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February 9.

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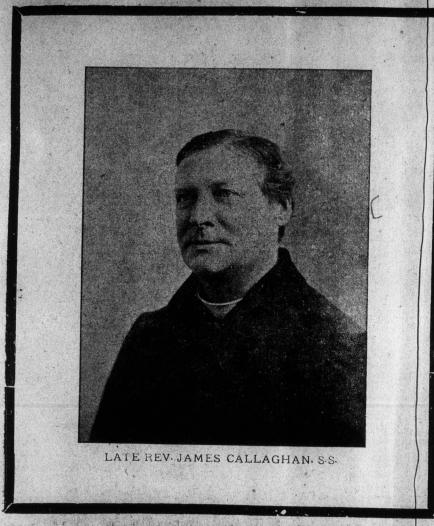
# Witness

Vol. L., No. 32

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1901.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

## FUNERAL OF REV. JAMES CALLAGHAN,



"Ashree to ashee and dust to dust:

He didd as becometh the faithful and just.

Placing in God his reliance and trust:

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Church, was the occasion of a silent and impressive demonstration of universal affection, such as hasbeen seldom witnessed in our city. Thousands followed that simple hearse; and as the body of the dead priest was laid in state upon a brilliantly lighted catafalque, in the central parochial Church, the vast edifice was thronged with representatives of every section of the city, every parish, every institution, every community, every school.

Rev. Canon Dauth represented His Grace the Archbishop, Rev. Father O'Reilly and Rev. Father Girard, the chaplains of the Hotel Dicu, were also present. The chief mourners were Mr. John Callaghan, sr., Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, ir. When the body reached the church it was placed in a catafalque, after which the office of the dead was recited. The immense edifice was nearly filled with people, and thousands of the faithful from the different parishes of the city came throughout the afternoon and evening to say a prayer at the bier of the dead priest.

The regular meeting of St. Patrick's T.A. & B. Society was opened on Sunday afternoon, but was adjourned until Tuesday evening out of respect to the late Father Callaghan. A motion was adopted expressing the sympathy of the members of the society with the family. On Monday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, the grand and solemn service for the dead was chanted in Notre Dame Church. It seems to us that there is nothing so inspiring and so sadly sublime as the requiem over a priest. Unlike other men, unlike the members of the congregation, the priest faces the people, his back is to the altar, and he wears the vestments of the sacred office. Eloquent was Father James as a preacher, magnificent were some of the sermons pronounced by him in the pulpit of that same church; but never, in all his career, did he preach such a sermon as that of last Monday. His eyes were closed to the throng that surrounded his bier; but every one present felt that those eyes were gazing upon a vision of glory beyond the skies; his lips moved not, b

Father James had rendered, and requested the parishioners to assist at the sad ceremonies on Sunday and Monday, and again on Wednesday morning, on which latter occasion a solemn Requiem Massa was offered for the repose of his soul. Other references to the dead priest were made in the Gesu. St. Ann's, St. Anthony is, St. Gabriel's and St. Mary's. And now it comes our turn to say Adieu to Father James. He was a true and appreciative friend, and the "True Witness" only regrets being unable—for want of language—to pay that tribute to his memory which his grand life deserves and which our sentiments of sorrow would dictate. While tendering our heartfelt sympathy to his aged-father, to his brothers, both in the priesthood and in the world, to all his bereaved relatives, we feel that we are but feebly echoing the sentiments of thousands. And as for himself, the tribute he would most appreciate and desire is one of imitation and prayer—imitation, as far as possible, of the virtues he so constantly practised in life, and prayer for the eternal repose of his soul with God.

#### NOTES,

Evidences are not wanting to show that the saintly priest was esteemed and appreciated for his great zeal, piety and scholarship, far beyond the limits of his native city. From an old friend we learn that Father James had received an invitation to go to Victoria, B.C., to assume the duties of Rector of the Cathedral of that city, with prospects of some day wearing the mitre. His affection for the Order of St. Sulpice of which he was a most devoted member up to the hour of his death, said our informant, no doubt, influenced the good priest to decline the offer.

Forty-seven dollars constituted the total sum of the wordly possessions of Father James at the time of his death, and this amount had been set apart for a special charity. What an eloquent testimony of the fact that he was the sincere friend of the poor and distressed?

"In Memoriam" cards for Masses were conspicuous in the mortuary chamber at the Hotel Dieu. There were no flowers, except a bunch of-Irish heather, (if we may so classify it) which a Protestant resident in the vicinity of the hospital lovingly placed near the coffin.

Rev. Father Martin Callaghan offi-Rev. Father Martin Callaghan offi-ciated at a solemn Requiem Mass in the chapel of St. Urbain's Academy. This institution, which is under the direction of the Congregation de Notre Dame, is one of the education-al establishments in which Father James took a great interest.

Letters and felegrams of thy were received by Rev. Father Martin and Rev. Dr. Luke, from many prelates and a large number of priests, in various districts throughout Canada and the United States.

### HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

MR. REDMOND AT WEXFORD .-In this historic county, Mr. John Redmond, M.P., a Wexford man himself, made a spirited speech recently in which he outlined in the clearest terms another phase of the plan of campaign which the reunited party over which he presides intends to carry into practical effect. He said

carry into practical effect. He said:

"I seek support to-day from the people of Ireland for the Pafliamentary party, only because that party goes back to Parliament absolutely independent of all English political combinations. The strength of the Irish party in the House of Commons must depend in the future, not upon English alliances, but upon the confidence of the people of Ireland. English alliances may, perhaps, be very good when they are sought for by English parties, but I say that English alliances can never be anything except a squree of danger and of weakness for Ireland when these alliances are sought for and begged for by us."

MGR. MOLLOY'S SPEECH—The Right Rev. Monsignor Molloy presided at a meeting of University College Literary and Historical Society, Stephen's Green, recently, when a very interesting paper entitled, "Treland and Imperialism," was read by Mr. W. Dawson. The Right Rev. Chairman, who is generally believed to be a man of very moderate views, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, delivered a stirring speech, brisingly of the property of the past century, he said it was a series of violent movements, resulting in legislation that produce MGR. MOLLOY'S SPEECH .- The

ed lasting benefit to Ireland, followed by periods of temporary quiet. Catholic Emancipation, the Disestablishment of the Church, and Tenant Right were all brought about by strong agitation. The fact is, he said, as Lord Macaulay remarked in the House of Cohmons about the Irish demands: "If they are quiet, you say they don't want changes; if they are agitated they are not fit, for them." In reference to the demand for a Catholic University, he advised agitation as far as the constitution allowed. t the quiet,

IRISH LANGUAGE. -The movement for the revival of the Irish language is making satisfactory progress in nearly all districts in the country. On a recent Sunday after last Mass in the Catholic Church, Dungannon, a very large congregation being present, Right Rev. Dean Byrre, the esteemed pastor of the parish, made reference during an edifying and instructive discourse to the commendable aim being made through the country for the encouragement and revival of the Irish language and industries. In Dungannon they had been doing much in supporting this movement, and he urged the young men of the town to devote part of their spare time to the study of Gaelic, which they could easily do, seeing they had the opportunity of attending the local class. The national teachers in that parish gress in nearly all districts in the The national teachers in that parish were earnestly working to perfect themselves in the language, and in a short time he had good hopes that it would be taught to the children in every school within the radius of short time he had good hopes that it would be taught to the children in every school within the radius of his parish. The National Commissioners of education did not give much encouragement to the study of Irish in the past, but now that some hope was held out that better conditions should obtain it would certainly be the fault of the people themselves and the teachers if the study were not taken up and vigorously pushed forward everywhere. By doing this it would not mean that Irish alone should be the language taught. The two tongues would be studied side by side, for it was a fact that a bilingual people had many considerable advantages over those who only spoke and thought in the one tongue. The rev. gentleman also counselled his hearers on the importance of supporting native industries, and purchasing Irish-made goods as far as they were able. They should also take up a firm attitude against the reading of the obnoxious literature which flooded this country from the other side of the channel.

THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE. According to a correspondent this splendid organization is growing slowly but surely in popularity. The Letters and telegrams of sympathy were received by Rev. Father Martin and Rev. Dr. Lake. from many prelates and a large number of priests, in various districts throughout Canada and the United States.

One of the mourners, in the long procession from the Hotel Dieu to the Cathedral on Sunday, was Rev. Father McDermott, better known as "Walter Leeky," a lifelong friend of Father James.

In the funeral cortege were noticed many Protestants prominent in professional and commercial circles.

The funeral arrangements were conducted by Mr. Frank Feron, of M. Feron & Son. in the cause they espouse than they could ever be on their native hills in Kerry,

> CLERICAL CHANGES. - On clerical changes.—On extremely short notice a largely attended meeting of the parishioners of Kildare and Rathangan, was held in the Town Hall, Kildare, in connection with the approaching transference of the Rt. Rev Monsignor Murphy, D.D., P.P., V.G., to the parish of Maryborough, says the Leinster "Leader." The parishioners having heard with regret that Monsignor Murphy was about to leave after being 15 years in the parish met with a view to inducing him to remain in Kildare, There was an attendance of over 200 people.
>
> Mr. Bergin, who was elected chairman, said that the departure of Dr. Murphy from the parish was a matter to be deplored by all, and no effort should be spared in order to try and induce him to make such arrangements as would permit him to remain in Kildare. With this end in view a deputation was appointed to wait on Dr. Murphy.
>
> Monsignor Murphy, as was to be expected, explained to the deputation that the arrangement already made was irrevocable. He felt very much his departure from the parish where he had spent 15 years, where he was thoroughly acquainted with every individual in the parish, while he was about to go to another where he might say he knew no one. He deeply regretted that he could not now conform with the unanimous wish of the people for whom he should always entertain the highest regard—and respect, but he hoped that he would have frequent opportunities of coming amongst them.
>
> The deputation then returned to the town hall. Communications had already passed between the committee and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Folioy, Bishop of the diocese this was prohibited, and the only thing left them to do was to prosent Dr. Murphy with an address, which it was decided to do. extremely short notice a large-ly attended meeting of the parish-

### SATURDAY NIGHT.

BY OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

Since last week's issue of the "True Witness' I have heard a number of comments upon my observations on "Saturday Night." A few of them were not what I could exactly consider as complimentary. I consoled myself, however, with the knowledge that if any of these critics were aware that the "Curbstone Observer" was present their remarks would have been most flattering. It is very amusing at times, to wear a mask; one hears so much that otherwise would, never be said. I feel, despite it all, a little mean; it seems to me that I am taking advantage of people, that I am eaves-dropping in a sense. Still, when a rare compliment is paid, I have to sit silent. ber of comments upon my observa-tions on "Saturday Night." A few knowledge that if any of these criis very amusing at times, to despite it all, a little mean; it seems to me that I am taking advantage of people, that I am eaves-dropping pliment is paid. I have to sit silent and pretend nothing, leaving the credit to the "Observer." So things are about equally balanced. One man said that I described Saturday night in Montreal just as if every citizen of the place was in the habit of get-ling on a spree that night.

It is just as well to talk out plainly: I did no such a thing, you
might as well say that when a
priest preaches against intemperance
he stigmatizes every member of his
congregation as a drunkard. Another person said that I must have
spent all my own Saturday nights
in saloons and like resorts, as I deseribe what takes place so well. It
does not matter a straw, as far as
the truth of my observations is concerned, where I spent my Saturday
nights. If I had never seen what I
described it would not have been so
exact or so likely to create comment.

As will be seen by last week's "observations," I mentioned that I would have more to say on the subject this week. I draw attention to this fact, because I don't want any of these hypercritical gentlemen and ladies (especially ladies) to imagine for a moment that their comments caused me to turn the medal over and study the obverse as well as the reverse.

Well: after all this rig-ma-role, I came back to "our mattons"—(individually speaking, I have a preference for calves). If Saturday night is the worst and most dangerous of the seven nights of the week,— as I think I abundantly proved last week—it is equally one of the most blessed and edifying nights in the seven. My mission is not to preach; I was never ordained for that purpose. My sphere is limited to occasional observations and the faithful recording of them—let others draw the morals and reap the fruits, if any there be. and reap the fruits, if any there be. Consequently, I will take an ordinary Saturday night, and tell what I saw from the hour of six till the hour of ten.

To be more precise, it was three weeks ago to-night! At six o'clock I tame up town in a crowded street car—so crowded that I got my new hat jammed to pieces, and an evening paper, that I had the misfortune to open, torn in two. Men, women, and children were on that car; all pushing and crushing, trampling upon each other's toes, and staggering to and fro with every jerk of the car. A few lads clung to the steps of the platform like barnacles to a ship; how they hung on is more than I can ever say. All were going home from work, or business, or some other daily occupation, and all were in the best of humor. After tea I strolled along the street, and I was surprised to see a great number of people moving in the same direction as the one I had taken. It looked to me as if the street car crowd and several other crowds had combined to form a procession. I followed in its wake. It led to the Je-

the Trist the language of Ireland, the Trish language and none other is the native speech of this country, English is the native tongue of the Saxon. That which is the Saxon's cannot be notive to the Irishman.

annot be native to the Irishman.

2. It is the language of our sires.
every generation of our race
toever dwelt in this land, Irish
is, until very recently, the every
y speech. It was in the by-gone
ys the vernacular of the kings and
toes. It was the tongue of the nos and sages of our isle. Of Pattt, Brigid and Columbkille, of the
tt of saints who in latter times
se in our land, it was the cussary speech. English in Ireland is
outcome of greed, injustice, and
ression.

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ABOUT THE CELTIC TONGUE.

FROM A REGULAR READER.

The following are twelve reasons why Irishmen should know, prize and cherish the Irish language —

1. It is the language of Ireland, the Irish language and none other is the native speech of this country, English is the native tongue of the Saxon. That which is the Saxon's cannot be native to the Irishman.

4. It is a heautiful and noble

acts of religion within the Church.

As I strolled slowly along Dorchester street, and drew near Dominion Square, I remarked a going and coming around the Cathedral that was unusual. Being ahead of time, I went in, for a few moments. I could not well count the number present, owing to the vastness of the temple, but I saw enough to indicate that what was going on in the other two churches was equally taking place there. After calling at the Windsor, I took a street car east on St. Catherine street, having business with a man on St. Denis street. Getting off at the corner there, I noticed two streams of people—one going up St. Denis, the other down St. Catherine. I found that the former was pouring into St. James' Church, the other into that of Notre Dame-de-Lourdes. I went into both of these churches before turning homeward, and in each were the confessionals besieged.

It was half-past nine as I came along Roy street, and at the corner of City Hall Avenue I met another throng. This time I found that they were devout people coming out of the Church of St. Louis de France. They had all been to confession there. It was ten when I reached home, and I felt very tired after my big round. I sat down in an dasy chair, arranged my pens. ink, pencils. and paper upon my table and began to conjure up some subject for "observajure up some subject for observa

I soon found myself away in the realm of day dreams—although it was then night—and I tried to calculate the number of people I had seen, at the Gesu, St. Patrick's, the Cathedral, St. James', Notre-Dame-de-Lourdes, and St. Louis de France. I could not recall sufficiently the details of what I had witnessed to estimate the exact number; but I knew they were to be counted by the hundreds. I then reflected that what I had seen in all these churches was exactly what was taking place, at St. Anhony's, St. Ann's, St. Gabriel's, St. Mary's, St. Bridget's, Notre Dame, the Blessed Sacrament, and a score of other churches and and a score of other churches chapels. Then the people who go out on Saturday night to pray in our churches must be counted by tens

and several other crowds had combined to form a procession. I followed in its wake. It led to the Jesuit Church on Bleury street. I went in with the rest, and I soon found that they were nearly all persons who had gone there for confession.

I remained a short time in the Church, and I noticed that four possibly five or six—confessionals were occupied by Fathers of the college, and that they had each enough work cut out for him to last till nine of ten o'clock. There were many present who seemed to have come for the purpose of saying the beads, making the Way of the Cross, or some other special devotions. As I was

Englishman.

9. It is the most powerful bulwark of Irish nationality. Though the Irish people should be stripped of all else, if they but cling to their native speech they could not fail, sooner or later, to become a nation in the fullest corrections.

the fullest sense.

10. It is the most effective means of recalling to vigorous life the decaying nationality of Ireland.

"If the tongue be Irish, the heart must needs also be Irish." An Englishman uttered these words, one not unknown to fame, Edmund Spencer, the poet.

lishman uttered these words, one not unknown to fame. Edmund Spencer, the poet.

11. It is the most essential factor, the most distinctive element of Irish nationality.

This is clearly understood and fully grasped all the world over. The English and many of the Americans have for some time been loudly proclaiming that they are one race, why? Because they speak the one tongue! The Germans and Austrians are drawing closer together day by day, and for exactly the same reason. The lesson of all history of all experience is, that a people whose mother-tongue any particular language happens to be, tends to absorb, all other peoples who speak it; it is a law inexorable and irresistible.

It is a law of native speech, that should a people cling to it, be proud of it, rely upon it, glory in it, it so stimulates, invigorates and fires them, so kindles and fans their divers energies, so develops and fosters self reliance amongst them, that they invariably and necessarily advance in material prosperity.

12. At this we need not marvel. The man who lacks self-respect and self-reliance seldom or never prospers. In Finland and Bohemia ma-

self-reliance seldom or never pros-pers. In Finland and Bohemia ma-

self-reliance seldom or never prospers. In Finland and Bohemia material prosperity, and the work of
reviving the Finnish and Czech have
gone hand in hand; side by side have
they marched along; side by side have
they grown and prospered. In
Ireland on the other hand material
prosperity has declined with the decadence of the nation's language. The
advent and growth of foreignism
spell mishortume for the nation.

Montreal, 5th Feb. 1901.

Montreal, 5th Feb., 1901.

### CATHOLIC EDITORS ON MANY THEMES.

THE FINANCIAL SIDE - Should the French Chambers decide on the suppression of the religious orders, says the "Catholic Standard and Times," the transaction will bring no relief to the taxpayer, but quite the reverse. The the reverse. The "Semaine Roligieuse" estimates that the suppression of the orders and the confiscation of their property would bring in to the State 30,000,000 francs a year, but would entail an annual expense of 270,000,000 francs for an allowance of a franc a day to 30,000 monks and 130,000 nuns, the support of 110,000 aged and infirm persons, 60,000 orphans, 12,000 penitent women and 68,000 lunatics, blind and deaf and dumb. All these persons the much-maligned orders now comfortably maintain.

THE KING AND IRELAND .- The new King of England, says the New York "Freeman's Journal," is by his admirers credited with capabilities and qualities which would justify the expectation of some substantial benefits accruing to his "subjects," either through his personal influence or through the exercise of his constitutional powers. It is said that "he possesses a very remerkable knowledge of public affairs," that he has "the power to do and say the right thing at the right moment," that 'he is a man of the world, has judgment, tact and common sense, a great knowledge of men and hates blundering and mudfiling." It is also said that he is a man of warm heart and benevolent disposition. the expectation of some substan-

Surely such a man in the station of King of England could do a great eal of good even in the matter of overnment reform, notwithstanding he restraints of the British constitution on the action of the sovering

a limb?

4. It is a beautiful and noble language. It is nobler far than English. The Saxon speech is like the beggar's small-clothes; not a fabric ever woven but has been made to contribute to its variegated patches. Like the Friar's historic firkin of butter, every European flag has its counterpart in its various and varied hues. More musical far than English is our mother tongue.

The Protestant Archbishop Usher, who wrote against it, has described it us one of the richest and most polished languages ever spoken on earth.

5. It is a subtle, fiexible and a Take for example the case of the Irish demand for Home Rule, supported as it has been by a majority of the electors of Scotland and Wales and by a large number of the electors of England. That would be a very fitting question for the new King to commend to the friendly attention of his Cabinet. It is commonly understood that he was in full sympathy with Mr. Gladstone's Irish programme and warmly approved of

speak English only Cardinal Logue says, that where Irish continues to be spoken, the people are "clean of heart, pious, modest in bearing, charitable, unassuming beyond the rest of the population."

6. It is a literary and scholarly language. The Irish language was a vehicle of scholarship and enshrined as vainly sought for in the English tongue as the cawing of the rooks.

7. When Ireland's renown was world-wide, when she was by the nations esteemed above others, Irish was the verpacular speech of the people. Just what we should expect. Where is the honorable, right-thinking, high-minded man, who respects or esteems himself who despises his father and mother? "The man who is ashamed of his mother is not worthy to be called a man." Of the mind, language is at once father and mother. Than devotion to the language of their race, nothing more stimulates and elevates the mind and throught of the people.

8. It is the most obvious and striking symbol of Irish nationality. When an Irishman goes to France, to Germany, to any foreign country, should he only speak the Saxon tongue, he is at once set down as an Englishman.

9. It is the most powerful bulwark of Irish nationality. Though the Irish people should be stripped of all the proposals. It is not difficult to canceive his taking up a position favorable to that policy of the constitution that Government must be and is in fact nearly everywhere throughout the Empire, irreland excepted, in accord with the entitle in and excepted, in accord with the will of the people. King Edward might point to Canada and Australia and New Zealand and Cape Colony as self-governed communities within the Empire, and cask Lord might point to Canada and Australia and New Zealand and Cape Colony as self-governed communities within the Empire, and cask Lord might point to Canada and Australia and New Zealand and Cape Colony as self-governed communities within the Empire, and cask Lord might point to Canada and Australia and New Zealand and Cape Colony as self-governed communities within th

Parliament, says the "Catholic Record, London, Ont. Assuming that they did no! knife their own candidates, we may be pardoned for seeking the cause of this stranges condition of affairs. The strangest thing of all, however, is that the political orphans do not seem to mind it. They are becoming accustomed to it, or perchance they are thinking of emigrating to some land untroubled by the split wote gentry. But if they remain in this country and wish to rejoice in the rights of other citizens they will have to form up into fighting lines or the bigots will wipe them off the political map forever. The good petple who believe that the splitting of votes is an intelligent exercise of the franchise are few, and, as we are tdd, abhored by respectable Protestants. This, of course, may be indicative of increasing toleration, but it is very poor consolation to the Catholic voters. they did not knife their own candi-

A LESSON TAUGHT .- The Irish Canadian scores a good point in the following leading article which appeared in its last issne :-

peared in its last issne:—
We are always ready to learn a good thing, to matter from what source, and when we, as Catholics, find a lesson in the actions of outsiders worthy of note we avail our selves of it. Thus in future we know we shall find our women at funerals, and especially at our funeral Masses. Hitherto it has been largely the custom for our Catholic women with any aspirations towards "society" not to appear at the funeral; or, if they permitted themselves to attend the Mass, by no stretch of privilege did they allow themselves to be seen at the burial; this was not considerand they allow themselves to be seen at the burial; this was not considered "good form." The funeral Mass and ceremonies at the grave were only to be shared by the women of the "poor Irish," and by those amongst us who have not acumen sufficient to see the advantage of conforming to fashion in this matter. Now, however, that Britain's Queen has gone fashion in this matter. Now, however, that Britain's Queen has gone to her rest followed by her daughter-in-law and daughters—one of them a queen and all princesses— walking humbly behind her bier, like the children of any poor crofter, now we know the fashion will change. Not only did those ladies thus simply walk, but the long and tedious journey by sea and land was also taken; nor did they waver in their allegiance to the dead until all was over, and the poor byrden in its coffin laid to rest.

suit. Nor were the women in all cases to blame. We distinctly remember an instance in which a daughter of the family wished and implored to be permitted to follow a relative to the grave, but a brother, despite all entreaties, prevanted her, because, as he said, it would seem like some old Irish woman's tuneral." The poor woman to be buried was an "old Irish woman's tuneral." The poor woman to be buried was an "old Irishwoman," and she herself had been grandly pioud of the fact, but that did not matter—she was not to have an Irishvoman's privilege of having mourness of her own sex with her on her last sad journey. We remember another case, in which a daughter begget to go to her father's funeral; her prayer, however, was vain; fashion said only men should attend, and fathion was obeyed. This custom has to us always appeared most cold and heattless, especially for Catholics, who believe in prayers for the dead. When outsiders would follow through love and respect, with much greater reason, should we share in the Equiem Mass and prayers. Now that the Royal family have set such an example of simplicity and would-be fashionable Catholics will feel that they can afford to do like-wise.

Quarry the granite rock with raz-ors, or moor the vessel with a thread of silk then may you hope with such kein and delicate instru-ments as hunan knowledge and hu-man reason to contend against those giants, the pission and the pride of man.

COOD NEWS comes from those who take Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrotula, dyspepsia and rheumatism. Reports agree that HOOD'S CURES

## IN IRELAND.

A Dublin correspondent of the New York "Evening Post" contriures of the agitation now in course of progress in Ireland in connection with the land question. He writes:—

with the land question. He writes :—
Irish affairs include, indeed, mainly consist in, the Irish land question as to which a new movement is now in development. Agitation against the landlord system and excessive rents is perennial, and has always been the chief plank in the Nationalist platform; but now the agitation is led and voiced by a Unionist of Unionists, Mr. T. H. Russell, who for the last five yeers has been a member of the Conservative Government, holding office as Secretary to the English Local Government Board.

the English Local Government Board.

Russell is a Scotchman by birth, an Irishman by long residence, a temperance advocate all his life, a champion of the Union ever since the Home Rule movement began, a bitter opponent of such phases of the land agitation as the "plan of campaign," "boycotting," and the "norent" movement, and for many years looked on by the landlords as their protector. He is a Presbyterian, and represents an Ulster consituency. He has always taken a prominent and intelligent part in Parliamentary inquiries into the land question, has had no small share in framing recent land acts, and personally has been on friendly terms with prominent Nationalists. He may be called a poor man, but is rich in having simple tastes, few wants, and an independent spirit. On the eve of the general election he made a speech to his constituents denouncing the administration of the Irish Lands Acts as unjust and intolerable. He knew that the speech would mean the relinquishment of his office and salary of speech would mean the relin-hment of his office and salary of 00 a year. His services to the the speech would mean the relinquishment of his office and salary of \$7,500 a year. His services to the present Government had been such that he was offered a non-political and permanent post with a higher salary, but he declined this, saying he preferred to devote the rest of his life to the Irish land question and to temperane.

Russell's position is that the Land Acts were just, necessary, and sufficient, but that the courts, manned with judges saturated with landlord prejudices and ignorant of the history of Irish land tenure, have consistently refused to give effect to the laws passed by Parliament. During the last twenty years, act has been piled upon act, each successive statute being an attempt to remedy the judicial decisions by which the administrators discovered that the plainest words meant exactly the opposite of what was intended, and what was conveyed by them to the man of ordinary intelligence. The present Land Commission Russell holds to be the worst of all in its constitution, presided over by a par-Russell's position is that the Land constitution, presided over by a par-tisan judge, and packed with men steeped to the lips in landlord pre-judice.

Judice.

There is nothing new in all this—the Nationalists have been scying the same thing for years; but it gives a new complexion to the complaint that it should be made by a late member of the Conservative Government, a pillar of the Union, and backed by the Protestant farmers of Ulster. "What is the use," asked Russell. "of passing an act of Parliament, and then appointing administrators opposed to its very conception who proceed to strangle it?" In 1881 Parnell made the same objection, in anticipation, saying that ance to the dead until all was over, and the poor byrden in its coffin laid to rest.

No one will try to deny that this attempt, at class distinction has been practised amongst us. Let anyone go back in his memory and brings before him the various obsequies of the poor and of those who see before him the various obsequies of the poor and of those who see beneath the shallowness of such things have accompanied their dead even to the last sad moment when the earth hides them from sight, while those who visibly strive for what they consider a place in the upper circle have been altograther absent— none of the confiscation of ould bring in to the Ofrancs a year, but annual expense of last near the Mass, have remained been the custom amonget as the Mass, have remained been that the system should be fashionable outsiders, so our would-be fashionable. Catholics followed suit. Nor were the women in all commissioners parent mantelipation, nanticipation, in anticipation, in anticipation, anticipation, in anticipation, anticipation, and the dovernment would never appoint that the submid the government would never appoint the fashion in all the covernment would never appoint the dovernment would never appoint the fashion the covernment would never appoint the various obsequies of and himstoners and mended, and that the system should be ended by giving every tenant the right to purchase his landlord's interest at a price or rate to be fixed by Parliament. Thirty years' experience of the administration of English land laws in Ireland has brought. Russell to the same conclusion. The Land Commission, he contends, is a court of injustice. In view of the fall in prices, the reductions made in Irish rents leave the farmer worse off tnan ever. The tenant's improvements, which it was the object of legislation to exempt from rent, remain in substance the landlord's property. A gigantic lawshit in every parish is not only an intolerable burden on both landlird and tenant, but an enduring cause of unrest and social ill-will. Irish courts of justice filled with appointees of the dominant class will never do justice between landlord and tenant; they are incapable of doing it. Emigration, starvation, wages of farm laborers, discontent, and "disloyalty" are due to the fact that the rents taken by the landlords, of whom not one-half reside on or know anything of their estates, leave farmers neither a decent subsistence, mor the means of paying laborers a living wage. It is the interest of lawyers to encourage litigation, and to prevent the rapid operation of the Land Purchase Acts by raising questions of title and procedure; they are the one class that has benefited substantially by Irish land legislation.

T. W. Russell's proposal is that the landlords shall be compulsorily expropriated and at once. He is thus absolutely is accord with the claims and projects of the Nationalists, but he apparently intends to confine his agitation to Utster, and up to this has refused to address meetings outside that from the He late position in the Corpervative Government, his life-long chinection with the Union-lets, his horough acquaintance with

and riots which threatened to win by force what was refused by legislation.

In his interesting account of the anti-rent agitation in the State of New York, Mr. Cheyney concludes that "the whole history of agrarian contest shows that a system of landholding which has become disadvantageous to the community will finally be abolished, even if what appear to be individual rights have to suffer in the process." That agitation was not conducted and would not have succeeded without violence. In Prince Edward's Island, the abolition by law of landlordism was also practically obtained by violence. Travelling this year in the State of Baden, every farmer to whom I spoke of the apparent comfort and prosperity of the farmers and country villages told me it dated from 1848, when oppressive manorial rights and dues, class privileges, and unequal taxation were abolished, but not until mansions had been wrecked, courthouses and records destroyed, and terror struck into the class whose oppressions were complained of.

The disadvantages of Irish landtenure to both Ireland and England no longer need any proof. Generations of reformers have passed away without seeing their hopes realized, and now, after thirty years of continual patchwork legislation by the British Patliament, we have the same crysthat this evil, to remedy

British Patliament, we have the same cry that this evil, to remedy which men have labored their lifetime, spent years in prison or exile, suffered capital punishment, been execrated by those whose unjust privileges they attacked, cannot be mend-ed. It must be ended once and for ed. It must be ended once and for call. England has many difficulties now confronting her, and if her diffi-culty is Ireland's opportunity, the present Irish movement may be more effectual than preceding ones.

A Fair Outside Is a Poor Substitute For Inward Worth."

Good health, inwardly, of the kidneys, liver and bowels, is sure to come if Hood's Sarsaparilla is promptly used.

This secures a fair outside, and a consequent vigor in the frame, with the glow of health on the cheek, good appetite, perfect digestion, pure blood.

Loss of Appetite — "I was in poor health, troubled with diskinses, tred feeling and loss of appetite. I was completely run down. I took Hood's Sareaparilla built me up." LIZHE A. RUSSELL, Old Chelesa, near Ottawa, Que.

Eliferance. "I have been troubled."

Chelses, near Ottawa, Que.

Billousness—"I have been troubled
with headache and billousness and was
much run down. Tried Hood's Sarssparilla
and it gave me relief and built me up." A.
MORRISON, 89 Defoe Street, Toronto, Ont. Hood's Sarsaparilla

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CF ND PRAYERS" e Ecclesiastical Religious, under rision of Rev H. ofessor of Moral

inary, Montreal, and Prayers, In-and Pious Exer-ion, and for all iastical Year.

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**TERS** 

ANTED

AN HUMBLE TRIBUTE.

. IN MEMORY OF THE LATE

FATHER JAMES CALLAGHAN, S.S.

WHO DIED AT THE HOTEL DIEU, MONTREAL, ON THURSDAY, THE FEBRUARY, 1901.

" The faithful, the pious, the Priest of the Lord, His pilgrimage over, he has his reward."

So long have my harp-strings been unstrung,
I thought the last of my songs was sung,
That the knell of my Muse had long since rung,
As the spirit of song had ceas'd.
But all untuned as that harp may be,

But an united as the state of t

As fond and true as a faultless child, With heart as humble and spirit mild, How his kindly eyes forever smil'd, Like a dawn in the golden East! Though his sun has sunk, there still remains A lingering glow that yet proclaims
The beautiful life of Father James—

With fervor's halo upon his brow,
Methinks I can hear him preaching now,
As of old, ere his mission ceas'd.
Oh! the power of our Church's holy word!
At times it would flash like a flaming sword, Again was it meek, like the One adored

By the gifted, faithful Priest!

As we knew him, a saintly Priest.

The sound of his steps to the listening poor, As he tramped his mission from door to door, Will gladden their sorrowing hearts no more, Like the advent of a feast.

But deep in those hearts are lasting flames grateful love; and the Holy Names Will they long invoke for Father James— For the soul of the gentle Priest,

We'll miss him in pulpit and at Mass; On the streets, where we saw him daily pass; In the parents' home; in the children's class— And on Ireland's Patron Feast. We'll miss him more as the years go past-

Adown the future his life will cast A radiant glow that will ever last, Like the priesthood of the Priest.

"Farewell" is not what our lips should say-The parting is only for a day—
He is with us still, as we fondly pray—
Though his life-strife now has ceas'd.

Let him sleep a while 'neath the sacred sod;
Let us walk a while 'long the way he trod;
And we'll meet him soon ir. joy with God—
Where he's still the Church's Priest.

I------

## WITH CATHOLIC ORATORS AND WRITERS.

CHRISTIAN RELIGION. — "Let even sanctioned the most dissolute morals, we are forced to admit that to Christianity was divine and miraculous in its origin."—Extract from a recent sermon by Cardinal Gibbons. us transport ourselves in spirit to the dawn of the Christian era, and let us stand in imagination on one of pagan Rome's seven hills. We see at our feet that immense city teem-ing with a population of about three millions of inhabitants. We observe that metropolis dotted here and there with idolatrous temples, and miches to false gods erected in cormers of the streets. Those people are They worship the sun, the moon and the stars of heaven, and the seas and rivers, the mountains and groves have their tutelary divinities. They worship every being except God alone, to whom alone divine homage is the

SANCTITY OF THE HOME. Speaking at a recent banquet, held by the Knights of Columbus, Archby the Knights of Columbus, bishop Keane said: The Knights realized that there was an influence greater or more powerful than that wielded by the knights of the sword wielded by the knights of the sword and lance. That influence was the influence and power of love—love of country, love of home and love of family; love of the right and hatred of the wrong. The keynote, he said, had been touched by Mr. McCarthv. when he said that the Catholic clergy and the Catholic laymen must go hand in hand. He said that if they were true knights they would war against every vice that tended to destroy the purity and sanctity of the home.

worship every being except God alone, to whom alone divine homage is due.

"Rome was the focus of the idolatory of the empire. Every divinity that was adored throughout the vast dominions of Rome had his temple or his shrine in the imperial city. What I say of Rome I might affirm of the Roman Empire, and what I affirm of the Roman Empire and what I affirm of the Roman Empire and what I affirm of the Roman Empire I could assert of the civilized world, for Rome was mistress of the world.

"Such was the condition of society when Our Lord appeared on the theatre of public life. He calls around Him twolve insignificant men—men without wealth, without human learning, men without the prestige of fame, men without political of fame, men without political ar social or family influence, men without any of those elements which are considered essential for the success of any great enterprise. He commanded them to effect the most mighty moral revolution which has ever occurred in the history of the world, He commanded them to uproot dollarly from the face of the world, had been towned the most darling and invoterate, had been coursed in the history of the world's dealer of the world's dealer of the world's drawn of a honorable career in the world, he commanded them to uproot dollarly from the face of the world's of the course open to him, his heart must have been touched, nature seemed to say, choose that; but there stood before him on the other hand, the carbonal and dispassionate mind can review the history of the infant church without discerning the stand of the divinity impressed upon her brow. When we consider the softlity which the apostles encountered in the world's of the Church, bows his head and says, the Lord is the portion of the young man, full of high and says, the Lord is the portion of the world's dream of happiness and followed Christ. He entered the same and the feelble instruments that were employed to produce such results, when we consider the lostfillity which the apostles encountered in the world's pro

exceptional beings upon whom Heaver has bestowed some of its choicest gitts, to astonish, and dazie the world by the splendor of faculties these faculties developed, evan where the hypotheses, there is still, and a successive the evaluation of faculties the evaluation of the capital conception of greatness. The equipoise of a well-behaved mind, the equilibrium of faculties well and eventy ordered, the luminous insight, the equilibrium of faculties well and eventy ordered, the luminous insight, the equipoise of a well-behaved mind, the equilibrium of faculties well and eventy ordered, the luminous insight, the equipoise of a well-behaved mind eventy ordered, the luminous insight, the equipoise of a well-behaved mind eventy ordered, the luminous insight, the equipoise of a well-behaved mind eventy ordered, the luminous insight, the equipoise of a well-behaved mind eventy ordered, the luminous insight, and eventy ordered, the luminous insight, the equipoise of a well-behaved mind eventy ordered, the luminous insight, the equipoise of a well-behaved mind eventy ordered, the luminous insight, the equipoise of a well-behaved mind eventy ordered, the luminous insight, and eventy ordered, the luminous insight, the equipoise of a well-behaved mind eventy ordered, the luminous insight, and eventy ordered, the luminous insight of the contain order in the equipoise of a well-behaved mind eventy ordered, the luminous insight, and eventy ordered, the luminous insight of the contain order in the equipoise of a well-behaved mind eventy ordered, the luminous insight, and the eventy ordered, the l

Murphy's manly and feeriess action from Toronto, regarding the probability of his entering the Ontario Cabinet in succession to the Hon. F.
R. Latchford if the latter were appointed to the High Court Bench, Mr. Chas. Murphy stated that so far as he was concerned there was no truth whatever in the rumor. Mr. Murphy added: "My position was defined at the Liberal Convention in October last, where I stated that under no circumstances would I be a candidate for a seat in the Ontario Legislature. This statement was due to the fact that in Ottawa the bedge of inferiority had been attached to a seat in the Local House, and for years it had been pretended that owing to an alleged custom the particular class of citizens to which I happened to belong might aspire to this inferior position, but to none higher. Against this yicious and insulting pretence I protest until Par immortality in the soul and and intervent of the christian religion. It is possible to make the modern system of making so-called scientific statements and then assuming them to be true because they have been made.

Professor Haeckel deals out his own assumptions right and left with a liberal hand. He says that the theological proof of the soul and its immortality in the sure protest until Par.

acquainted with one mother, and implicitly trust each other in everything. He believes that nothing should be done, either within or without the Church, that would even by implication convey the thought that the Catholic people were inferior in intellect, morality, veracity or integrity. There is nothing about the principles of the Church that is inconsistent or incompatible with

### RIDDLE OF THE UNIVERSE.

A good thing is always enjoyable come from whatever source it may The Saturday "Evening Post" recently contained a contribution of significant importance from the pen significant importance from the pen of Joel Chandler Harris, the well-known Southern novelist. We have long been aware that Mr. Harris could write most charming fiftion; and even that his romance had an undercurrent of philosophy — somewhat sounder than that which is usually found in works of that category. However, we were not aware that he had a pretty oxtensive knowledge of theological matters, and that he had a pretty ortensive knowledge of theological matters, and
that his views are sare and healthy.
Professor Ernest Haecel has published a volume entitled "The Riddle
of the Universe," and one of the
chapters of that book s headed "The
Death of the Sans." It is as a criticism of this chapter that Mr. Harris contributes his letter to the
"Evening Post." We will not intrude any comment of our own, we
leave Mr. Harris's admirable reasoning to our readers. After some
introductory remarks, le says:—

There was a time when the terms
"acience" and "scientific" stood for
something, but a great change has
come over the public nind. Reflecting men are not so guilible with respect to these terms as they used to
be.

For the science that configues itself

owing to an alleged custom the particular class of citizens to which I happened to belong might aspire to this inferior position, but to none higher. Against this vicious and insulting pretence I protested and will continue to protest until Parliamentary candidates are selected on account of their fitness and party service, and not on the grounds of race and religion. I hope the repetition of this statement will prevent the use of my name in connection with such rumors as the one sent out from Toronto."

THE CATHOLIC LAYMAN believes that the Catholiq people should cultivate a broader fraternity among themselves. They should get better acquainted with one another, and implicitly trust each other in everything. He believes that nothing should be done, either within or without the Church, that would even by implication convey the thought that the Catholic people were inferior in intellect, morality, veracity or integrity. There is nothing about the principles of the Church that is inconsistent or incompatible with the highest intelligence. While her

implicitly trust each other in everything. He believes that nothing should be done, either within or without the Church, that would even by implication convey the thought that the Catholic people were inferior in intellect, morality, veracity or integrity. There is hothing about the principles of the Church, that is inconsistent or incompatible with the highest intelligence. While her can be no "solid emission and inconsistent or incompatible with the highest intelligence, while her can be no "solid emission and inconsistent or incompatible with the highest intelligence, while her can be no "solid emission and inconsistent or incompatible with the highest intelligence, while her can be no "solid emission and inconsistent or incompatible with the highest intelligence, while her can be no "solid emission and inconsistent or incompatible with the highest intelligence, while her can be no "solid emission and inconsistent or incompatible with the highest intelligence, while her can be no "solid emission and inconsistent or incompatible with the highest intelligence, while her can be no "solid emission and inconsistent or incompatible with the highest intelligence, while her can be no "solid emission and forest proved why, then, do "secinitists" persist in going out of their own buy.

A plubilizer Manual.

A neat and useful manual of the grand jubilee of 1901 has been published by a Redemptorist Father with the authorization and recommendation of the hierarchy of the grand jubilee of 1901 has been published by a Redemptorist Father with the authorization and recommendation of the hierarchy of the grand jubilee of 1901 has been published by a Redemptorist Father with the authorization and recommendation of the hierarchy of the grand jubilee of 1901 has been published by the province of Quebec.

The object of this most interesting manual is, in the words of its author, "to assist the faithful to reap the benefits of the great graces or in the province of the province of Quebec. The province of Quebec. The province of Q

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Hearing is effected by means of three forms of matter, gaseous, so-lid and liquid, contained in the three divisions of the ear, the ternal, middle and internal.

The external ear, which includes the visible portion and the canal leading from it, collects the soundwaves and conducts them to the in-terior; the middle ear, or drum, transmits the waves impinging upon the drumhead through a series of minute bones to the internal ear, or labyrinth; here the movement is imparted to the fluid contents of this parh, and so the sound-waves are carried to the nerves which are spread out to receive them

A not uncommon form of deafness is caused by the closing of the external auditory cancil by an accumulation of wax. This suts off the air, and either in that way or by direct pressure interferes with the clasticity of the drumhead, so that orighary saundways are not now.

so by an attack of one of these diseases in infancy.

When chronic deafness is the result of middle ear disease the hearing is better in a noisy place, and a sounding body, such as a tuningfork, can be heard distinctly when brought into contact with the bones of the head. This is not so in disease of the internal ear. This fact is utilized by physicians as an aid in determining the sect of the trouble.—The Youth's Companion.

by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This medicine goes right to the spot, neutralizes the activity of the blood, which causes rheumatism, and puts an end to the pain and stiffness.

Billiousness is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

Taking the staff of reason, woman goes down the steep bank of labor to the deep water of suffering. If she does not reach the land of Freedom, her body will help make the bridge over which the entire human race will cross to that land.

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NOTICE.

The testamentary executors of the F. X. BEAUDRY estate will petition the Quebec Legislature, at its next session, to be authorized to mortgage certain immovable property.

LEBLANC & BROSSARD, Attorneys for Petitioners.

#### NOTICE

Is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada, at next session thereof, for an Act to incorporate "THE LAURENTIAN ASSURANCE CORPORATION," for the purpose of carrying on the business of Fire and Marine Assurance, and having its chief office in the City of Montreal, in the Province of Montreal, 7th January, 1901.

WHITE, O'HALLORAN & BUCHANAN, Solicitors for Applicants.

#### NOTICE.

The testamentary executors, administrators, fiduciary legatees under the testament of the late Charles Theodore Viau, in his lifetime manufacture. Theodore Viau, in his lifetime manufacturer of Montreal, will apply to the Legislature of Quebec, at its next session, for an act authorizing them, in so far as may be necessary:

1. To effect a loan, the proceeds of which shall be used, amongst other purposes, towards facilitating the establishment of purchasers on the property belonging to estate Viau at Maisonneuve and Longue Pointe.

Viau at Maisonneuve and Longue Pointe.

2. To hypothecate the immovables and pledge the assets of the estate for said loan.

3. To invest the capital sums of the estate otherwise than directed by law or by the said will in case incumentaness should occur in which circumstances should occur in which it would be more advantageous to

4. To do other acts of administra-ion of minor importance.

TAILLON, BONIN & MORIN. Solicitors for applicants.
Montreal, January 15, 1901.

#### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that, at the next session of the Quebec Legislature, the Company called 'Le Credit Foncier du Bas-Canada,' incorporated by the Act 39 Vict., ch. 64, will apply for amendments to the Charter, for the purpose of changing its Capital Stock and Board of Management: of providing for a change agement: of providing for a change of the segment. agement; of providing for a change in its place of business; of regulat-ing shares, securities (lettres de gage), loans, deposits, and the keep-ing of accounts; of amending and making new by-laws, and for other purposes.

purposes.

LE CREDIT FONCIER

DU BAS-CANADA.

Montreal, 21st January, 1901.

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#### EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

#### m

If the English Speaking Catholics of Montreal and of this -ovince 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 heartly bless those who encourage this excellent work.

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal

SATURDAY ..... FEBRUARY 16, 1901

### LENTEN REGULATIONS.

Circular of Mis Grace the Archhishop of Montreal to the Clergy of His Diocese.

Archiepiscopal Palace, Montreal, 2nd February, 1901.

Dear Co-Workers :

"La grippe" is at present more prevalent in our diocese than in any other part of the province.

According to the medical profes sion there are scarcely any families free from it. Our religious communities and our educational institutions suffer therefrom, and we can not foresee the end of it.

I have deemed it well, in cons quence, to do this year what I did in 1899, and imitate the Church's solicitude for her children, by tempering the rigor of Lenten regula-

In virtue of the power conferred or pishops of the entire world by the Pontifical Indult of 1892, for the Lenten season of this year, I establish the following regulations

concerning fast and abstinence. 1st. The only days of fast and abstinence, during the forty days, will be the Wednesdays and Fridays of each week, as well as Saturday of

r-days and Holy Saturday. 2nd. On all other days fast dispensed with, and flesh meat may be eaten at the three meals This exemption from abstinence at the three meals extends even to per-

on days when fasting is prescribed But this tempering and reducing of the ordinary Lenten regulations, instead of diminishing the obligations of doing penance during that holy season, rather renders it more im-

Let your zeal, in regard to your oners, be, therefore, increased both in the pulpit and in the con ssional, that you may the better cause them to enter into the Spirit of the Church, which requires that every Christian should prepare the great feast of Easter, by a more fervent imitation of the suffering and crucified Saviour.

Recommend them to pray, to recite the beads all together at home to attend Mass on week days, and to make the Way of the Cross. Insist Sunday, the avoidance of dangerous ns, as well as the frequentation of taverns, and theatres - a keeping aloof from frivolous aments. They must substitute good eds, acts of piety and self-denial es from which the for the penances from Church exempts them.

Recall to them, likewise, the great duty of alms-deeds. I call upon all e co-operators in the many charged, by giving on alms in accordance with their means. If each one were only to give a few cents, what a magnificent sum, after the ason is over, would I not sistance and protection! You are ware that I have founded an hosI for a larger edifice at Notre-Dame de-Grace. But even to-day it gives an asylum of refuge to about fifteen poor patients. Many are unaware of its existence; but great is the good it has done during the past years! It is kept up as if by a miracle, thanks to the charity of a few generous souls and the devotedness of the Sisters of Providence, who have the direction of it. I assure you it is a work most specially dear to my heart, and later on I will

speak more fully to you about it. But, with what happiness will I not devote to it a portion of this year's Lenten alms! May Our Lord touch the rich and the happy ones of this world with a feeling of com passion for those suffering and abandoned members of Holy Church.

As last year, I desire that in all the churches and public chapels a box be placed with the following notice thereon: Lenten Alms. Advise the faithful to respond to my de sires and to place their offerings in that box. These offerings should be sent to Rev. Canon Martin, at the archiepiscopal residence, before the first of May next.

Accept, dear fellow-laborers, assurance of my most devoted sentiments in Our Lord

PAUL, Arch. of Montreal.

JUDGESHIPS IN ONTARIO.

Our Catholic contemporaries Ontario are making a gallant fight for, at least, partial justice in the sons who may be in condition to fast matter of High Court appointments. This does not surprise us, nor are we astonished that they are forced by circumstances to do so. known that in the matter of liberal and broadminded citizenship Catholics are always expected to be or the side of concession. It is unpatriotic, you know, to urge sectional claims. People should be above and beyond such considerations. For stance, the word "Irish Catholic should never be heard in regard to any appointments to positions trust and emolument. It would h a blessing if offices were only distriaccording to merit. If such buted were the case we would have no ground for complaint, for we ware that our people could hold their own with any class in ommunity. But, without fear of contradiction, we can say, that, as far as the past goes, merit has played second fiddle to good sound Protestantism,-at least as far as appoint in Ontario go. As far as judgeships, in Ontario, are concerned, the matter can be safely left in the hands of our contemporaries of that province. According to the census returns, the Catholics are en-titled to three seats on the Superior Court Bench, while at present occupy only one. Throughout the Do the present agitation.

Sometime ago a deputation waited on the Premier, craiming that it represented the Bar of that province They urged that sectionalism and re ligion should have no weight in matter of appointments to the Bench. No doubt, although the ur-Bench. No doubt, attnough the up-bane Premier did not say so, it must have shot through his mind that the representations of these barristers, would have been more complete had

should be a bar to promotion. Time and again have the Catholic organs indicated how largely the Protestant element is represented upon the Su-perior Court Bench of the Province It will be a long day be fore Protestant Ontario emulates the nighted Province of Quebec. Despite the disproportionate favor with which the Protestant element is here treated, we cannot forget the flatfooted hostility displayed by these same people when it was proposed to appoint Hon. Solicitor-General Curran, now Mr. Justice Curran, to a eat formerly occupied by a Protest ant judge. There was no question of the talent, the fitness, or the integrity of the Solicitor-General; the Protestants objected to him, as they boldly stated, because he was a Catholic, and because they wished to hold the seat in the name of Protestantism. The loudest howlers were sion and when somebody else's ox vas gored exclaimed,-"pray do not raise the religious cry. It is not patriotic! Do cease those sectional appeals! All acquainted, through experience, with the manner in which political parties, in the past, managed, will not be gulled by any such hypocritical exclamations. If our Ontario friends wish to succeed they must keep up the fight on straight lines. The Protestant element never shrinks from raising that cry, when it suits their purpose. We say that no man should be put on the Bench simply because he is a Catholic; but we also say, that the fact of a man being a Catholic should in no way militate against his appointment. When this species of ostracism shall have ceased - as cease it must-the Catholic who may e intrusted with the administration of justice, in the High Courts of Ontario, will force from his opponents of to-day words of commendation, and that before he is long in the responsible position of judge

#### LENT.

Wednesday next, the 20th Febru ry, will be Ash Wednesday. On that day does the period of penance and mortification commence. Before beginning His public mission Blessed Lord retired into the desert, and there spent forty days in fasting and prayer. The great annual commemoration of the Resurrection approaches, and, in imitation of her Divine Founder, the Church ordains that for forty days the faithful should practise mortification, and prepare to duly celebrate that all-important event, by penance and humiliations. There is a special appropriateness in every one of the Church's ceremonies; the warning words of the priest on Ash Wednesday have a solemn significance, even as has the placing of ishes on the heads of the faithful We learn at the altar rail that we are but dust, and that the day is not distant-much nearer than suppose-when back into dust shall crumble. With that awful truth before us, the entry upon the season of sacrifice and mortification mark

careers. There is one reflection that we cannot entertain seriously without experiencing a feeling of awe. Perhaps
this is to be the last Ash Wednesen, in the interests of Catloic eduday for many of us; most certainly for a few of our readers their last Lent commences on Wednesday next It is impossible to tell how many of us, or which of us will be dust, when Ash Wednesday 1902 dawns upon the world. Therefore is it wisdom to seize the opportunity before us; we

a most important period in

may never have another one. olden times the fasting, th mortifications, the sacrifices of the Christians during the Lenten season were so severe that we even feel inclined to think them exaggerated. In our age the prescribed penances are omparatively insignificant. According to circumstances, the members of the hierarchy modify and change the rules and obligations of Lent in or der to suit the health, the condition and the needs of each individual In times of epidemic the fast, and often the abstinence, may be modified or dispensed with. It was so in this seen from the letter of His Grace the Archbishop, published in this is sue, the same rules will apply this year. In fact, the modern Lent is very easy of observance; and nundreds complain of the severity of the Church's laws and seek to avoid by every imaginable excuse, the proper fulfilment of the few simple regulations imposed.

A person finds it difficult to abstain from flesh meat, or to follow the rules of fasting, during a period this is to be that person's last Ash sday; how very much more sa dust" when the soul would have ew sacrifices and voluntasy pen-naces to present before God! But. cpart from the ordinary fasts and

ences of Lent, there are many other means of sanctifying and ren-dering meritorious that season of be made, fits of temper that may be curbed, evil thoughts to be banished, hot words to be left unsaid, and the creating of enemies to be avoided; there are also extra acts of virtue to be performed. There are alms be spoken, kind deeds to be done, generous and holy thoughts to be entertained. The will is all that is required; the opportunity is not wanting. If you cannot fast, at least you can refrain from cursing, or lying, or slandering others, or using immoral language; if you cannot abyou from saying extra prayers. omitting to give offence to neighbors. In a word, the Catholic who wishes to follow the example of the One who fasted during forty days, can make Lent a secson countless blessings and graces. even should it be his last Lent on tumn harvest of richest return

"Remember man that dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return," is the sermon of Ash Wedner day; but that of the approaching Easter is of another character tells us that from out that dust we shall again arise, glorious splendors of an anticipated eternity majestic splendors of the Beatific Vi-

#### THE JUBILEE.

sion.

Our last issue, containing the admirable and clear Pastoral Letter of the Archbishop of Montreal, promulgating the Papal Encyclical concerning the extension of the jubilee, has furnished our readers with an exact idea of the importance of this great event, as well as of the rules governing the performance of the jubilee. On these we have no intention of insisting at this moment; ful the fact that an extraordinary and unique period of grace has come to us all, and that it behooves each one to take advantage of its privi-

No sooner was the Bull of His Holiness promulgated; than the parish of St. Ann's set the example by commencing, at once, the regular processional visits to the various churches indicated by the Ordinary Already have two out of the three prescribed visits been performed, and several thousand men and women of that parish, headed by the zealous and indefatigable pastor-Rev. Father Strubbe-marched in solemn procession from one to the other of the churches. It was an edifying spectacle to behold that great course of the faithful moving silently and thoughtfully along our streets, carrying out to the letter taking advantage of the very earliest moment to participate fully in the wonderful benefits of the Jubilee Indulgence. It was an example for all the other parishes, and one that will be followed in every section of

#### ARCHBISHOP BRUCHEST.

We learn from the press that His cation, the difficult and heavy task of visiting all the colleges of his archdiocese, of examining carefully into the details of the educational methods of each one, and of learning, for himself and by himself, the exact condition in which our educational system is at present to be found. Any one even slightly acquainted with the numerous and faiguing duties that fall to the share of an archbishop, can form idea of the immense amount of labor that His Grace thus imposes upon himself; but very few have any just conception of the energies. the votedness, and the transcendent abilities of the head of this important archdiocese. There seems to be no barrier of difficulties sufficiently strong to deter Archbishop Bruchesi, the moment he perceives an avenue of usefulness to be followed, or a work of importance to the Catholic faithful to be accomplished

Apart from the high office e has been so happily called upon. by the Vicar of Christ to fill, night say that personally there is no man in all the province better calculated to carry out successfully such an undertaking or to make it productive of more lasting and be icial effects. If experience goes for anything, he certainly has had his share of it. Not only the general experience of one who has made a complete and renarkably brilliant course of studies from the Alpha to the Omega of an entire collegiate course but also the special experience which it fell to his lot to enjoy a few years ago, in regard to the edu cational system of this province. We remember well, on the occasion of the World's Fair at Chicago, that

pally to the energetic and capable organization of the exhibits, and the remarkably effective supervision of their exposition, by the then Rev. displayed and the taste, tact, talent evinced by the young canon, might well be considered, in the light of subsequent events, as the harbingers of his well-merited promotion to the still more onerous and responsible rank of Archbishop

inopportune to drop a few hints in regarding to the celebration of this ear's St. Patrick's Day. Without seeking or desiring to intrude upon any arrangements that are being, or may be, made, we feel that the various societies that usually make it a point to celebrate that day, should redouble their efforts this year, to make the occasion a most memora ble one. There are more reasons than are necessary for us to state why the seventeenth of March, 1901 should e a memorable day in the annals of this country.

In the first place, this will be the first St. Patrick's Day of the twentieth century; the first during the reign of a new sovereign; and the first for a good many years, that Ireland has beheld a perfectly united Parliamentary Party to advocate her interests at Westminster. This century should, in its earliest years, ehold the fulfilment of Ireland's cherished desires and the attainment of legislative autonomy for that long suffering land. In the second place, the new King should be impressed with an idea of the necessity of conciliating such a powerful element as that which is composed of his Irish subjects. And, finally, the United Party that is doing battle for Irish Home Rule should have its hands strengthened in every possible way at this important juncture in the story of Ireland's constitutional

struggles.
Without entering into any speculation concerning the future—near or remote—it might prove useful were we to tell in plain terms what we consider to be the very best and most practically effective means of aiding in that sacred cause— above all as far as we Irish Canadians are concerned. It was from Canada that, on two memorable occasions, resolutions were sent to England that told on two memorable occasions, resolutions were sent to England that told the Imperial authorities how sincerely the representatives of Canada in Parliament wished that Ireland should, at least, enjoy a degree of political freedom equal to that which has been accorded to this colony should, at least, enjoy a degree of political freedom equal to that which has been accorded to this colony. Now that resolutions of condolence and sympathy on the death of Queen Victoria, and of congratulation and allegiance regarding the new sovereign are being passed and translated into the forms of addresses to the King, it would be, we think, a favorable time to repeat—for a third time—that which was done in the Canadian House of Commons in 1882 and 1886. We see no reason why a similar series of resolutions might not be proposed during the course of the present session of our Federal Parliament. On this point cortain sould be more repulsive to the King himself, for there repulsive to the King himself, for there is any special trait by which there is any special trait by which the conduct throughout life has been distinguished it is respect for the realignous convictions of others. It would be painful to him in the extensive to be compelled at the outset of his reign to wound thus needlessly the most sacred feelings of his catholic subjects. We anticipate no objection on the part of Protestants to the removal of those outrageous words the use of which would make Coronation Day a day of horror for all Catholics. But Catholics must speak out on the subject with no unsertain sound if a verse were well as the catholic state. course of the present session of our Federal Parliament. On this point for very obvious seasons, we do not now insist; we merely make the suggestion, leaving it to our Catholic press, and to our representatives in the House of Commons to give expression to their views upon the matter.

In the next place we think that the various St. Patrick's Day cele-

pression to their views upon the matter.

In the next place we think that the various St. Patrick's Day celebrations this year should be made to aid, in a substantial manner, the Irish Parliamentary party. Say that a portion of the proceeds of each successful entertainment he offered to the Hon. Edward Blake as a contribution from the Irishmen of Canada to the much required Parliamentary fund. Then, again, the extra and exceptional enthusiasm that should mark this year's celebration would have an effect far more broadspread than we may imagine. Without a doubt, very much of the future may depend upon the manner in which this year's seventeenth is held. Any falling off, or cooling in the usual demonstrations would surely be taken as an indication that Irish men were growing indifferent to the results of their national struggle. On the other hand, any marked increase in the enhusiasm usually displayed, would go to show that the spirit of patriotic determination was even more than ever alive amongst us. And all this could not fail to produce a very desirable effect in the quarters whence so much injustice, in the past, had emanated, and from which, alone, can the desired improvements flow. Men, even, who belong to no society or organization, should make it a point to take part in the public demonstration. No one should be absent this year. We hope that our few remarks may, at least, set on foot an activity in accord with the importance of the occasions.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE

#### THE CORONATION CATE.

Editor of "True Witness."

Sir,—Please allow me space in your valuable journal to make a few remarks on the advisablences of the Parliament of Great Britain to eliminate from the formula used in administering the Coronation Oath that most obnoxious clause which proclaims the Holy Sacrifice of the Mcss and the belief in the Real Pre-sence as held by Catholics, with the intercession of the saints, to be idolatrous. Now, sir, in considering the mighty possessions over which he is

and responsible rank of Archbishop of Montreal.

At all events, it is certainly a piece of very good news for all who have at heart the dearest interests of Catholic education in this country. This week His Grace commenced his visits to the colleges by spending a couple of days at the college of Ste. Therese.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

At it is true that we have yet a full month before us, but the annual recurrence of Ireland's Patronal Feast, will soon be at hand. It may not be inopportune to drop a few hints in the same category as this high since the same category as the consumption of the same categor

dia.

Where is the man whose blood does not run cold when he has been insulted by one whom he revers and serves? And yet, is this not the case in the present instance, when a ruler loved by his people, from whom he expects (and rightly so) loyal obedience, is made to confirm on oath that which they hold most dear, and for the defence of which they would willingly sacrifice all—yes, even their very lives—idolall-yes, even their very atry.
Where is the man, Catholic or Pro

testant, whose heart with indignation at the very though of such a thing? Where is the man calling himself a Christian who does not wish to see such an abominable assertion thrown out of the formula

not wish to see such an abominable assertion thrown out of the formula used at the coming coronation?

I affirm that such an oath is not only an insult to every Catholic, the world over, but a blot on the history of England.

It is not my object, Mr. Editor, to enter on a religious discussion, on the subjects of belief in question, sufficient to say, that as Catholics, we believe those articles of our holy religion, and as Catholics we demand a redress.

How can a monarch expect love from subjects whose religious belief is denounced by him with an oath? We ask for British fair play; we beg no favors, we are satisfied with our lawful rights, but these we claim and will not cease to demand until they are granted us.

Why should Catholics chove all other subjects of the Empire be denounced as idelaters? I think it is

other subjects of the Empire be de-nounced as idolaters? I think it is high time to ask a redress, and I trust ere long it will be granted.

"CATHOLIC."
Montreal, Feb. 12, 1901.

A change must be made in the form of the Coronation Oath before the King takes it. At present it contains words which to the ears of Catholics are simply profanation and blasmheny incompare as that cell the blasphemy incomuch as they call the doctrine of Transubstantiation "idolatrous and damnable.' outrage of the most gratuitous and flagrant kind on the twelve million Catholics in the British Empire. would be difficult to imagine we form of declaration could be n form of declaration could speak out on the subject with no un-certain sound. If necessary, petitions should be presented containing the name of every Catholic within the confines of the Empire. — Liverpool Catholic Times.

### SEVEN BRAVE NUNS MET DEATH.

We of the Western world, so far away from the scene of the Chinese imbroglio, have, perhaps, but a faint conception of the horrors which were perpetrated at the time of the terrible Boxer uprising. When all is told, the demands made by the Powers will seem small indeed, for the most barbaric horrors have been perpetrated on the innocent victims. One of the most melancholy stories to hand is that which tells how seven nuns fell—brave martyrs to a deep conviction which death itself could not shake. They belonged to the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary. One day they were ordered by the Governor of the Orovince of Shansi to take refuge in an official building under plea of securing their safety. As a matter of fact they were made prisoners and communded to renounce their religion and marry or die. They preferred the sentence of death. We of the Western world, so

leath.
On hearing their sentence they inconed the "Te Deum," and these went cheerfully forward to meet their appalling fate.
The community of nuns had been established in Shan-si for more than a year, and the good Sisters had over 200 Chinese children in their orphanage. Their names were:
Marie Hermine, superiorese French.

On Christ

The Latin te ther's Encyclica cracy has just Eternal City, tions will be says the Li Times.'' Meanw proceeds to say a synopsis of to occupies seven servatore Rom sopens by showinformation and question owing differences on though been disturbed in the perils which society he called early days of hiconsidered it no warning against lism.

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To this end hecal "Quod Apos December 28, 18 dangers became the Encyclical of the 15th May the duties of en ployed, and show guard of justice the war of class repts of the Go he felt in impart not mistaken. acknowledged Church was zeal of all grades of s of all grades of s ly of the poor. The tions which had them they deriv-couragement and the most praises enlightenment by were rendered sa ive. And differ amongst them we

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mocracy, and its tian Democracy, in cial Democracy. Now, many goo jection, if not to Christians, certair ocracy as a doubt designation. They adoption a popula ment should be erferred to other pothe power of the che who will be completed in order to benefit ple, the other cla garded; finally, lestive name there si tention of detractive, civil or sacred there was too sion, sometimes of terness, His Holin duty to place a lisy, defining what hold in the matter sired to give cowhereby their labs more prolific and tage to the State. nore prolific and tage to the State no doubt as to whereacy aimed at an object of Christian one, whether acknotes unguardedly, less unguardedly, brought to such a sity that it deemed anything beyond we sought material an and found man's hing and enjoying it. Democrats therefor the State authority the masses, so that of classes being dor the citizens made et an advance tow vision of goods am right of ownership be destroyed, and it dividuals and their does not be held in common morracy, on the of much as it, was common the sit of the providing for the west as to prepare the state of the providing for the west as to prepare the state of the providing for the eternal I were destined. We should be more satiustice; it must rept in the terrangle in the state of the providing sit must upon the state of the st

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Church was zealous for the welfare of all grades of society, and especially of the poor. Through the instructions which had been given Catholics had reaped abundant fruit. From them they derived not merely encouragement and strength to pursue the most praiseworthy objects, but enlightenment by which their efforts were rendered safer and more effective. And differences of opinion amongst them were partly repeated. enlightenment by which their efforts were rendered safer and more effective. And differences of opinion amongst them were partly removed and partly mitigated. In a practical way the effects were to bring forth new or improved undertakings for benefiting the proletariate, particularly where the need was most felt; such as the people's bureaux for affording help to those who required information, the rural banks, the mutual aid and accident societies, the workingmen's associations, and other organizations and helpful works of this kind. Thus arose amongst Catholics, under the auspices of the Church, united and beneficant action in the interest of the masses of the people, so often surrounded by snares and perils as well as oppressed by want and hardship. It was not customary at first to call this movement on behalf of the people by any specific name. The title of Christian Socialism and other such appellations introduced by some were rightly given up. Then many very properly were pleased to use the name of Christian People's Movement. Some called themselves Social Christians, and in other places the movement was termed Christian Democracy, and its supporters Christian Democracy, and its supporters Christian Democracy.

Now, many good people took ob-

Christians, and in other places the movement was termed Christian Democracy, and its supporters Christian Democrate, in contrast to Social Democracy.

Now, many good people took objection, if not to the title Social Christians, certainly to Social Democracy as a doubtful and dangerous designation. They feared leat by its adoption a popular form of government should be encouraged or preferred to other political forms; lest the should be concuraged or preferred to other classes being drope in the contrast to the classes being drope in the contrast to the classes of the Christian renging the more screen in the contrast to the classes of the Christian people, the other classes their greater advantable of the contrast to the contrast to the contrast to the classes of the contrast to the contr

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

Con Christian Democracy.

The Latin text of the Holy Father's Dacyclical on Christian Democracy as a superior of the Golden of Christian Democracy has just been published in the Eternal City, and official translations will be issued in due course, says the Liverpool "Catholic Times." Meanwhile our readers, it proceeds to say, will be glad to have a synopsis of the document, which occupies seven columns of the "Osservatore Romano." His Roliness opens by showing how requisite are information and light on the social differences on the sylect. He was a superior with the complete with great calcimities, for States, To the perils which thus threatened civil society he called attention in the carly days of his Pontificate, and he considered it necessary to utter a warning against the errors of Social laim.

To this end he issued the Encyclical "Quod Apostolici Muneris," of the 15th May, 1891, pointing out the duties of employers and employed, and showing that the safeguard of justice and the remore of the Gospel. The confidence he felt in imparting this advice was not mistaken. Even non-Catholics acknowledged that the Catholic Church was zealous for the welfare of all grades of society, and especially of the poor Through the instructions which had been given Catholics acknowledged that the Catholic Church was zealous for the welfare of all grades of society, and especially of the poor Through the instructions which had been given Catholics acknowledged that the Catholic church was zealous for the welfare of all grades of society, and especially of the poor Through the instructions he had given were obtained the poor through the instructions he had given were obtained the poor through the process of the foreign the multiplication of men and means the were readed to the content of the children of the content of the work should be enlarged and extended. Social Democracy, which misled the poor the more easily because of their poverty, assailed both the State and religion, and to lend assistance to both should be a sacred duty for all well-meaning men. The Pontifi counsels moderation and mutual respect in discussions, and in cases of doubt religious deference to the voice of the Holy Sec. And this Catholic movement would be the more efficacious if all the associations, whilst preserving their own rights, obeyed and took the initiative from one and the same directing authority. In Italy he wishes that this office should be assumed under the approval and guidance of the bishops by the Opera dei Congressi, so often recommended by him and by his predecessor Pius IX. The same course was to be pursued in other nations where any such leading organization existed to which this duty could properly be entrusted. His Holiness warmly appeals to the clergy to devote themselves energetically to social works, imitating the poor and humble St. Francis and St. Vincent de Paul, the father of the unfortunate. In concluding he pressingly urges the faithful to be obedient to their bishops, to be earnest in the practice of the Christian virtues, and to seize every to be earnest in the practice of the Christian virtues, and to seize every possible opportunity of doing good.

sion of that great Irisn Catholic's funeral.

In opening His Grace said:—"An occasion such as this is eloquent enough not only to counsel silence, but to command it." Even the pagans, "requently more philosophic and more virtuous than many Christians of our day, held fast to the dead." If there is nothing for us to say, let us be silent; if we are not inclined to say good of the departed, then we should consider the words of the venerable prelate who asserted, in presence of the dead, and in the solemn hour of the obsequies that the occasion commanded silence. And had no such words ever fallen from the lips of a prince of the Church; had the ancients never taught and practised such z. principle as that contained in their adage; still would Christian charity, in its broadest acceptation, and the true spirit of Catholicity in particular, forbid the slightest remark that might grate upon the feelings of those becauch, and upon the sentiments of a whole people whose leader and whose beaconlight the lamented Senator had been during the greater portion of his earthly career.

We must remember that the worth, the importance, the life, the influence, the merits of a true Catholic are not to be weighed and measured by dollars and cents. It is, indeed, strange for a Catholic journalist to criticize the manner in which such a man as the late Sir Frank Smith, saw fits to dispose of his property, or means, But, taking the most extreme view of the situation we can honestly say that had he left more millions, and had he not willed one cent of it outside his own family, not only would he be within his perfect rights, but the fact of having built up such a fortune, under the circumstances surrounding men of

await them in this land, would alone Anve been a boon to the Irish Catholic of Canada, and a sufficient life-work to save his name from the attacks of pens that will be rusted and the wielders of them in oblivion, long before Sir Frank Smith's real worth will have fully dawned upon the children-of the future.

But, such is not the ground that truth compels us to take. Once more do we quote the noble and appreciative words of the Archbishop: "The deceased," he said, "as you know, was a man of duty, always doing His (God's) will, doing it honorably, doing it because it was a duty; not because the world was looking on"—and we might add not because he expected the praise of certain Catholic writers, nor because he feared the censure of critics most eminently unfitted to appreciate either his motives or his deeds.

When Meagher stood in Clonmel dock, condemned to death under law against the iniquity of which he had rebelled, in reply to the question what he had to say in explanation of his "crime." made answer: "The history of Ireland will explain my crime and justify it." We do not pretend, nor have we the audacity to attempt either an explanation or a justification of the private and business affairs of the late Sir Frank Smith. As an Irishman, as an Irish Catholic, as a citizen of Canada, as an honor te his race, as a pillar of strength to Catholicity in Ontario, as a man of transcendent virtues and goodness—the history of Canada, and especially the history of the Irish Catholic inhabitants of that province will explain all,—but not justify, for there is no justification needed. That history will tell of the unnumbered donations, throughout a long life to the Catholic institutions and churches of Ontario; of the ever present name of Sir Frank Smith at the head of every list for national, charitable and religious purposes. Ask Hon. Edward Blake—he is alive to-day, thank God!—what Sir Frank Smith has given to the cause of Ireland. Go to are his surviving relatives and friends to be told before the grave last and most solemn act of busines

SOCIETY NOTES.

YOUNG IRISHMEN.—The old reliable Y. I. L. & B. A. will hold another of their popular winter entertainments on Monday evening in their own hall, Dupre street. It is sure to attract a large attendance.

DIVISION NO. 8. — The regular meeting of the above Division of the A.O.H., will be held in the Hibernia Hall, 2042 Notre Dame street, on the 20th inst., at 8 p.m. Every member is requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted, one of the features of which will be the selection of doctor.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.—On Shrove Tuesday evening in St. Ann's Hall an attractive programme will be prosented Mr. P. J. Shea, the Society's musical director, has the concert in hand, which is sufficient to guarantee an enjoyable entertainment. (The latest songs will be rendered, as well as many catchy choruses, which have been arranged by Mr. Shea. The second part comprises an "olio" of many new features concluding with an up-to-date farce entitled "The Massage Treatment" by the members of the Society's dramatic section.

THE ANCIENT ORDER of Hibernians have secured for their entertainment on St. Patrick's night in the Windsor Hall, the popular Coleman and Mack dramatic and vaude-ville company, who are at present filling highly successful engagements through the New England circuit. This company carry the necessary scenery and appointments for the successful production of their dramas and on this occasion will produce the rollicking Irish farce comedy entitled "The Irish Engagement" and "That Rascal Pat" as played by the celebrated Irish comedian Joe Murphy. Between acts high class specialties will be introduced by the vaudeville section of the company. THE ANCIENT ORDER of Hiber-

THE ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT on-THE ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT entertainment to be given under the auspices of the Young Irishmen's L. and B. Association, in Her Majesty's Theatre, Monday, March 18th, bids lair to be one of unusual excellence. In addition to the romantic Irish drama "My Geraldine," to be put on by the dramatic section with a competent and well-drilled cast, there will be the very latest Irish music from the plays of Chauncey Olcott and Andrew Mack, including the latter's renowned and soul-stirring song "For Freedom and For Ireland." These will be renered by superior vocalists, and will be one of the features.

C. M. B. A.

Branch No. 232, Grand Council of Canada, held the third of the series of progressive euchre parties and so-ials under its auspices, on last Friday evening in the Drummond Hall, and it was a great success, artistically and socially. It can safely be counted as the greatest success that as so far been achieved by this lopular branch, and one that will live in the memories of the large oneourse of friends who were formate enough to be present. The large turnous of the members and

into the spirit of the evening's entertainment with a zest that it was a pleasure to see.

Everything possible was done by the Committee of Management to entertain their many friends and they succeeded admirably, and in such a right royal manner that they elicited many expressions of praise from those present for their courteous attention.

As in previous entertainments of this branch, the arrangements made for the carrying out of the euchre playing, the refreshments and dancing were perfect, and not a hitch occurred during the entire evening.

President Cowan, in a few well chosen recently as the second of the contraction of the contraction of the course of the contraction of the entire evening.

occurred during the entire evening.

President Cowan, in a few well chosen remarks, extended to all present a hearty welcome, and the euchre playing was then started, and kept up until 11.30 p.m., when 14 games had been played. The playing for the handsome prizes was very keën, and the following is the result:

1st, lady's prize.—Mrs. C. Houghton, Limoges China chocolate sett.

2nd, lady's prize.—Mrs. M. F. Casey. Royal Bonn. vase.

3rd, lady's prize.—Mrs. A. Jones, large figure (lady), terra cotta.

1st, gent's prize.—Mr. J. J. Shortall, game sett, fine china.

2nd, gent's prize.—Mr. W. J. Cherry, large lemonade jug, (embossed china).

3rd, gent's prize.—Mr. W. Grant, figure, terra cotta (urchin).

3rd, gent's prize.—Mr. W. Grant, figure, terra cotta (urchin).

The prizes were presented immediately after the euchre, and the following gentlemen were called to the platform to make the presentations to the respective winners who received great applause upon their success:

ceived great appliance apost cess:
Grand Deputy J. J. Costigan, President F. J. Curran, Trustee F. Scars, Bro. B. Tansey, sr., all of Branch 26; Chan. P. Doyle, Branch 50; President T. R. Cowan, Branch

After the presentation of the prizes, refreshments were served, and all were seated at the tables heavily laden with good things provided by Bro. W. J. Shea, and the manner in which he attended to the wants of such a large number was a revelation.

After refreshments, an adjournment was made to the hall, where dancing was indulged in by all to their hearts' content. The scene in the hall during the playing of progressive euchre was one of beauty. The handsome costumes of the ladies, with the proverbial "full dress" of many gentlemen present made it one that could not be surpassed. That this Branch has caught the popular this Branch has caught the popular fancy was very evident on last Friday evening. Many friends, for one reason or another who had not avail themselves of the opportunity of getting their tickets early, had to be refused admission; upwards of thirty couple had to be turned away, as the full compliment of tickets, 125, had been disposed of. The committee regretted very much to adopt such a course, but the rule is to issue only 125 tickets for an entertainment, as they desire to give comfort and pleasure to all who obtain their tickets early. No tickets are sold at the door on the evening of the entertainment. The energetic committee are deserving of a great deal of praise for the efficient manner they carried out their duties, and their next progressive euchre party and seeil which will be held on fancy was very evident on last Fri-day evening. Many friends, for one ner they carried out their duties, and their next progressive euchre party and social which will be held on Easter Monday night is bound to be as great success as the last. The friends should get their tickets early for the next event, which may be had from any member of the com-mittee mittee

ST. PATRICK'S CHOIR AND LUD-

Prof. J. A. Fowler, the able and popular organist of St. Patrick's Church, with his splendid choral organization which achieved such a magnificent success on the occasion its concert last year, will hold another similar event on the 28th of February, the last day of the present month. The genial and enthusi-

another similar event on the 28th of February, the last day of the present month. The genial and enthusia stic organist of St. Patrick's has secured the services of the renovaed Irish baritone, William Ludwig, to sing several of his well known Irish songs and ballads.

Great as has been the success of this well known Irish songs and ballads. The street of the success of this widely known artist upon the operatic stage and in the domain of oratorio work, he takes more pride in the fact that he has been the humble means of creating what one may listly term a n. w school of Irish mustic. Prior to his advent upon the concert stage, it can be asserted with truth that while the Irish people possessed the richest store of music in Europe, very little of it was harmonized to suit the most prevalent voices among mem—the baritone and bass. Ludwig, as thousands who have heard him can testify, was the first to introduce in a manner worthy of their themse. "The Boys of Westord," "The Croppy Boy," "Carroll Malone." "Who Fears to Speak of '98," "The Rapparees," "The Lament for the Milesians," "My Mary Dear", "Fineen the Rover," "Our Own Little Isle," "Twenty Men from Dublin Town," not to speak of his matserpiece, "The Wearing of the Green." The molodies of Moore and the ballads of Lover and other Irish song writers have been invested by him with a new meaning to students of Irish folk music. His supernal voice and marvelous phrasing of this class of Irish national cause, as they told which were selected from the songs and Scotland, the programme with a support of the song and Green," "Tip with the Green Flag," "Twenty Men from Dublin Town," not to speak of his matserpiece, "The Wearing of the Green." The molodies of Moore and the ballads of Lover and other Irish song writers have been invested by him with a new meaning to students of the Milesian and Green, "Tip with the Green Flag," "Twenty Men from Dublin Town," not to speak of his matserpiece, "The Weston Men and the support of the Scotland, the programme with the support

ABOUT CIRCULATING RUMORS.

"There are rumors abroad;" we hear this statement very frequently. So there are; likewise is there an epidemic abroad. The one is not any more injurious, in its own sphere, than the other. Nothing easier in the world than to create a rumor; nothing more difficult than to repair the injuries done by false rumors. No matter in what sphere we take it, the danger is the same. "There is a rumor that Mr. A. is going to fail." as a matter of fact, there is no truth whatsoever at the bottom of the matter, but Mr. A. has to defend his reputation against a phanitom. It is only a rumor; he can find no direct fault with any person; every one is at liberty-to repeat and to circulate a rumor; the source of it is hidden, and is never likely to be discovered; no matter, Mr. A. finds that his credit has been inpaired, that business men look at him with anxiety and distrust. He is perfectly solvent, perfectly sound, perfectly reliable; yet there was a rumor and he must bear the consecs.

A press correspondent is short of interesting news, he creates a rumor about the Pope, the new King, the Premier, judges that are going to resign, men that are to he here and to circulate a rumor the matter, Mr. A. in last of the mission at rumor and he must bear the consectances.

A press correspondent is short of interesting news, he creates a rumor about the Pope, the new King, the Premier, judges that are going to the part of non-Catholics has com-

quences. A press correspondent is short of interesting news, he creates a rumor about the Pope, the new King, the Premier, judges that are going to resign, men that are to be appointed to situations, citizens that have got into difficulties with the authorities—anything, everything, anybody, everybody, it matters not—it is only a rumor, unfounded if you will, that can be contradicted to-morrow, and no harm can come of it. If there be anything more dishonest, more worthy of censure and of punishment, it is open crime and slander.

Coming down from the general to the particular, we Catholics are too frequently given to circulate rumors—if not to invent them—especially when they concern the Church, the clergy, religion. It is rumored that such a priest is to be changed; which, by the way is a bare false-hood. What can be the cause? Ah! we set to work speculating on the probable or possible reason for that which is not to take place. As a rule we go hunting for some fault, or short-coming in the priest. If we we go hunting for some fault, or short-coming in the priest. If we

we go hunting for some fault, or short-coming in the priest. If we can detect one so much the better—it will prop up the rumor, if we cannot find one, then we must imagine, or invent one, because the rumor must not be let die nor must it be allowed to fail in its purpose.

And thus it is, all along the line; private life, fkmily affairs, business concerns, professional secrets, ecclesiastical movements, nothing is too sacred for rumor; it will intrude, like an evil spirit, into the sanctuary, the death room, the most intimate meetings of associated persons; it will pause neither on the threshold of enjoyment or at the door of misery; it will spare none in its unchristian mission; it will blast happiness where it seems endowed with immortality; it will bring tears where the smile should be perpetual; it will break hearts and damn souls—for it cannot be seized upon, and it is endowed with impunity.

The moment we hear or read that. ounity.

unity.
The moment we hear or read that "it is rumored," we at once turn aside, with pity for the object of that rumor and contempt for the originator of it.

MISSIONS TO NON-CATHO-LICS.

The Catholic Missionary Union makes the statement that there are thirty priests in this country who are actively engaged in giving mis-

sions to non-Catholics.

In view of the facts that there are 60,000,000 non-Catholies in this country, and that a very considerable percentage of this people is eager to know the truth this number seems ridiculously small. five years ago there was not priest who looked on this as h

makes the mission a triumphant success.

The fact of this eager demand on the part of non-Catholics has compelled to organization of the non. Catholic mission work. It is difficult to explain our inactivity in view of this eager desire to know the truth. St. Paul once said "Woe to me if I do not preach the Gospel."

O. R DEVLIN AT SAULT STE. MARIE.

From our contemporary "United Canada", we clip the following report of an eloquent speech delivered by Mr. C. R. Devlin, our immigration Commissioner in Ireland, on the occasion of his recent visit to Sault Ste. Marie. While there he was the guest of Doctor Ennis, a prominent Irishman, whose people still reside in Dublin. The Ancient Order of Hibernians and the Lcdies' Auxiliary of the same order took occasion of Mr. Devlin's visit to tender him a banquet. Addresses were presented with the request that Mr. Devlin should tell them how matters stood in Ireland. In reply, the Irish Commissioner dealt with the political situation in Ireland.

He expressed his pride and astonishment at the marvellous growth and expansion on the Canadian side of the Sault. In his opinion the status of the Irishman in Canada and the States was a very high one. While they were doing so much on this side to preserve the principles of Irish faith and nationality, they must not forget that the chief work was being done on the other side of the Atlantie where—thank God—there was a United Ireland with one leader, one party, one policy. Mr. Devlin fully explained the great Irish programme and policy, but he dwelt more particularly on three points: 1st, the right of legislative action and freedom; 2nd the land for the people; 3rd the necessity of a Catholic University. Every one present agreed with him that to-day as ever it was an absurdity that the domestic laws of Ireland should be enceted. He expressed his pride and aston agreed with him that to-day as ever it was an absurdity that the domes-tic laws of Ireland should be enacted at Westminster as well as an insult to the Irish race. The truth was this that a small minority ruled a great majority, and that the old spirit of deminating and ascendency was

majority, and that the old spirit of domination and ascendency was as strong as ever. With respect to the land question, the situation was an unjust one, and did it exist in Canada or the States public opinion would quickly crush it.

On the subject of a Catholic University, the demand of the bishops and the people was clear. The advantages of university training were refused Catholics. During the last year the justice of this demand was admitted by Mr. Balfour and by the present Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, but the government took no action but the government took no action out of deference to the insolence of the North. There was work to be North. National party. "My done by the National party. "My hope, concludes the speaker, is that hope, concludes the speaker you will promptly help t party. Without funds little you will promptly help the Irish party. Without funds little can be done, and it is only fair that our Irish leaders should receive the support of the Irish people throughout the world. I have a suggestion to make, and it is this, that when you celebrate on St. Patrick's night next the great festival of your nationality, the great triumphs of the old land, that you ladies and gentlemen, that indeed Irish societies throughthat the world will devote a portion of the proceeds to the fund which has been established to maintain the fight, and the treasurers of which are such men as the Bishop of Raphoe and Mr. Redmond.

Mr. Devlin was repeatedly cheered. Short and telling speeches were also delivered by Rev. O. B. Devlin, S. J., Mr. O'Neil, Doctor Ennis and others.

others.

During his stay Mr. Pevlin met many prominent Irishmen and visited some of the great works in progress at the Sault.

RECENT DEATHS.

RECENT DEATHS.

There died at the Hotel Dieu Hospital on dan. 30th Miss Kutherine Casey, a member of the Ladies' Auxiliary A.O.H., No. 1, and who was for a number of years in the employ of Mr. M. Lynch, McGill St. She had been suffering for several months from heart disease and one week previous to her demise she returned to the above institution to which she had been se long confined, with a severe attack of pneumonin, which terminated in her death. She endured her sufferings with Christian resignation and departed this life fortified by the rights of our holy religion. As the deceased had no relatives in the city, her foneral was arranged and attended by the members of the Division to which she belonged. The organization has lost an exemplary member and faithful works.

(French). onch). (Italian). a (Italian). Belgfan).

A new edition of the Indez is mounced—that is to say, of the table of books prohibited by the Pontifical Congregation specially charged by the constitution of Benedict XIV. with the censure in regard to books.

The present volume differs from all the preceding editions. Leo XIII., as he himself says in the preamble the decree which precedes the table, sesires, in accordance with the request of the French, German and Italian bishops, to apply to the old practiptions certain mouncations more in conformity with the spirit of the times. It is, therefore, a complete regision and also a reduction plete revision and also a reduction or commutation of the sentences for-merly pronounced, or, as the Pope himself expresses it, it is an adou-sissement

merly pronounced, or, as the loghimself expresses it, it is an adoueissement.

For example, all the condemnations previous to the year 1500 are
effaced. Excepted also, are the books
which, notwithstanding certain reprehensible passages, are distinguished by elegance of language, abundance of erudition and a multiplicity
of useful documents. Lastry, all
works dealing with forgotten disputes and controversies which have
long since been settled, are taken
from the list—that is to say, pamphlets of an ephemeral nature.

Notwithstanaing this partial ammesty, the list of works which remain
under the ban is long. It comprises
278 pages, and each page covers on
an average about a dozen works,
which give an approximate total of
3,286 books.

It is a curious collection, and
many people will be surprised to find
in it certain names illustrious in the
Church. Among them are Bossuet
and Jacques Benigne for his "Projet
de response a M. de Tencin, archbishop of Embrun, communicated to
the ecclesiastics of the diocese of
Troyes for their information." Then
comes Fenelon and Francois de Salignac, the latter for his "Explication
des maximes des Saintes sur la vie

comes Fenelon and Francois de Sali-gnac, the latter for his "Explication des maximes des Saintes sur la vie

Among the philosophers are Michel de Montaigne for his "Essais," and Descartes for his "Meditations," his letters to Pere Duret-in fact, all his philosophical works except those subject to revision and his "Discours our les passions de l'Arie". After sur les passions de l'Ame." After Descartes comes Nicolas Malebranche

for several works, especially his "Traite de la nature et de la grace," his "Discours sur la recherche de la verite," his "Entretiens" and his "Sur la metaphysique." Even Pascal is not spared on account of his "Lettres Provinciales" and his edition of "Penseses" appropriate by Voltaira. annotated by Voltaire

"Pensees" annotated by Voltaire.
It is hardly necessary to say that
all the philosophers of the eighteenth
century are condemned in general,
including Montesquieu, for "L'esprit
des Lois" and his "Lettres Per-

including Montesquieu, for "L'esprit des Lois" and his "Lettres Persanes;" Fontanelle still stands condemned for his "plurality of worlds." Our contemporary writers hold a conspicuous place in the volume. Balzac catches it for all his love romances. So do Alexander Dumas, Eugene Sue, George Sand, Ernest Feydeau and Flaubert. Paul de Kock is not even mentioned; but Lamartine is stricken down for his "Jocelyn," his "Voyage en Orient" and the "Chute d'un Ange." Victor Hugo is condemned for "Notre Dame de Paris" and "Les Miserables." Nothing is said about his "Chatiments" or his "Quatre-Vingt-Treize." Emile Zola is wiped out with the words "All his works." The history of the French Revolution by Mignet is included, but that of Thiers is allowed to stand.

We might mention also the names of Edgar Quinet and Michelet, the latter for six of his works, and Jules Simon for "Religion naturalle."

#### ONE DAY IN THE LIFE OF A JUDGE

The judge came slowly down the steps buttoning his gloves. At the bottom step he turned and back and up to the drawing room

window.

There, framed in the back-ground of misty, frostlike lace curtains, stood a charming young girl, who blew a kiss from the tips of her fingers to him.

The judge smiled and uncovered his iron gray head to his lovely daughter.

As he entered his waiting carriage and gave the order, "Stop at Dorley's," he again looked back and saluted the child whom he adored.

Father and daughter were devoted companions. The sweetest of all comradeships existed between them. She was his housekeeper, his chum, his intimate friend. Through all the trying and tragic scenes of his daily life her face was ever before him. Sometimes when he sentenced a criminal her sweet blue eyes looked in his and pleaded for mercy for the unfortunate.

Every morning the daughter pinned a flower in his coat, kissed him from the drawing room window. Every day the father stopped at a

Every day the father stopped at a florist's and ordered the choicest flowers sent up to his child.

When he came home at night she stood in the window watching for him. And when he opened the hall door she received him in her loving arms, with the question. "Well, papa, have you been merciful today?"

And Judge Henry Saxton had come to be known to criminals and court

to be known to criminals and court employees as the "Easy Judge." But no one, save his few close friends, dreamed that the dominating influence and control of his life was vest-

dreamed that the dominating influence and control of his life was vested in a mere slip of a girl.

Evenings it was her custom to read aloud to him. This was the delightful and sacred hour to which the Judge looked forward all day. In his luxurious library, before a glowing open fire, his weary head thrown buck among the cushions of his arm chair, lazily enjoying the fragrance of his cigar, the Judge with that marvellous dexterity, that keen knowledge of the law, that astonishing accumen for which he was distinguished, deftly sifted and weighed the evidence, carefully sorted the true from the fragrance of his cigar, the Judge with that marvellous dexterity, that keen knowledge of the law, that astonishing accument for which he was distinguished, deftly sifted and weighed the evidence, carefully sorted the true from the fragrance of his cigar, the Judge with that marvellous dexterity, that keen knowledge of the law, that astonishing accument for which he was distinguished, deftly sifted and weighed the evidence, carefully sorted the rem who hung on his words and jealously guarded the rights of the accused.

"Strong in favor of the prisoner," was the cautious whisper that passed from lip to lip.

When His Honor rose to charge the jury, his eyes rested for an instant.

ing Shakespeare's comedies to him.
Last night it had been "The Merchant of Venice." He recalled the accents of her voice as she had read: The quality of mercy is not strain-

It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven heaven ...
Upon the place beneath. It is twice blest;
It blesseth him that gives and him

It blesseth him that gives and that takes.

And then he thought how she had looked across the table at him with her serious eyes and said, roguishly and yet earnestly:—"Now, papa, you are to remember that all day to-morrow."

The Judge smiled gently and tenderly touched it flower in his coat.

Was remembering.

The court room was crowded. The seats were packed with rows of the usual hangers-on supplemented to-day by many well known people. It was the day on which Judge Saxton was to deliver his charge to the jury in the famous Appleton-Tremaine

The zealous District Attorney had loosened all his batteries against the prisoner, and the eminent counsel for the defence had pleaded and explain-

prisoner, and the eminent counsel for the defence had pleaded and explained and explained and begged for clemency.

It now remained for the learned Judge to deliver the final solemn instructions to the twelve haggard faced men in the box and then the last act in this drama of love, hatred, jealousy and revenge would be at its finish.

But the trial was to be interrupted this morning by the sentencing of a batch of convicted prisoners. One after another, the sullen, hopeless, defiant, despairing criminals were brought up to the bar to listen to the words which shut them away from their fellow beings for years. "It's mighty lucky yez were," said more than one officer to his prisoner, "that yez werd before the Easy Judge. If it had been Judge Cleveland, now, yez would have got it in the neck."

There came to the bar two One was young, not more than seventeen. Her face was pretty, but brazen. Her eyes, blue as violets, stared at the Judge with an expression at once of terror and defiance She wore a tawdry coat, cheaply imitative of the finery of ladies. Her

imitative of the finery of ladies. Her hair was in a bushy tangle of curls over her ears in that outrageous fashion affected by many young girls. She had made a brave attempt to be smart by daubing her cheeks with rouge and sticking a bedraggled feather in her shabby Tam-o'-Shanter cap. Altogether, she was a sad and sickening sight. And she looked so young! By her side stood a woman, plain-

By her side stood a woman, plainly dressed in black, a woman with a serene, kind face and grzy hair, one of those good women whose lives are spent in ameliorating the conditions surrounding prisoners. Her face was fixed imploringly upon the Judge. The Judge regarded the prisoner gravely. She was very young. He marked the reddened cheeks, the poor, flashy finery, the stubborn, frightened, rebellious face. "She is so young." ket beating in

"She is so young," kept beating in his brain. "Why, she must be just —ofv out income." he asked,

"What is the charge?" he asked, coldly.

An officer glibly explained, "Grand larceny, Your Honor."

"Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed?" the Judge addressed the girl.

She made no answer, but gazed sullenly at the floor.

"May I speak, Your Honor?"

It was the good angel at the girl's side. His Honor gravely inclined his head.

"It is her first offence, 'faltered the kind soul. "She was foolish and frivolous and was tempted by her love of finery, but oh, sir, she is so young! I beg"—

But the good woman could go no

impressive stillness meant A big policeman looked out the win

His Honor was weeping. Yes, there was no doubt Through the fingers of his well shaped white hand tears, like the gentle rain fron heaven, slowly trickled down his face.

trickled down his face.

"She is so young; she is so young." Over and over these words repeated themselves. "Just about the age"— He saw again that sweet, refined, flowerlike face, he heard the earnest words, "Now, papa, you are to remember that all

heard the earnest words, "Now, papa, you are to remember that all
day to-morrow."

The Judge wiped his eyes and controlled his emotion. A sigh of relief
ran through the courtroom. The girl
at the bar was troubled and ashamed. She began to tremble. The good
Samaritan at her side put her arm
about her.

about her. His Honor cleared his throat. "In consideration of the youth of this unfortunate girl, I will suspend sentence and remand the prisoner in the custody of this excellent wo-

The oldest lawyers all agreed that never before had they listened to so masterly a charge as that given by Judge Saxton in the Appleton-Tremaine case. The evidence was so startling, so sensational, it had presupposed the prisoner's guilt. Until the opening sentences of His Honor's charge every one in the courtroom had decided on a verdict of "Guilty."

on the prisoner's hopeless face, bleached by long confinement in Sing Sing's death chamber, and bearing traces of horror that could never be obliterated. Then with one swift glance the Judge marked the face of the prisoner's wife. She was a young woman, but here hair was gray. Suffering had laid its iron fingers on her countenance and her soul—her blameless, loyal soul—looked from its windows with appealing, helpless misery.

"How would she look if she were "How would she look it she were happy?" thought His Honor as he faced the expectant jury. And then a sudden mental convulsion shook him. What if he were to live to see such a look as that on his own daughter's face?

on-inter's face?

"apa, papa, be merciful," rang a voice as sweet as a silver bell. "You are to remember this all day to-morrow and be merciful."

His Honor was remembering.

When the white haired foreman stood up in the jury box and in a voice choked with emotion said "Not guilty!" when that woman with the pallid face and terror stricken eyes, pallid face and terror structure yes, who had risen with the prisoner to hear his sentence, turned and flashed one never to be forgotten look at the Judge, His Honor softly repeated to himself, "It blesseth him that gives and him that takes."

The carriage stopped and as Judge descended he looked up at the drawing room window. Yes, there she stood, the exquisite girl for whose sake and under whose influ-

whose sake and under whose influ-ence he had taken compassion that day on two wretched women.

The door was opened and into the genial warmth, the soft mellow light, the loving embrace, he was tenderly drawn, while a soft voice murmured in his ear as a pair of soft lips touched his cheek, "Well, murmured in his ear as a pair of soft lips touched his cheek, "Well, papa dear, have you been good and merciful to-day?" — Correspondence New York Herald.

do, was in this city this morning, having taken a train for Québec after meeting with the experience which came within such dangerous proportions of costing him his life. It let his home yeaterday with the intention of bringing a quantity of the litention of bringing a quantity of the water and other provisions, for which he had already received orders, for delivery in this city. Taking a less lengthy route than was sent as the sentre of which he was startled to hear the for giving way beneath him. In a moment the animal broke through. Nolet being the water and exhausted he reached the surface and crept to the nearest shore, the himself was safe, but \$6.5 there the poor beast or his sleigh were in sight, both having gone down and were probably carried away by the current. Nolet having and way by the current. Nolet having having important ousiness to transact in the city to-day entered the first dwelling he reached and after drying his clothing took the train to complete his journey, apparently not much the worse for his experience.

To ring Chimes automatically.

The mechanical device, which has the been perfected by H. C. Champ, of Brooklyn, by which the eighteen bells composing the chimes of St. British and the service of the complete his journey, apparently not much the worse for his experience.

To ring chimes a utomatically, as already announced in these columns, is described as follows by William F. Wann, consulting engineer to the Catherdal trustees and the control of the Catherdal trustees and th

rung automatically, as already nounced in these columns, is scribed as follows by William consulting engineer to Wynn, consulting Cathedral trustees

papa dear, have you been good and mereiful to-day?" — Correspondence New York Herald.

Wynn, consulting engineer to the Cathedral trustees:

"It is an adaptation of the compressed air cylinder adopted by the Union Switch and Sigbal Company Mr. Champ in following their idea constructed bell engines corresponding to the number of bells. These constructed bell engines are bolted to wooden seats, which in turn are bolted on a system of steel beams inserted in the walls of the north tower. These engines consist in their working parts of a farmer cursing the river St. Lawrence:—

A farmer named Nolet, well known in Dorchester, is to-day bemoaning the loss of a valuable horse and sleigh load of provisions, but when his mind reverts back to the escape which he himself had from finding death beneath the ice in a fast running stream, he considers fate as having favored him, and is consoled. Nolet, who is probably about 60 years of age and seemingly well-to-

BLIND GIRL AND CHOIRS

## DEAFNESS, HEAD NOISES and EAR SOUNDS

A Minister Cured. Catarrh deafness and head tione in one month.

The Rev. F. A. Kidson, a highly homored minister of St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I., had been a sufferer from Catarrh and head noises for a number of years. So that it had grown to interfere with his ministerial work which he felt obliged to give up. Mr. Kidson was under treatment only one month, but in his case this proved sufficient and he was soon able to resume his work in the Lord's Vieward Some time after his able to resume his work in the Lord's Vineyard. Some time after his

Lord's Vineyard. Some time after his cure he wrote:
Dear Doctor:
It gives me much pleasure to answer your kind and welcome letter.
I am happy to inform you that I am doing splendidly. I feel twenty years younger. Your medicine has done wonders for me. My head is as clear and feels as well as it ever did. I have been helping to hold Evangelist services for the last few weeks and people say my voice is as good

esteem it a favor to my name in the good cause in which you are engaged. I am like the man that was healed of the legion of device I publish what you have done for me wherever I go.
Yours in Christ,
F. A. KIDSON,

## ew Worse at First, during preparently treatment. Soon perfectly

Miss Melanie Nadon, a bright young lady of only twenty-one, was much distressed at finding that the Catarrh from which she had suffered for some time was causing not merely annoying noises in her head, but a steadily and even rapidly in-

but a steadily and even rapidly increasing dealness.

Dr. Sproule saw at once that the trouble had lasted much longer than the patient realized, and was a very deep scated one requiring thorough treatment. The result was that at first the disease rebelled and the young patient complained that she was deafer than ever and the noises in the head worse than before. Fortunately she believed Dr. Sproule when he counseled her to continue a little longer and a cure was soon efter perfected, and remained to bless her permanently. Nearly a year after the young lady wrote as follows:

Dear Dr. Sproule :

You will be wondering why you have not heard from me for so many months. But I have not forgotten you. I could not do that after all you have done for me. I have been perfectly well in every way since your treatment. My ears are all right and do not trouble me at all, and I can hear perfectly. I know your treatment cured me entirely.



### TO THE SKEPTICAL.

again, and I shall ever pray for the loring likeshing to attend you in the noble work you are engaged in of helping suffering humanity. I shall esteem it a favor to have you use my name in the good cause in which and any people with whom you worm much to spare. I am advising every one to apply to you. Please send my have not yourself, your family, your friends, among my friends. and any people with whom you come in contact, think over the following carefully.

The evidence which Dr. Sproule has presented to the public from week F. A. KIDSON,
St. Peter's Bay, P.E.I. to week in this paper, is of such a the most incredulous of his skill in the treatment of these diseases, but also to inspire faith, because the patients themselves (not far away, but right in your own province), who have been rescued by this physician (from a condition of desperation and hopelessness brought on by the repeated failure of patent remedies and physicians in whom they have been accustomed to place confidence), have described their symptoms and testified to the thoroughness and permanency of their cures. Very many have come without hope, in some instances to satirfy the desire of friends, and been cured. The short statements presented are intended to convey in the briefest.

The head inflamed and alcerased.

Mr. William Todd, a well known mechanical engineer of Maryland, P. Q., applied to Dr. Sproule for the deur of a Catarrh that had lasted over TWENTY YEARS. Naturally during such a long time the disease had made its way all over the body, but it was especially severy in the repeated was especially severy in the result that Mr. Todd felt a growing impairment of all his senses and especially of his hearing which had failed markedly and even to an alarming extent. This dullness of hearing was accompanied by most nanoying, noises in the ears which kept up a continual and almost madeling humming, throbbing and ringing sounds all of which were worse whenever the weather was stormy, or even cloudy.

Dr. Sproule's treatment soon changed the well as well has other call. manner possible the symptoms in each case and the lasting results of Dr. Sproule's treatment. Read them carefully and ponder seriously streatment. Dr. Sprougs treatment carefull and ponder seriously over My Dear Doctor :-this question

this question:

My Catarrh is completely cured, and I have remained perfectly well and I have remained perfectly well were in, is it not reasonable to suppose that he can cure you? It is certainly worth a trial. Write to the doctor, he will diagnose your case free. Dr. Sproule, B.A., Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly

My Catarrh is completely cured, and I have remained perfectly well ever since taking your treatment. I am truly grateful to you for my restoration to health and will with a good heart let the facts of my case free. Dr. Sproule, B.A., Graduate Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Dublin University, Ireland, formerly Surgeon British Royal Naval Ser-Your grateful ratient,
(Miss) MELANIE NADON, vice, English Catarra

Matawa, Ont. to 13 Doane St., Bostop.

Out of School Nine Months. Weak and thin from plcerated throat Almost totally deaf. Nearly out of her mir d with head noises. Dear Doctor :

It is with pleasure that I answer your letter of enquiry about our little girl. We have been waiting and watching to see if there would be any return. But she is entirely well and can hear as good as any one. When we applied to you she had not been able to go to school for nine months. She was so weak and so deaf. Her throat was all full of ulcers that had eaten great holes in it. Now she has grown fat and healthy looking, and complains of none of the ailments that used to trouble her. She used to have to sit close up to the front in school, and then she could not hear what It is with pleasure that I answer love of finery, but oh, sir, she is so young! I beg"—
Rut the good woman could go no further. Her voice died away. Something choked her. She put her hand to her throat, and the tears rand down her face.

The Judge suddenly covered his face with his hand.
Then an intense silence settled upon the courtroom. People gazed, awestricken, at the bench. Reporters, looked up from their table to see what the impressive settlines are engaged in of bellning sufficient are sufferer from Deafness or Head Noises, perhaps you have said. Now she says she can sit way of the back and hear all the from the risk work or the back and hear all the from many treatments with either none or only temporary benefit, and as a consequence have become skeptical, have about given up hope of instrument in the Lord's Hands in raising me to health and strength again, and I shall ever pray for the Divine Blessing to attend you in the order of bellning sufficient are engaged in of bellning sufficient are sufferer from Deafness or Head Noises, perhaps you have to sit close up to the front in school, and then she could not hear whas ald. Now she says she can sit way of the back and hear all the tends many treatments with either none or only temporary benefit, and as a consequence have become skeptical, have about given up hope of the instrument in the Lord's Hands in raising me to health and strength as a consequence have become skeptical, have about given up hope of the last few weeks and then she could not hear whas all the glass and then she could not hear whas all the glass and then she could not hear whas a consequence have become skeptical, have about given up hope of the last few weeks are and then she could not she way and the teach raise.

If you are a sufferer from Deafness or Head Noises, perhaps you have to the back and hear all the deafness.

If you are a sufferer from Deafness or Head Noises, perhaps you have to the back an

> Yours sincerely THOMAS LOWDON, Neepawa, Man.

#### Maddening Nois s in His Ears Catarrh for twenty years. Cavities o the head inflamed and ulcerated.

Your grateful patient,

.. Montreal ..

TELEPHONE 1182

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.— Established March 6th, 1856, incorporated 1863, revised 1864. Meets ia St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, first Monday of the month. Committee meets last Wednesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. J. Quinlivan, P.P. President, Wm. E. Doran; 1st Vice, P. C. Shannon; 2nd Vice, T. J. O'Neill; Treasurer, John O'Leary; Corresponding-Secretary, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.: Recording-Secretary, 8. Cross, residence 55 Cathcart street.

YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. AS YOUNG IRISHMEN'S L. & B. ASSOCIATION, organized April, 1874.
Incorporated, Dec. 1875.—Regularmonthly meeting held in its hall,
19 Dupre street, first Wednesday of
every month, at 8 o'clock, p.m.
Committee of Management meets
every second and fourth Wednesday
of each month. President, M. A.
Phelen; Secretary-Treasurer, M. J.
Power. All communications to be
addressed to the Hall. Delegates to
St. Patrick's League, W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahoa.

A.O.H.—DIVISION NO. 2.— Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprafrie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, tele-

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3.— Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers:

A.O.H.—DIVISION No. 9.—President, Wm. J. Clarke, 208 St. Antoine street; Rec.-Secretary, Jno. F. Hogan, 86 St. George street, (towhom all communications should be addressed); Fin.-Secretary, M. J. Doyle, 12 Mount St. Mary Ave.; Treasurer, A. J. Hanley, 796 Palace street; Chairman of Standiog. Committee, R. Diamond; Sentinel, M. Clarke; Marshal, J. Tivnan. Division meets on the second and

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA BRANCH 26. C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.
—(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)— Branch 26 meets at 9t.
Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:— Jas. J. Costigan, President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jas. H. Maiden, Treasurer.

Accountant and Liquidator

180 ST. JAMES STREET,

Fifteen years experience in connection with the liquidation of Private, and Insolvent Estates. Auditing Books and preparing Annual Reports for private firms, and public corporations a specialty.

#### Society Directory.

LADIES' AUXILIARY to the Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 1.— Meets in St. Patrick's Hall. 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on the first Sunday, at 4 p.m., and third Thursday, at 8 p.m., of each month. President, Sarah Allen; Vice-President, Statia Mack; Financial Secretary, Mary McMahan; treasur-er, Mary O'Brien; Recording Secre-tary, Lizzie Howlatt, 383 Welling-ton street. Application forms can be had from members, or at the hall before meetings.

Lennon, 255 Centre street, tele-phone Main 2239. Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be adall communications should be addressed: Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; —J J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. Mc-Carthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-se-cretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Com-mittee; marshal, M. Stafford.

vision meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of every month, in the York Chambers, 2444a St. Catherine street, at 8 p.m.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY TANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY organized 1885.—Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa street, on the first Sunday of each month, at 2.30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. Strubbe C.SS.R.; President, D. J. O'Nell; Secretary, J. Murray; Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

T. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY Meets on the second Sunday of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, immediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President; James J. Costigan, 1st Vice-President; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 414a St. Antoine street.

KEEPING SECRI

ther Gasson, S.J., recent First Friday There are many we tian women can sh of honor in the p He would consider ever :--fidelity in It is a slander, that women canno

continued, but tha

the gravity of the would define the ve crets and how the as when we have dent something a creature which he desire to have kno passages in our pa firmities, personal vantages, which it to have made publ like, in another's l by the natural la would be done by. visiting a friend

and by accident, means, family dis

or other "skeleton revealed to us. We strictest obligation matter to ourselve tion binds the Hot ly as it binds the Second, there are nise. The promise ation above that o cret, and makes th ing it doubly gray pious people have ation of the gravit

ation of the gravit cret or a promise; ceived the one and behave like the "p creet woman, whose church paper unner tain district.

Third, there is th A fellow-creature of perpexity or distre-counsel, or lay bas of his heart, some promising that he-cept his communic cept his ot his communicate. If, by past know you cannot k are strictly bound fidence. If you acc bound to carry God's Judgment S a vile treachery, a tude, if you betray

TIDINESS-The re TIDINESS—The reness is to leave the can be found by the quires them and ne away in blotters drawers, not to study and put all criminately into an he is sure to destre. In a woman's eypaper is an unsigh she considers it her of, and, though she man who owns it comes is to be a sure to destrem the considers of the nan who owns it o house, she never had jackdaw of Reims and say what she h Indeed she will den Indeed she will den innocence and tears touched his papers, haply it is discover proachfully or smi says: "Oh, is that looking for? My dea leave such things al he had no right to ble or the corner of in his own house!

THE TEETH sho THE TEETH sho do their proper she by masticating the by masticating the it is allowed to pass ach. This they cannot kept in good of have not a good must not expect to be plexion. Don't force do the work which done by the teeth. To if the dentist are no noe. The expense moonsideration at firs bill is likely to be a er on.

TOMATOES.—The cet" is authority for that many of the te by the canneries are GLASS PITCHER

ds are to be recomersons who are in to g drinking water is remight, for it is carding water absorptions from the sur

A MERICA'S Gre

## DONNELL

and Liquidator HES STREET,

ntreal..

IONE 1182

Directory.

SOCIETY .- Estab-

SOCIETY.— Establ., 1856, incorporate the 1864. Meets in tell 1814. Meets in tell 192 St. Alexanst Monday of the tell 1815. Meets eneets last Wedres: Rev. Director, van, P.P. President, r.; 1st Vice, P. C. Vice, T. J. O'Neill; an O'Leary; Corresery, F. J. Curran, ding-secretary, S. 55 Cathcart streets.

MEN'S L. & B. AS-

MEN'S L. & B. ASreganized April, 1874.
bec. 1875.—Regularig held in its hall,
first Wednesday of
at 8 o'clock, p.m.
Management meets
d fourth Wednesday.
President, M. A.
ruy-Treasurer, M. J.
mmunications to be
e Hall. Delegates to
League, W. J. Hiny, Jas. McMahoa.

LIARY to the An-Hibernians, Division in St. Patrick's lexander Street, on

texander Street, on ty, at 4 p.m., and t, at 8 p.m., of each at, Sarah Allen; Vice-ia Mack; Financial McMahan; treasur-

memanan; treasur en; Recording Secre owlatt, 383 Welling oplication forms ca-members, or at the tings.

ON NO. 2.— Meets of St. Gabriel New Centre and Laprairie 2nd and 4th Friday at 8 p.m. President, 885 St. Catherine

at 8 p.m. President, 1, 885 St. Catherine 1 Adviser, Dr. Hugh

Centre street, tele-2239. Recording-omas Donohue, 312-reet, — to whom tions should be ad-

Doyle, Financial Se-Colfer, Treasurer. t. Patrick's League: agh, D. S. McCarthy gh.

ON NO. 3.— Meets I third Wednesday of at No. 1863 Notre ear McGill. Officers:

, president; T. Mc-esident; F. J. Devlin,

Hughes, financial-se-ophy, treasurer; M. an of Standing Com-l, M. Stafford.

ON No. 9.—Presi-Clarke, 208 St. An-Rec.-Secretary, Jno. t. George street, (to-munications should Fin.-Secretary, M. ount St. Mary Ave.; J. Hanley, 796 Pal-airman of Standing-Diamond; Sentinel, shal, J. Tivnan. Di-on the second and ay of every month, hambers, 2444a St. t, at 8 p.m.

G MEN'S SOCIETY

MEN'S SOCIETY.

—Meets in its hall, street, on the first month, at 2.30 p.m. er, Rev. E. Strubbelent, D. J. O'Neill; Murray; Delegates a League; J. Whitty, and M. Casey.

r. A. & B. SOCIETY

second Sunday of St. Patrick's Hall,

St. Patrick's Hall, r street, inmediate. Committee of Manin same hall the first y month, at 8 p.m. cGrath, Rev. Presi-Costigan, 1st Vico-P. Gunning, Socra-Antoine street.

NADA, BRANCH 26.

ADA, BRANCH 26.
13th November,
th 26 meets at St.
92 St. Alexander
y Monday of each
signar meetings for
of business are held
d 4th Mondays of
t 8 p.m. Applicants
or any one desirous
regarding the Branch
ate with the followJas. J. Costigen,

experience in conhec-quidation of Private Estates. Auditing and public corpora-

> that women cannot keep secrets, he continued, but that all may realize the gravity of the obligation he would define the various kinds of secrets and how they bind the con-

KEEPING SECRETS. - Rev. Fa-

He would consider but one, how-ever:—fidelity in the keeping of se-

First, there are Natural Secrets as when we have learned by accident something about our fellowcreature which he certainly does not desire to have known. We all have passages in our past life, faults, infirmities, personal and family disadvantages, which it would injure us to have made public. Learning the like in another's life, we are bound by the natural law to do as we would be done by. Perhaps we are visiting a friend or acquaintance, and by accident, limitations of means, family discord or disgrace, or other "skeleton in the closet" is revealed to us. We are under the strictest obligation to keep this matter to ourselves. This obligation binds the Hottentot as strongly as it binds the cultured Boston-

Second, there are Secrets of Promise. The promise raises the obligation above that of the Natural Seing it doubly grave. Alas! many pious people have too little appreciation of the gravity either of a secret or a promise; and having re-ceived the one and given the other, behave like the "pious" but indisreet woman, whose tongue made a church paper unnecessary in a cer-

tain district.

Third, there is the Secret of Trust.
A fellow-creature comes to you in
perpexity or distress to seek your
counsel, or lay bare, for the relief
of his beart some greature travelle. counsel, or lay bare, for the counsel, or lay bare, for the promising that he wishes you to accept his communication in conficept his communication, you know you camot keep a secret, you are strictly bound to refuse the confidence. If you accept it are strictly bound to refuse the confidence. If you accept it, you are bound to carry it inviolable to God's Judgment Seat. You commit a vile treachery, a crime of magnitude, if you betray it.

TIDINESS—The real secret of tidiness is to leave things where they can be found by the person who requires them and not to hide them away in blotters and presses and drawers, not to go into a man's study and put all his papers indiscriminately into packages or a receipted bill into an envelope which he is sure to destroy.

In a woman's eye every business paper is an unsightly object which she considers it her duty to dispose of, and, though she may hear the man who owns it cursing about the house, she never has the grace of the

THE TEETH should be made to do their proper share of the work by masticating the food well before it is allowed to pass into the stomach. This they cannot do if they are not kept in good condition. If you have not a good digestion, you must not expect to have a good complexion. Don't force the stomach to do the work which should have been done by the teeth. The ministrations of the dentist are necessary for every one. The expense may be a serious consideration at first, but a doctor's bill is likely to be more serious later on.

TOMATOES.—The London "Lancet" is authority for the statement that many of the tomatoes put up by the canneries are preserved while they are still green, and that analysis shows that they have been colored with coal-tar colors or cochineal,

GLASS PITCHERS with silver lids are to be recommended to all persons who are in the habit of having drinking water in their rooms overnight, for it is well known that standing water absorbs many impurities from the surrounding airf

A MERICA'S Greatest Medicine is

ther Gasson, S.J., of Boston, at a recent First Friday conference, said: There are many ways in which Chris-tian women can show their fine sense of honor in the practice of virtue.

To remove oil paint and varnish from woodwork apply an emulsion formed of two parts of ammonia shaken up in a bottle with one part of turpentine.

Perfectly healthy people have pure, rich blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies and enriches the blood and makes people healthy.

### ST. ANTHONY'S POWER.

ST. ANTHONY'S POWER.

Dear St. Anthony, good and kind, Let us all our lost things find, And when overwhelmed with sorrow, Find O! find a bright to-morrow.

"Any person finding a silver crucifix inlaid with mother-of-pearl and with the name of John Deloreaux in scribed on the back, and returning it to Father Deloreaux, Pastor of the Church of Our Lady, will be given \$25.00 reward."

This was the sign which was tacked on every grocery, fence and barn, in the little town of San Pedro in the State of Texas.

"he crucifix belonged to Father Deloreaux, an old French priest, who had been pastor of the church for many years.

The crucifix was an heirloom and in the crucifix was and it was some time before she could was some time before she could it was some time before she could was some time before she could it was some time before she could it was some time before she could was some time before she could it was some time before she could was some time before she could it was some tim

mrs. O Neal, I have lost a small crucifix which is valuable, almost priceless, to me. You would do me a great favor to thoroughly search the rooms I have been in, and then let me know whether you have found it or not. I will indeed be under many obligations to you if you do this."

oughly, but the cross could not be found. It was clear that he had dropped it into the river.

The second hope was to ask his congregation to make a novena to the kingdom. The rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have to the kingdom, the rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have to the kingdom, the rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have to the kingdom. The rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have to the kingdom. The rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have to the kingdom. The rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have to the kingdom. The rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have to the kingdom. The rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have to the kingdom. The rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have to make a noveau to the kingdom. The rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have to make a noveau to the kingdom. The rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have to make a noveau to the kingdom. The rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have cum be had the kingdom. The rare marble columns of the nave and transepts have turny is smillarly equipped. Most of the twelve chapels, too, are (says BRONCHITIS

BRONCHITIS

The quickest relief, for a cold, is also the most effectual balm for the worst condition of wind-pipes and lungs.

It takes the edge off a cold in a night, and relieves it progressively—one forgets it after a little.

An old bronchitis, however, is obstinate. Nothing restores the tissues, when once destroyed; and an old bronchitis has gradually impared and partly destroyed the lining of those small pipes between the proper and the proper and the rypt of St. Peter, under the Sancurary, is similarly equipped. Most of the twelve chapels, too, are (says the twelve chapels, too, are (says the twelve chapels, too, are (says the twelve chapels, too, are featury, it and the proper and the rypt of St. Peter, under the Sancurary in the similar than time proper and chord, which is the kingdom. The rare marble co

"Welf, what can it be? Do tell

pure and noise, the priest could not but marvel at her purity of soul. After Mass Marie started to make her tbankegiving. The lovely little girl was so tired and exhausted that she fell asleep in the pew. Father Deloreaux noticed how weak she looked so he said to his housekeep-er:

#### WESTMINSTER.

The great Catholic Cathedral at Westminster, which was to have been In a woman's eye every business paper is an unsightly object which she considers it her duty to dispose of, and, though she may hear the man who owns it cursing about the house, she never has the grace of the jackdaw of Reims to come forward and say what she has done with it. Indeed she will deny with indignant innocence and tears that she ever touched his papers, and when, if haply it is discovered, he looks reproachfully or smiles she simply asys: "Oh, is that what you are looking for? My dear you should not leave such things about." Just as if he had no right to the use of a table to have the house to he with full ceremonial in a building worthly to compare with the great cathedrals of the continent. Most of the loud at Mrs. O'Neal's. That, however, was not realized, as a few days later u man stated that the looking for? My dear you should not below in his own house!

In a woman's eye every business paper is an unsightly object which.

Mrs. O'Neal promised to have the tooms searched as soom as she at the found. He was clear that the house, she never has the grace of the house of matches in looking from the house to the bridge for his cross, but to no avail. He went home with a house to the bridge for his cross, but to no avail. He went home with a house to the bridge for his cross, but the nope that in a few months public it, thus realizing the long-cherished cathodrals of English Catholics to hear the rich liturgy of their Church with full ceremonial in a building worthly to compare with the great cathedrals of the continent. Most of the worthy to compare with the great cathedrals of the continent. Most of the house to the lust on the body. The genile had thus bring health and strength to every organ to heart the nooms and heal in which the priest could. Father Deloreux burned a box of matches in looking from the house the hope that in a few months public worship to be the time the house the hope that in a few months public worship to be cont is still occupying the attention

"Well, Marie, I want you to make a novene to Saint Anthony, that I may find my cross, and the day you cand the noverna you must approach. Holy Communion. Let me see, today is Tuesday. Begin to-day and end it Wednesday after next."

"Father, I feel most honored that you should ask me to make it," she said.

He had his reasons for picking her out but he merely said:

Good-bye, Marie; pray hard."

Wednesday came, and Marie was waiting for Father Deloreaux to hear her confession. When she had received Communion, she looked so pure and holy, the priest could not but marvel at her purity of soul.

After Mass Marie started to make After Mass Marie started to make After Mass Marie started to make I weekly. the "Manchester Guardian's" London correspondent) ready for their altars and the incrustation of marble and mosaic on floors, walls, and ceilings. When the shell of the build-

### LA GRIPPE'S RAVAGES.

A CAMPDEN LABY CURED OF ITS

and Unable to Regain Her Strength Until She Used Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In the village of Campden, Ont.

In the village of Campden, Ont., and throughout the surrounding country, there are few people better known or more highly esteemed than Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Albright. Mr. Albright has for many years filled the position of village postmaster, in addition to conducting a boot and shoe business. But it is with the postmaster's estimable wife that this article has chiefly to do, as it gives, practically in her own words, the The crucifix belonged to Father Dioreaux, an old French priest, who had been any years.

The crucifix was an beirloom and had been owned by his great granditather. It had been blessed by the Pope and had numerous indulgences attached to it. Father Deloreaux, prized it very highly.

It was lost in this way. One afternoon the priest was hearing confessions when his housekeeper came to him and said:

"Father, excuse me, but you are wanted quickly at 1058 Vine street. The patient is at the point of death."

The acrucifix mis and said:

"Father, excuse me, but you are wanted quickly at 1058 Vine street. The patient is at the point of death."

Hastily he left the confessional and made ready to go, taking care to put the crucifix in his pocket. Vine street was across the river, and it was growing dark when he came the bridge and felt in his pocket for the cross. It was there. He cross in whand, and her re it is, again: it was not a half square from the river, head the bridge and felt for the crucifix again: it was not a half square from the river, head the house which was not a half square from the river, head the house which was not a half square from the river, head the house which was not a half square from the river, head the house which was not a half square from the river, head the the cross in my hand, and where it is, again: it was not there. He said to himself:

"Mrs. O'Neal, I have lost a small procket, but the cross was going through the hall which led to the street door, and she got entirely well under the looked for the bridge and felt from the river, he had the the cross was going through the hall which led to the street door, holoked for the trior, was good in the cross was going through the hall which led to the street door, holoked for the trior, was a cross the river of the cross of the bridge and felt for the cross vas going through the hall which led to the street door, holoked for the third time in his pocket, but the cross was going through the hall which led to the street door, holoked for the t joying the best of health, every trace of the trouble that had afflict ed me having disappeared. It is near by three years since I used the pills and I have been well and strong ever since, and I have the best of reason for ascribing my present good health to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink

#### NOTES FOR FARMERS.

The report of the Minister of Agriculture in referring to the operations of farming, says :-

is essential in all profitable It is essential in all profitable agriculture to obtain large crops of good quality at as little expense as possible. After a farmer has settled upon the areas of crops which he will put in, there remains the matter of selecting the particular variety of each sort of seed he will sow or plant. The department is trying to impress upon the minds of the farmers the benefits which may be expected from carefully selecting the best quality of seed from varieties which are adapted to their localities.

the best quality of seed from varieties which are adapted to their localities.

Improvements are being made in field cultivation, particularly in a more general following out of some systematic rotation of crops, in the growing of clover, and in the greater attention being given to the selection of seed grain.

The feeding of the crops or part of them to live stock is also essential to successful farming in Canada; and the better the crops of cereals, fodder and roots, the better is the chance to make the live stock of the farm pay. The feeding of live stock also makes provision for using up some inferior grains and other things not saleable, and turning them into superior qualities of animal products. To do that profitably gives room for the exercise of skill, wide exact knowledge and true economy. A large portion of the bulky products of the farm is consumed by live stock. A marked improvement is evident in the stabling of horses, cattle and swine. Numerous buildings are constructed every year, well lighted, comfortable and convenient, Sufficient attention has not yet been paid generally to the ventilation of stables.

On the whole the live stock is fed with greater economy as the relative values of feeding stuffs become

that respect the practices of the best farmers are readily copied by others. Progressive improvement of live stock has been hindered more or less from want of continued attention from want of continued attention year after year to the formation of a definite type of body suited to the main purpose of each breed of every sort of live stock. The climate of Canada and its suitability for growing large crops of wholesome nutritious forage plants, make it possible for this to be a breeding ground for the best types of live stock. To succeed it is evident that educational work must be pushed wisely and energetically. If that be done there does not appear any reason why the energetically. If that be done there does not appear any reason why the breeding of horses, the breeding of beefing types of cattle, the breeding of sheep, and the breeding of poultry for fattening, should not make proportionately as much advance per year as has been made in the development of dairying and of the cheese, butter and bacon trades.

Another essential to a continua-

cheese, butter and bacon trades.

Another essential to a continuation of good farming is ability to keep up the fertility of the land without purchasing fertilizers to such an extent as to absorb all or most of the profits. The growing of clovers, pease, beans and other leguminous crops, the feeding of them to live stock, and a careful saving of everything on the place that has manurial value, are in the right direct attention to these fundamental principles which are still apt to be overlooked in farm practice.

Whether a farmer sells what may

Whether a farmer sells what may be called primitive raw products, such as grain, hay, roots, or other crops, or feeds these to live stock, and markets them in other forms, reduced in reclusion. reduced in volume but increased in value, as in butter, cheese, cattle, swine, poultry, eggs, horses, sheep or wool, he needs reliable information on the qualities of those for which there is likely to be a good demand and a fair price. Sometimes that information is thrust upon him harshly enough, by close market contact—by getting only a ruinously low price for what he has to sell, if it proves unsuitable for the market he supplies. As far as the department through its various agencies can help the farmers in that matter, it is endeavoring to do so. reduced in volume but increased in

has been obtained from time to time from those engaged in the commerce of agricultural products, and from those who manufacture what may be called the raw products of the be called the raw products of the farm. Curers of bacon, exporters of cheese and butter, shippers of live stock, flour millers and others, have greatly assisted the department by specific information on the qualities of products which are in demand for the home and export trades. Farmers are becoming more and Farmers are becoming more more alive to the benefits that sult from co-operating with such men in those matters.

Fine food products, such as meat, butter, poultry, eggs, and to some extent fruit and cheese, are of a readily perishable character, and cannot be delivered in distant mar cannot be delivered in distant markets in their best condition without special accommodation for carrying them safely. Any absence of freshness and daintiness of flavor and uppearance lessen their value very greatly. It is evident that the production of such foods, even when carried on in the most skilful and economical manner, cannot be permanently profitable unless means are used for their preservation, so that the consumer can obtain them in an undeteriorated state.

But a dull day—a day without deep emotions, inspiring thought, marked events; a day monotonous and colorless; a day which proclaims itself neutral among all the conflicting interests of life, is a day to be valued. Such a day is recuperative, sedative, reposeful. A full day is often the mother of many bright days.

One of the hardest weeds to upoot is selfishness. Nothing can do this but "the expulsive power of a new affliction."



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The death of Cardinal Galeati reduces the number of Cardinals to only 55, so that there are now 17 vacancies in the Sacred College. No fewer than 135 Cardinals passed away during the 23 years of Leo XIII's Pontificate, and of these four had been created by Gregory XVI, 56 by Pius IX, and 75 by the present Pope.

PAPAL AUDIENCES .- The official audiences granted by the Pope to the Sacred College, Pontifical Court, Prelature, and Diplomatic Corps for the presentation of customary New Year homage have just tomary New Year homage have just been terminated, says a correspondent. Among the last who had the honor of being received by His Holiness were Count Ceschi di Santa Croce, Grand Master of the Order of Malta, and M. de Tcharikow, Russian Minister to the Holy See, who presented his letters of recall. In the course of the week the Holy Fixther also granted private audiences to Dr. Bilsborrow, Bishop of Salford; Dr. Bernard MacQuaid, Bishop of Rochester, U.S.A.; Mgr. Altmayer, O.P., Archbishop of Bzgdad; and the Marquise Cecilia de Wentworth, who presented His Holiness with a por Marquise Cecilia de Wentworth, who presented His Holiness with a portrait admirably reproducing the venerable features of Leo XIII, painted by herself, and which was awarded a prize at the Paris Exposition.

BRIEF ITEMS.-The Duke of Norfolk's letter to the press has been reproduced by most of the Italian who refer to the dignified papers, and manly tone of His Grace's protest against the attacks to which his address to the Pope gave rise in the anti-clerical journals.—On Sunday, eve of the Feast of St. Agnes, the Chapter of the Lateran Basilica presented to the Holy Father, according to a very ancient custom, the lambs out of whose wool the Pallic are made with which the Pope invests Archbishops and certain bishops as a symbol of their dignity. The Sacred Congregation of Rites held a meeting on the 22nd ult., under the presidency of Cardinal Parecchi, to discuss the cause for the sanonization of Blessed Peter Louis Chanel, Proto-Martyr of Australia. test against the attacks to which

The following piece of information comes to us from Paris :-

"One phase of the anti-clerical war "One phase of the anti-clerical war in France is the prohibition of wearing ecclesiastical garb within his commune by the mayor of Kremlin-Bicetre, near Paris. His example has been followed by a number of other fanatically anti-clerical mayors throughout France. A test case was decided to-day regarding the village of Persan. The judges holding that the mayoral decrees are all illegal and that only the government could issue such edicts." In such cases as this do we see a

and that only the government could issue such edicts."

In such cuses as this do we see a great danger of widespread evil, many of these petty officers, clothed for a time with a certain degree of authority, will seek to make political capital for themselves, by currying favor with the government through such means as those employed by the Mayor of Kremlin-Bicetre. They strive in season and out of season, to out-herod Herod; they seek to become persecutors because they imagine that their zeal thus demonstrated will draw them the smiles and approval of their masters. So thought the mad men of the Terror; but they were mistaken; their very excesses created suspicions as to their honesty and patriotism; these suspicions engendered accusations: accusations meant death—and death at the hands of their own associates in crime. While governments may find it expedient to persecute they never countenance the same spirit in others. The mayors would gain far more respect were they to attend to their official duties and let the Church and her clergy alone. in far more respect were they to cend to their official duties and the Church and her clergy alone

AN OLD FRIEND. — Jeremiah Curtain of the bureau of ethnology of the Smithsonian institute, Washington, widely known as the translator of "Quo Vadis," has arrived in San Francisco on his way to Washington, after a tour of the world, during which he closely studied an interesting mongol tribe known as the Buriats, who, to the number of 200,000, inhabit the country to the west of Lake Baikal. Mr. Curtain states that Sienkiewicz will soon issue in English a sequel to "Quo Vadis."

ther Shortell, of the diocese of Hart-ford, in a letter to the "Catholic Transcript" discusses many questions of vital importance to Catholics. He concludes as follows:—

of vital importance to Catholics. He concludes as follows:—
Our only hope is in an agitation, which will fearlessly champion every cause of our Church and her children, which will impartially agitate for no favors, but only for what is right and just, which will tear off the wool and expose the wolf among the number who from time to time appeal to Catholic voters for support. But how can this be accomplished? The secular press will not the favorable of the catholic press—the only champion the Catholic press—the only champion the Catholic press—the only champion the Catholic pross—the delivery, which the majority of them feel they cannot well

DEATH OF A CARDINAL.— Cardinal Sebastian Galeati, Archbishop of Ravenna, died on the 25th ult., aged 79. The deceased Prince of the Oburch was appointed to the Archbishopic of Ravenna in 1887, and three years later the Holy Father, in recognition of his great learning and truly apostolic zeal, bestowed the purple on him, with the presbyterial title of S. Lorenzo in Panisperna. The death of Cardinal Galeati reduces the number of Cardinals to complete the support of the number of Cardinals to only of the purple on him, with the presbyterial title of S. Lorenzo in Panisperna. The death of Cardinal Galeati reduces the number of Cardinals to only 55, so that there are now 17

VALUE OF LIFE INSURANCE.

Those who are not associated with one of our Catholic organizations such as the C.MB.A. and Catholic Foresters should take to heart the lesson contained in the following remarks of the Rev. Father Harrison, of Milwaukee, who is quoted as having declared himself strongly in fav or of life insurance as a necessity and a duty. Among other things he is reported as saying:

"My experience leads me to believe that a little money is a very
good promoter of mortality, and I
would encourage all men—Catholics
in particular—to be more frugal and
to have a few rainy day dollars
carefully laid aside. And one of the
best ways to save money is by life
insurance. I would encourage every
young man and especially every
father of a family to have his life
insured and not leave the widow dependent on friends, in case of mispendent on friends, in case of mis-fortune, humiliated to the very earth seeking the charity of this or organization.

"Charity is charity. No matter how warm it may be, there is al-ways an element of cold comfort in it when brought home to our own families. Some men seem to be per-fectly insensible to the possible needs of others. They follow out a selfish and narrow-minded policy. Among the worst of men must ever be ranked those who wilfully ref. se to

ranked those who wilfully ref.se to provide for their familis.

"Not long ago I was present at the death of a comparatively young man who left his widow and five children to be provided for. His great regret was that his wife had persuaded him to discontinue his life insurance payments in order to purchase a piano on the instalment plan. The good woman, I fear, will have more music as a result of her folly than she expected. I say 'as a result of her folly.' It is unpardonable foolishness for any woman to barter away the necestites of life for accomplishments dubiously probfor accomplishments dubiously probable. I would advise young ladies to demand of every young man as the first introduction to her friend a policy of at least \$1,000 written on his life. His life insurance policy and marriage certificate should both adorn the wedding breakfast.

"I would advise mothers of families to so importune their husbands that life insurance would be the only condition of domestic peace. Ch; but it costs so much. This is an excuse that springs from shiftlessness, It does not cost five cents per day for a thousand dollars insurance bolley. What is twenty dollars a believ. What is twenty dollars a year to a man who spends double that amount to gratify his whims? Usually those who are alarmed at the expense have more money to squander in some life destroyer than in life insurance. But life insurance money is blood money? No it is bread money. And the man who needlessly denies it to his family is unworthy to have a family."

#### MODERATE DRINKERS.

The Knights of Honor Reporter makes these observations that ought to interest all mutual insurance so-

"Can we afford to take in mem "Can we afford to take in members whose habits with regard to strong drink are not strictly temperate? This question is not now raised as a moral one, but as practical, scientific and financial. That even the moderate use of ardent spirits and malt liquors is detrimental to health and life is very generally admitted. Alcohol is poison, and poison in small doses often repeated must produce sooner or later serious results."

results:

"Strong drink directly produces some forms of disease. It acts injuriously upon every organ in the body. It inflames the brain, hardens the liver, deranges the heart, disorders the digestion and injures the kidneys. Sight and hearing, muscle and nerve are all affected by it. Its general effect being to weaken the body, it renders it less able to throw off diseases that may be induced by other causes. Hence many die from pneumonia, fevers, etc., who would recover were they not poisoned through and through by strong drink.
"Even if a moderate drinker did."

hrough and through by herough link.

"Even if a moderate drinker did not receive injury from his course here is the constant peril of his becoming a drunkard. This is a real, not a fancied danger. While every moderate drinker does not become a drunkard, every drunkard was at one time a moderate drinker. Every tadpole does not become a frog, but every frog was once a tadpole. Now, as the Knights of Honor must pay a handsome sum whenever a member as the Knights of Honor must pay
a handsome sum whenever a member
dies, it is certainly just and proper
that we should conserve our
ests by not insuring those
blood is poisoned by strong drink.
This is only simple justice to those
who are in the order, and especially
to those whose habits are strictly
temperate. The percentage of the
death rate is much greater among
tipplers than total abstancers, and
those who do not use strong drink those who do not use strong drink feel that they should have the bene-fit of their temperaty habits. Even moderate drinkers are poor risks."

one of the worst famines in the history of China is reported to be raging. All information on the subject is necessarily from Chinase sources and is fragmentary, but the stories are all to the same effect, picturing a condition of affairs that is calculated to arouse the sympathy of the world for the stricken people. It is estimated that two-thirds of the people are without sufficient food or the means of obtaining it. The weather is bitterly cold, and this adds to the misery of starvation. There is little fuel in either province, and the people are tearing out the woodwork of their houses to build fires to keep themselves warm. Oxen, horses, dogs and other animals used by the farmers to aid them in their work in ordinary times have practically all been serviced to satisfy human. dogs and other animals used by the farmers to aid them in their work in ordinary times have practically all been sacrificed to satisfy hunger. For three years the crops have been failures in both provinces. There was more or less famine in previous seals sons, and the people were in poverty when the winter began. Their condition has since been growing steadily worse. Letters state that cannibalism is practised now to a considerable extent. Li Hung Chang, in conversation with Mr. Conger, the American Minister, states that the people were reduced to eating human flesh. Infanticide is alarmingly common. Parents, driven insane by want and the appeals of their children for food, which they are unable to provide, kill the little ones rather than listen to their cries of distress and see their sufferings.

#### THE KING AND ARMY

If the King has shown symptoms what his policy will be, so has Lord Roberts, his first action upon entering the room provided for him at the War Office being to condemn the absurd old fashioned, lumbering rearth of easts, which are as antiquated and out of date as the War Office building itself, and to call for a rolltop desk, after the manner of those known in America, remarks an America.

shown in America, remarks an American newspaper.

By the way, both Lord Roberts and the King are of the opinion that the English officer must in future do much more work, and also that he must wear his uniforms much more,

#### CORONATION OF KING EDWARD.

From what I hear, writes an Eng-From what I hear, writes an Eng-lish correspondent to an American journal, the coronation is to take place in July, a very fitting time, when the weather is fine, and at the same time keeping people together at the end of the season.

I may tell you that already there is much speculation going on

is much speculation going on, syndicates being formed to lease houses along the route, in order to make speculations by reletting them later Apropos of this letting business

harvest reaped by one of the lodg keepers of Hyde Park. He received license to put up two hundred seats but when it came to the point he crammed five hundred persons in. Considering that no seat probably went under \$10, and many of them for much more, it is easy to calcul-ate the good man's profit ate the good man's profit

#### RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN FRANCE

RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN FRANCE.

The proposed legislation against the religious Orders in France would make it impossible, without an express and separate act of Parliament in each case, for any community having houses in any other country, or whose superior-general is a foreigner or non-resident, in France, to exist in the republic of liberty, equality and fraternity. Unless the government is bent on selecting a quick and efficacious form of suicide, this law will never appear in the statutes. There are several reasons why W. Waldeck-Rousseau will hesitate to adopt such extreme measures. It would deprive about one-half of the French people of the schools of their choice; it would still further aggrieve the army, which is strongly Catholic and has small love for the atheistic republic as things are; and in places where the religious Orders have the confidence and respect of the people the law could not be enforced. Beconfidence and respect of the people the law could not be enforced. Be-sides, as "Le Gaulois" shows, the Pope could make reprisals along sev-eral lines himself. There are very strong reasons why France does not wish to break off diplomatic rela-tions with the Holy Sec; there is a possibility of a French Centre ty, and there is the likelihood the privilege of protecting Cathalic missionaries in pagan lands—so the hypocritical phrase runs—may be transferred to the Germans, whom the French, we fear, have not yet learned to love. Petty persecution is the forte of statesmen of the calibre of M. Waldeck-Rousseau; a Kulturkampf is emprise too large for th?m

—Ave Maria.

#### MR. CARNEGIE'S NEW MOOD.

"I calculate upon a million a month for libraries and organs."
This is what Andrew Carnegie is telling his friends. It is his way of expressing his intention to devote to public benefactions the major part of the great income upon which he is to retire. He will be in a position to give away \$12,000,000 a fearenough to provide for the living expenses of a fair sized city—and still find time to keep the wolf a considerable distance from the front door—New York Herald.

Scene.—Dictation class at school. Teacher: Now, Tommie, look at this. Is that the way to spell window, w—i—d—o—w? Tommie: No, sir. Teacher: What is the difference between window and widow? Tommie: You can see through the one but not through the other.

## PIANO. \$225.

splendid piano with a splendid tone. \$10 cash and \$6.00 monthly. Apply quick.

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Tailor-made Costumes; the prices were \$21.50 to \$31.00; while they last, TEN DOLLARS each. All the above Costumes are this season's goods.

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YOUTHS' SUITS

For Ladies, that were \$12.50 each, your choice, \$5.00 each. CHILDREN'S REEFERS

For Girls age 3 to 12 years, were \$3.50 to \$7.50 each; now \$2.00 each while they last.

LADIES' SUMMER BLOUSES \$3.00 and \$2.00 Blouses, White and Colored, 89c each.

3-Piece Suits, Long Pants; an odl lot; sizes 33 to 35; regular price, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$7.50. All Half Price. TWEED SKIRTS

Plaid Tweed Skirts, tailor-made, nice designs; regular \$9.75 to \$11.-75. While they last, \$3.50 each.

LADIES' TRIMMED HATS. Winter designs, Hats worth \$7.00 to \$15.00 now \$3.50 each.

BOYS' BLOUSES Print, Galatea and Lawn; were 75c to \$1.50. All 50c each

BOYS' SUITS Double Breasted Coats, also Pleated Jackets, all 2-Piece Suits, sizes 22 to 27; were \$4.00, now \$2.95, to

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#### NOTICE.

The Montreal and Southern Counties Railway Company will apply to the Parlia-ment of Canada, at the present session, for an Act extending the d lay fixed for the an Act extending the d lay fixed for the construction of the Railway; granting it the power to connect with other Railways and making arrangements for the use of other Railways lines; to construct, maintain and operate vessels and power vehicles, elevators, warehouses, docks, wharves and other buildings, and power to dispose of same; and for other necessary powers.

A. J. CORRIVEAU,

Managing Director

Managing Director.
Montreal, 12th February, 1901. 32-9

ask for dessert. The other day they forgot to serve him, and, as Bobby is very obedient, he remained silent, although much affected. "Josephine," said the father, "pass me a plate." "Won't you have mine, papa?" cried little Bobby: "it is very clean."

"Halloa! Halloa! Is this the gas company's office?" "Yes; what is it?" "When do the entries for the next races open?" "We don't know anything about the races; this is the gas office." "Correct; but I thought you could tell me." "Why; what do you want to know for?" "Oh, nothing particular; I have a gas-meter I would like to enter, that's all."

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SATURDAY, February 16

One Thousand Yards WOOL - DRESS - GOODS. Regular Value 38c yd. Monday, 19c yd.

This is the bargain for Monday. Thirty pieces of Wool Dress. Goods, imported Costume Tweeds in good shades of Brown, Blue, Gray, Fawn, etc., with contrasting mixed shades in handsome effects, specially suitable for Dress Skirts or Tailor-made Costumes for early Spring wear, 44 inches wide. Sold Monday at..... 19c.

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Fifty pieces good quality Black Cobourg, very suitable for Costumes, Skirts, Blouses, etc., good wide width, the  $13c\ yd$ .

#### Spring Stock of New White Embroideries Direct from St. Gall, EMBROIDERY EDGINGS. | EMBROIDERY SKIRTING.

New White Cambric Embroidery Edgings, very dainty patterns, special prices 1c, 12c, 2c, 22c, yard. New White Cambric Embroidery Edg-

New White Cambric Embroidery Edg-ing, fine open work patterns, very neat de-signs, special value at 7½ a yard; the Big Store's price is only 3½.

New White Cambric Embroidery Trim-feets, special prices from 650 yard

New White Cambric Embroidery Trimings, handsome patterns, suitable for white underskirts, special value at 10c to 13c yard; the Big Store's price 72c.

27 inch Embroidery Skirting in very delicate open-work designs, in scalloped or hem-stitched edge, special patterns for First Communion Dresses, from 54c yd.

#### STANDING ROOM ONLY at the REMNANT COUNTERS.

The Remnant Counters all over the to e are great sources of interest to lady customers, crowds continually flocking to them. When it is considered that beautiful and useful lengths of silks. Dress Goods, Linens, Prints, Velvets, etc., are being sold, some at half price, some third cff. it is not to be wondered the counters are erowded.

A reminder, the best always go first.

Butterick's Paper Patterns delivered postage prepaid to any part of the Dominion.

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

### 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, 184 to 194 St. James Street, Montreal,

**ALL CARPETS** 

At Remwal Sale Discounts.

All CURTAINS under the hammer. All RUGS at Removal Sale OILCLOTHS and FLOOR COVERINGS at heavy discount.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame St., Montreal.

### Market Report.

MONTREAL WHOLESALE MAR-

LIVE STOCK—There were about 500 head of butchers' cattle, 12 calves and 100 sheep and lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir first day of the week. The weather was delightful and the butchers turned out strong and were in the best of humour as pretty good cattle were again plentiful and the prices of these declined considerably from the high prices prevailing last Tuesday, There were also a number of prime beeves on the market and four of them brought 4½c per lb. Pretty good cattle sold at from 3½c to 4½c, and the common stock at t Pretty good cattle sold at from 3½c to 4½c, and the common stock at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. A number of coarse bulis were sold at from 3c to 3½c per lb. There is a very active demand and pretty high prices paid for anything good in the veal line and the best calves are generally bought up before reaching the market. Prices here ranged from 3c to 3½c, and the lambs at from 4c to 4½c per lb. Mixed lots sold at from 6½c to 1b. A superior lot of fat hogs were sold at the stockyards at 6½c per 6½c do., weighed of the cars.

GRAIN—There is a quiet but steady business doing. Enquiries for spring delivery are as yet very small, but are expected shortly now.

We quote as follows—Oats, exstore, at 31½ cents; west freights, 27½ cents; peas, west freights, at 62½ cents; barley, No. 2. east freight 42½c.; rye 49c.; east freight; buckwheat east freight, 50½c.; wheat red and white, 67½c.; spring wheat, 68½c.

FLOUR. — The flour market is quiet as far as actual orders are concerned though it is stated that the millers are busy on unfilled or

ders. We quote as follows: Manitoba patents, \$4.50; strong bakers, \$4.05 to \$4.20; and straight rollers, \$3.35 to 4.45; and bags, \$1.50 to \$1.70 winter patents, \$3.75 to \$4.25.

ROLLED OATS—There is a very active husiness in rolled oats and prices are firm almost to the point of advance.

We quote \$3.20 per barrel and \$1.60 to \$1.62\frac{1}{2} per bag.

FEED—The market for feed is fairly active, and prices are stady.

We quote as follows: Manitoba

bran, \$17, in bags; shorts, \$18; On-tario bran, \$16.50 to \$17 in bulk; shorts, \$17.50 to \$18 per ton.

HAY-Receipts continue very small

PROVISIONS—There has been ao change of note in the provision market, there being little demand for any line except in small lots. Prices remain unchainged.

Dressed hogs are quoted at \$7.75 to \$8.50, according to weight and size in order; bacon, 13c to 14c; hams, 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at \$20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10½c to 11½ per lb.; compound refined, 7½c to 8c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS—Business is rather flat, but prices are unchanged. We quote: Hindquarters beef, 5c, to 8c; forequarters, 3c to 5c; lambs, 4c to 6½c to 7c; mutton, 4½c to 5½c. veal 4c to 8c per lb.

POULTRY—The demand for high class chickens is on the increase while supplies are strictly limited. Fowls, too, are in demand, due no doubt to the amount of sickness in Montreal and the neighbourhood just now. Otherwise the market is quiet, and prices are unchanged.

We quote as follows: Turkeys, 7c to 9c; chickens, 8c to 8½c; fowls, 5c to 6½c; geese, 5c to 7c; ducks; 8c to 9c per lb.

9c per lb.

EGGS—There is a fair jobbing trade and prices are steady.
We quote: Full laid fresh stock 20c to 24c according to size or order, Montreal limed, 15 c to 16c western limed, 14c to 15c; cold storage, 13c to 15c.

BUTTER-Prices remain steady, hough receipts continue very small. We quote as follows: Choice Cremery, 22c, to 221c; roll dairy, 19c o 20c.



Vol. L. Ne

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ply to "Junius," characterizes c of the great politic ertion without pr without argument, sure without digration." This appear sweeping condemnaings thus attacke wondered if it could exactly true. Howe of a certain French lication came intime we have no longer cerning Sir William Decidedly they apple and every conting sir William Decidedly they apple and every conting sir William Decidedly they apple and every conting the second similar specimen on aliam. If such be best weapons at the French Protestant add we need not be the anti-Catholic clittle headway amor Canadian co-religion we had intended lestirely, for, in realit. sweeping condemna we had intended lestirely, for, in reality, for, in reality, thing that deservement. It will be a the towers of Notre on by such efforts at the writers of that we feel inclined to best written, most tional contributions and having given ou and having given or mary of its contents task of applyi William Draper

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