carried out. I O.K. all orders for issues which the Government is to become responsible for, and will submit the total amounts when the work is finished.'

'The people arriving here all agree in stating that the managers of both companies urged people to come here, stating as an inducement that there were over 1,000 tons of provisions at this place, when in fact there were less than 300 tons, and those badly assorted for issue. With a ration of three pounds per day there can be fed at this place 900 people until the 1st of June, without tea or coffee.'

'I may be placed in a position where I may be compelled to take possession of the caches to save them from pillage and to insure an equitable distribution. Whatever course I may be compelled to pursue, I trust that the President and Congress will sustain me in what I deem to be the only right course, situated as I am, in using my best endeavors to save American citizens from starvation and death.'

ENCOUNTER WITH LAWLESS MEN.

Apparently Capt. Ray left Fort Yukon for a time, as under date of that place, Nov. 1, he says that since his return matters have assumed a very serious aspect. The Alaska Commercial Company had a cache of 200 tons four miles above Fort Yukon, and the N. A. T. and T. Company a cache at Fort Yukon. Capt. Ray received a note from Lieut. Richardson saying he believed some seventy-five men intended to attack the Alaska Company's cache, at which Lieut. Richardson had been stationed at 10 a.m. the next day. The report adds: 'I at once issued a notice taking possession of the cache (copy inclosed) and had them posted that night on the door of the storehouse and in all the camps, and early next morning started from here with twenty-five men volunteers. I could not arm them efficiently, being able to raise only five rifles and a few pistols, so I deemed it wise not to take anything but pistols concealed. 'Soon after starting, word came to me that they had passed a resolution to ar'

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS ADVERTISEMENT.

DRESS MAKING.

Our Dressmaking Department under the able management of

MRS. BARNES,

And a Staff of Competent Assistants are prepared for Spring Orders.

Mourning Orders

On the Shortest Notice. If necessary, orders taken and fitted at private residences.

Perfection in fit, finish and workmanship are the leading features of this Department.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

St. Catherine & Mountain Sts.

rest me should I attempt to go to the cache. When I arrived within one mile of the cache I was met by one man (Noblett), who stated that the miners wished to have me come to their camp to talk over the situation, which I declined to do; he then came out in his true colors and said they had determined to prevent my going forward by force, and at a signal from him twenty-two men armed with rifles came out of the timber and covered the party.

THEY COME TO TIME.

'Noblett said they had possession of the cache; as Lieut. Richardson was there, and I had not heard any firing, I knew his statement was false, and said so, at the same time starting on, and told them they might open the fight if they wished to. He then said that as conditions were changed by my seizure of the stores and they were loth to disturb Governmental property, that if I would wait a few moments he would consult with the committee, and asked if I was still willing to feed the destitute. I stated my terms to feed the destitute, and so long as the companies would take wood they were to go to work at the rate of \$5 per cord, and if they could not get work they would be fed if possible until the river opened; but bona-fide miners could obtain outfits provided they went in the field at once.'

'In a few moments Noblett returned and said they accepted the terms, and I went on to the cache, where I found between thirty and forty men who said they had nothing, and I caused all to be fed.'

'This is not a case of worthy destitute miners; it is premeditated robbery, and had they been able to get possession of either Lieut. Richardson or myself the cache would have been lost.'

A French Liner Lost.

TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Feb. 16.--The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique Line steamer Flachet, bound from Marseilles for Colon, was totally wrecked on Anaga Point, this island, at 1 o'clock to-day. Her captain, second officer, 11 of her crew, and one passenger were saved. Thirty-eight of the crew and forty-nine passengers were lost.

The Flachet struck on Anaga Point during a thick fog. Heavy weather prevailed at the time, and the steamer soon broke in two. The small steamer Sun brought the 14 survivors to Santa Cruz, and after landing them returned to the scene of the disaster to endeavor to render further assistance.

Adrift on Lake Erie.

BUFFALO, Feb. 16.--Twenty or twenty-five men who were fishing through the ice about twelve miles from this shore on Lake Erie this afternoon are believed to be adrift on the ice or to have been drowned. A heavy east wind caused the ice to break away from the shore and drift up the lake. Since early last evening nothing has been seen or heard of the fishermen, although large search parties are looking for them along the shore and along the breakwater.

Carried Out to Sea.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 17.--A despatch received here from Helsingfors says that a tract of ice on the coast of the Gulf of Finland broke adrift in a snowstorm yesterday, and was carried to sea with two hundred fishermen and several houses.

YOU NEED Hood's Sarsaparilla if your blood is impure, your appetite gone, your health impaired. Nothing builds up health like HOOD'S.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

There is a firmer feeling in the egg market for new laid stock, and prices advanced 1c per dozen. Receipts small, demand good; sales were made at 19c to 20c. Stocks of limes are decreasing fast. We quote strictly new laid, 19c to 20c; Montreal limes, 16c; western limes, 12c to 14c, and cold storage, 11c to 13c per dozen.

Business in poultry was quiet, but the demand is ample for all coming forward at firm prices. Fre killed turkeys selling at 10c; chickens, 8c to 9c; ducks, 8c to 9c; and geese, 7c per lb.

There is no change in beans, prices being firm at 80c to 90c for primes, and at 45c to 51c for choice hand-picked per bushel.

Business in honey was slow, and prices unchanged. We quote as follows:--White clover, 12c; dark clover comb, 10c to 10 1/2c; and dark, 7c to 8c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese continues stagnant, because while demand exists the limits offered do not suit sellers. Accordingly it is a trial of strength between the two, and from present indications it would seem that the latter will have to meet buyers. The public cable declined another sixpence. It is now at the record low price. Local values are purely nominal. Butter exhibits no change, the export enquiry that we noted leading to nothing of importance as yet. In a jobbing way creamery sells at 18c to 18 1/2c for finest and undergrades from 16c to 17 1/2c, as to grade. Dairy rolls are quotable at 15c to 15 1/2c.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

The feature of the local live stock market was the weaker feeling that prevailed, and prices for cattle declined fully 25c per 100 lbs., which was due to the fact that the supply was far in excess of the requirements of the trade, there being fully 200 head of common to fair stock left over unsold.

The offerings at the East End abattoir market were 650 cattle, 25 sheep and lambs, and 10 calves. In spite of the cold and stormy weather the attendance of buyers was large and the demand was good, and a fairly active trade was done, but the supply was in excess of requirements.

Choice cattle sold at 4 1/2c; good at 4c to 4c; fair at 3 1/2c to 3c; common at 2 1/2c to 3c, and inferior at 2c to 2 1/2c, per lb., live weight. Sheep met with a ready sale at 3c, and lambs at 4c to 5c per lb.; live weight. Calves sold at prices

THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Feb. 19, 1898.

Shopping by Mail

Out of town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantage of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience, and the best money's worth. No matter where you live you should know this store. Most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is. If you can't come in person, write for anything you want, or send a letter for samples and information. It's the business of our mail order department to attend to such.



NEW KID GLOVES. Ladies' 4 button Fine Kid Glove, choice shades, and perfect fitting, 60c. Ladies' 7 hook lacing kid gloves, special fine finish and extra quality, 75c. Ladies' 4 button Strong Shopping Kid Gloves, we sewn and special finish, 75c. Ladies' 7 hook Lacing French Kid Glove, highly dressed and splendid finish, it's perfect fitting, and in new shades, 90c. Ladies' 4 button Grenoble Kid Gloves, no better kid is put into any kid glove and the fit and finish is perfect, \$1.10 a pair.

MEN'S FELT HATS. It's time to think about a new felt hat. Here's a few price helps that may assist you. Men's Black or Brown Fedora Felt Hats, wide corded silk band, and silk lined, all sizes, 95c. Men's extra quality Fine Felt Fedora Hats, in black or brown, newest styles, \$1.45. MEN'S CLOTH CAPS. Men's Navy Blue Cloth Caps, 25c. Men's Heavy Crown Cloth Caps, turn down peak, sliding band, silk lined, 45c.

MEN'S WHITE SHIRTS.

The shirt question is an important one with every well-dressing man, more especially at this time of the year, the subject of whose make of shirts shall I wear naturally occurs, when a man once wears Carsley's shirts he is seldom satisfied with any other make, and satisfaction means getting what you want. Carsley's white shirts are made to wear from a wearer's standpoint, and not to look at. Uniform satisfaction is guaranteed to all wearers of Carsley's white shirts.

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