Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers / Couverture de couleur		Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
Covers damaged / Couverture endommagée		Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
Covers restored and/or laminated / Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée		Pages restored and/or laminated / Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
Cover title missing / Le titre de couverture manque		Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/ Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
Coloured maps /		Pages detached / Pages détachées
Cartes géographiques en couleur	\checkmark	Showthrough / Transparence
Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) / Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)	✓	Quality of print varies / Qualité inégale de l'impression
Coloured plates and/or illustrations / Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur Bound with other material /		Includes supplementary materials / Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
Relié avec d'autres documents Only edition available / Seule édition disponible		Blank leaves added during restorations may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from scanning / II se peut que
Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure.		certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été numérisées.
Additional comments / Commentaires supplémentaires:		

Our Paper___

Should be in the hands of every Oatholio ... Family.

Vol. XLVII. No. 32.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

PRICE!FIVE CENTS

The Local Government Bill For Ireland Passed Its First Reading.

All Sections of the Irish Party Praise the Measure -- Landlord Ascendancy to be Relegated to the Shades of Oblivion -- The Dawn of a New Era Which Will Ultimately Result in the Restoration of the Parliament of College Green.

A despatch from the London correspondent of the New York World on Monday last says :-

The bill introduced in the House of Commons this evening by Chief Secre-tary Balfour for reform of Irish county government is the most valuable and important measure offered for Ireland since Gladstone's home rule bill.

Representatives of all sections of Ireland-Dillon, Redmond and Healy men and Ulster Conservatives—have accepted it, the first three as a democratic measure in harmony with the spirit of the times, and the Ulster men as an inevitable though unwelcome sweeping away of effete institutions.

Heretofore Irish county government has been entirely in the hands of grand juries-bodies nominated exclusively by the landlords. Balfour's bill abolishes this system and replaces it with county and district councils elected by popular franchise, as in England. Owing to the

HIGH FRANCHISE

heretofore existing in the small towns of the north of Ireland, their government has been monopolized by the Protestants and Unionist. This bill will transfer the power entirely to Catholics and home rulers.

A leading Irish member is reported to have said :-

This bill is a revolution. It sweeps away the old order absolutely and releases the Irish people for the first time in a century from landford ascendancy in the management of county affairs. It gives a sure foothold to the people for the near attainment of home rule.'

maintain that the bill will kill the It passed its first reading at to-day's

Provisions of the Bill Outlined.

Another dispatch the following day goes on to say :- The House of Commons was crowded to day when First Lord of the Treasury and Government Leader Gerald Balfour introduced the Irish Local Government bill.

After saying that he thought it pos sible that the new order of things would at first seem to be a failure, but that he believed it would work through failure to the success which would be the beginning of better and brighter days for Ireland, Mr. Balfour summarized the provisions of the bill.

The Government, said Mr. Ballour, proposed that the local administration be distributed between county councils, urban and raral district councils and boards of guardians, the election of which would be by Parliamentary franchise, with the addition of peers and women. The qualifications and disqualifications for election as councillors would be the same as in England, except that ministers of religion would be disqualified from sitting in the county or district council, the Government acting therein in accordance with precedents.

Powers of the Councils.

For the sake of convenience the boundaries of the existing unions and also of the counties would be modified and the county councils would take over the duties of grand juries, but only in fiscal matters, and would not include criminal jurisdiction or questions of compensation for malicious injuries. The elections for county and district councils would be triennial and all would retire together.

The county councils would be the sole rate collecting authority and would con trol the expenditure. They would also be responsible for dealing with excep tional distress and would decide when the requests of boards of guardians for outdoor relief should be granted. Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry and Waterford would be constituted independent county councils. The county would be responsible for half the extra expenditure.

The bill provided that the occupier was liable to both the county cess and the poor rate, whether in a town or rural district, which would involve a readjustment of rents, an equal sum to be granten from the Imperial Exchequer as an agricultural grant.

Mr. Ballour said he thought the bill was based upon broad, democratic lines. If extravagances occurred, those responsible for them would hear the burden, while they would reap the benefits of any economy.

Praise for the Messure.

John Morley, who was the Chief Secret of the Order. tary for Ireland in the late Liberal Ad ministration, welcomed the bill as being a "genuine democratic effort."

advance over the bill of 1892, and fulfilled the promises of the Government. but it was not equal to the English and Scotch measures. He pointed out that control of the police was not given to the Councils. Nevertheless, the bill would do much good, and his party would en-

deavor to execute it in good faith. John Redmond, the Paraellite leader, also welcomed the bill, though criticis ing some points of the measure. If it worked successfully it would be an unanswerable argument in favor of Home Rule, he said.

Col. Edward J. Saunderson, Conservative member for South Armagh, said that a majority of the landlords recognized the necessity of the measure. which offered an opportunity for all classes of Irishmen to unite for a com-

mon purpose.

Timothy M. Healy, Irish Nationalist member for North Louth, also praised the bill. Michael Davitt. Irish Nationalist, threatened opposition to the provision for relief to the landlords, in the shape

CATHOLIC NEWS NOTES.

of an agricultural grant.

His Grace the Archbishop will preach at High Mass at the Cathedral, on every Sunday during Lent. At Notre Dame the Rev. Father Hebert, of the Dominicans, from Paris, will occupy the pulpit on every Sunday, and at the Gesu Father Lalonde will be the Lenten preacher.

His Grace, Archbishop Bruchesi, accompanied by twenty-four priests, presided at the solemn and impressive ceremony of profession and reception at the Mother House of the Congregation de Notre Dame on last Wednesday. Fourteen novices took the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, and sixteen postulants were clothed with the holy habit of the Order. A few days previous ten young ladies had entered the novitiate.

The newly professed are S S. Eligius, S. S. Catherine, S. S. Mary Truelda, S. S. Peter Canisius, S. S. Joseph of Syracuse, S. S. Blandina, S. S. Faith, S. S. Mary Helen, S. S. Anthimus, S. S. Mary Julia, Sister Allard, Sister Bogden, Sister Dela-

hunty and Sister Desilets.
The novices are Miss Lefevre, in religion, Sister St. Edmée; Miss Blanchet, S. S. Théodosia; Miss Gélina. S. S. Sabine de Troyes; Miss Théberge, S.S. Remigius; Miss Bittner, S. S. Gabriel; Miss Phelan, S. S. Hubert; Miss Proulx, S. S. Mary the near attainment of home rule.'

The Unionists, on the other hand, many of Nazareth; Miss Provost, S. S. maintain that the bill will kill the Benedict Labre; Miss Wilkinson, S. S. home rule demand. At any rate, it is Reginald; Miss Lalonde, S. S. Paul of an experiment of gigantic importance. Jesus; Miss Simpson, S. S. Frances. Lay Sisters :- Sisters Bechard, Le Gresby,

> The Postulants are the Misses Robert Tessier, Trepanier, McDonald, Lanctot, Domphousse, Dionne, Young, Frazer and Gallagher.

This morning at St. Henry a touching religious ceremony took place. M. le Curé Decarie, recently returned from Rome, assembled all his relations, numbering 142, to give them the Papal benediction, the authority to do so having been obtained from His Holiness. A solemn Mass was offered up by the good Curé, who was assisted by his nephews, the Reverends Charles and Joseph Decarie, as deacon and subdeacon. The choir of St. Henri, under the direction of M G. Desmarais, sang Bettman's first Mass. The soloists were Messrs. Vermette, Granger, Boyer, O. Lippe, Louis Desrosiers and Vallieres. Amongst those present were Mr. Gervais Decarie, Roch Decarie, the Abbé Telesphore Decarie, Joseph and Placide Decarie, all brothers of the Curé of St. Henri, Mr. Joseph Aubry, his brother inlaw, Mr. J. Decarie, M.P.P., and Dr. Hurtubise, his cousins. After Mass the Abbé invited all his relations to dine with him at the presbytery of St. Henri.

An Ottawa despatch says that Monsignor Bruchesi had a long interview on Saturday last with Sir Wilfrid Laurier at his office. It is thought the interview was in relation to the Manitoba School question—also, that Mr. Rochon leaves on Monday to resume his position of inspector of Catholic Schools at Winnipeg.

Ten young priests left the Redemptorist college, at Annapolis Md., last week and were assigned to the active duties of the priesthood. They are Revs. Alphonens Hild, Joseph Macha, Frank Fischer, Eugene Mulheran and Lorenz Kissner, of Baltimore; Henry Scharp and Joseph Schonhardt, of Buffalo; August Francioli, Brooklyn; Bernhard Niebaus, Philadelphia; Bernbard Lueck ing, New York city, and Joseph Stoliz, Melrose, N.Y These priests were or dained over six months ago and they are now finishing up their second novitiate, during which they renewed their first vows and received instructions fitting them particularly for missionary work.

Rev. Father Hugounard, of Fort Qu'Appelle, has been selected by the Oblate Fathers of Western Canada to represent the Diocese of St. Boniface at Paris, France, where a meeting will be held in May to elect a Supreme General

The Chicago Citizen says that on St. John Dillon, Chairman of the Irish language will be preached at St. Thomas' Parliamentary party, said that he church, Fifty-fith street and Kimbark thought the measure was an immense, avenue (Hyde Park).

MGR. CLEARY DEAD.

The Grand Old Prelate Passes Away Peacefully on Thursday.

An Outline of His Saintly Career --The Noble Work He Performed During Nearly a Generation in the Mother See of Ontario--His cidents Surrounding it Dwelt of His Zeal and Devotion to the Cause of Religion and Education,

HE sad intelligence comes from the Archdiocese of Kingston that the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, its ven-

fill the important chair of theology in the able administrator under whom they the new Irish University, founded in opposition to Queen's College, which had been established by royal charter on the principle of non-religious education In 1873 Dr. Cleary was appointed President of Waterford College, and elevated the standard of education in that institution. He was also doc-trinal expositor in the Cathedral of Waterford, and acquired distinction as a preacher. He was preacher of the day when Dr. Power was consecrated Bishop of Waterford, to whom he afterward became consulting theologiau. In 1876 he was promoted to the living of Dungarven, his native parish. Last Iliness and the Touching In- September. 1880, he was appointed Bishop of Kingston diocese. He went to Rome, where he was consecrated on Upon--Some of the Monuments the 21st of November in the chapel of the Propaganda by His Eminence Cardinal Simeoni, Pretect of all the Missions. In 1890, on the creation of a new ecclesiastical province, Dr. Cleary was ele-

vated to the dignity of an Archbishop. The Archdiocese in the Early Dave.

To get a correct idea of the good work erable and distinguished head, has passed away to his eternal reward. For stricts the churches and schools were in some days the life of the eminent prelate ta very backward condition. The faith-

MOST REV. JAMES V. CLEARY, D.D., LATE ARCHBISHOP OF KINGSTON.

mmmmmmmmmmm

has been despaired of. His constitution ! ful there had Mass only once a month,

disease. and only liquid nourishment was providroom. On Feburary 12 Dr. Ryan succeeded in getting His Grace to accompany him on a drive, and that was his last public appearance. In a day or two He grew weaker as the days went by, and on Monday a change came.

scious state. He was aware on Monday

that the change was for the worse.

Mgr. Farrelly, Vicar Generals Gauthand in possession of his mental faculties. and bearing up to the last with Christian resignation.

His Great Career.

James Vincent Cleary, Archbishop of the diocese of Kingston was born in Dungarven, Ireland, in 1828. At fifteen years of age he had finished a classical education in a select school, and was sent at once to Rome to pursue ecclesiastical studies. It took twenty days by coach to perform the land part of the journey. Pope Gregory XVI. wore the tiars, and Dr. Cullen was rector of the Irish College in Rome. In 1845, when the endowment of Maynooth College was increased through the instrumentality of Sir Robert Peel, the Bishop of Waterford recalled young Cleary and placed him in the Royal College of Maynooth, in which he won the highest prizes in each department. He completed his course, but being too young to be admitted to the priesthood, he returned home to Dungarven in 1851.

Elevation to the Priesthood.

When 23 years of age he was ordained. He immediately proceeded to Spain and entered the famous University of Salamanca. In 1854 he was appointed to the chair of Dogmatic Theology and Scriptural Exegesis in St. John's College, Waterford. Soon his health gave way

was undermined by a long and painful or three or four times a year in distant parts. This was the unhappy state of The Archbishop's last illness began affairs at the time Most Rev. Dr. Cleary three months ago. He lost his appetite, made his first pastoral visitation of his diocese. No doubt his ardent heart was ed. He was confined continuously to his gladdened by the healthy and prosperous lence. condition of things, religiously and otherwise, that he witnessed in the cities and towns, but the distinguished churchman was afterwards he became confined to bed fresh from the Island of Saints, and having a mind thoroughly imbued with the value of the priceless gift of On Tuesday afternoon he grew faint | true faith, who can doubt that it caused and soon after passed into a semi-con- a pang of sorrow to the episcopal soul to think that any part of his flock should be deprived of the encred privilege of Mgr. Farrelly, Vicar Generals Gauthier and Kelly, with nurses, were at his was then that Dr. Cleary made the resolide, at the last. He died peacefully lution, strong and inflexible, that a remarkable of the control o edy should be had for the coming evil and the benificent fruits of this resolve are seen to-day in the sixteen new parishes established, in the extension of the older ones, in the multiplication of convents and separate schools, in which the Catholic children of the diocese are instructed in the purifying precepts of true religion and morality, which form the only safe conservative basis upon which to build those n ble Christian qualities which serve as a shield and stay in fighting life's battle in later years.

The Spirit of Organization.

Apart from this very urgent episcopal work of opening new parishes and seeing to the founding and equiping of new educational institutions, the spirit by forty brewers, and these brewers con of religion generally seemed to kindle into an intenser feeling in all parts of the diocese under the vivifying influence and direction of Mgr. Cleary's strong personality and episcopal zeal. His learned and devoted body of priests imbibed the reviving spirit of earnestness, energy and progress, and this in turn was imparted to the faithful laity, who gave willing and liberal support to their pastors in every movement that tended to the spiritual and temporal well being of the congregations. Whatever the Bishop, in his pastoral wisdom, thought necessary to propose or undertake, was and he rested till 1868 After an exclosure of security which lasted over three days and laity, with a sense of security which lasted over three days and laity, with a sense of security which of lasted over the correct figure."

served. It was in this way the work of improvement and organization went on all through the diocese fr m the time Bishop Cleary took charge of the But while the diocesan necessities

were being per ormed there was still present in the mind of the Archbiehop projects of paramount importance in his own episcopalcity. St. Mary's Cathedral came into his possession in an unfinished state, and it must have been the constant dream of the progressive prelate to give it the finishing touches without undue delay. But the execution of the project meant a very large outlay of money, and prudent delays were in order until the diocesan treasury could warrant the outlay. This stage having been reached, work on St. Mary's was pushed vigorously, and today Kingston can boast of a finished cathedral that is at once an ornament to the city and a just cause of pride to the venerable Arch bishop, his clergy and all his people, as well as being an object of interest to tourists from the United States and other distant parts.

The Re-Opening of Regiopolis College. But while this imperative work was occupying the episcopal mind, there was yet another looming up which was, in some sense, even of greater importance. This was the re-opening of Regionalis College, which had been defunct for 26 or 27 years. The accomplishment of this success, and when the score stood three grand project was an aspiration that to three, the former Shamrock trio had lain near the Archbishop's heart for worked liked Trojans to win the final years, and with the characteristic will and deciding game, but their efforts power which was typical of all his de-signs and labors. he succeeded, for on electrified the five hundred spectators the 8th September. 1896 Regionolis was who were crowded into the rink, by the solemnly opened, having at its new hirth | vigor, courage and skill of their style of the benediction of his Grace and of his playing, which resulted in their securing

assembled clergy.
His Grace has subscribed \$5,000 from his own private purse for scholarships. and talented young men of limited means could avail themselves of the boon the college now affords for their advance ment. Even from the brief facts as given above enough will be seen to show how strong, active and robust is the spirit of Irish Catholic progress in the Archdiocese of Kingston. Nor is this to be wondered at, for the progressive work was done under the eye of an ecclesiastical leader of wide experience and administrative ability, in whom the clergy and laity had the utmost con

We have but briefly and imperfectly outlined, as we go to press, the eminent career of Kingston's great Archbishop, now gone to receive the reward of faithful service in the Church of G. d.

OBITUARY

Mr. John E. Burke.

We regret to report the demise of Mr. John E. Burke, formerly a well-known druggist of Quebec, from which place he came to this city four years ago and has since resided with his eister in law, Mrs. W. P. Bartley, on Union avenue. Mr. Burke's death, which took place and denly on Sanday, 20th inst., was caused by heart failure. He was, in all the relations of life, a true man and a sterling Catholic, who lived up to the teachings and practices of his Church, and for such men death, however sidden, loses much of its terrors and means only a change from a good to a better world Mr. Burke's remains were taken on Monday to Qu bec, where he was so long and so well known, and were there in terred in the family vault. He leaves two sons, Messrs W. J and John Burke. and his sister-m-law, Mrs. B r ley, to whom we tender our respectful condo-

The Duke of Norfolk (says the Daily Chronicle) has just issued, by private circular, an urgent Whip to all his coreligionists who signed in 1895 the netition in favor of the attendance of Catholics at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. That petition was granted by the ecclesisatical authorities con ditionally on certain provisions being made for the residence of chaptains and the delivery of lectures on religion. The funds for these special chaplaincies now languish, and the question is whether they should by supplied by the under graduates and their friends. as seems reasonable, or by the body of Catholica in general. It is to discuss this vexed question that the Duke of Norfolk has issued to all interested persons an urgent summons to a conference, to be held at Norfolk House.

Mr. Robert Graham, of the Church Temperance Society, through the col umns of the New York Herald, announces that he is preparing a pamphlet to show the influence of the brewers in city politics. He says:

"There are in round numbers 5 000 ealoons in New York to day; on about 4500 of these are chattel mortgages held dictate the votes not merely to the 4,500 saloon-keepers but of their relatives and dependents, and of their thousands of bartenders, and of those in turn who are dependent on the barkeepers."

To this the Wine and Spirit Gazett,

"In the wide territory of Greater New York there are no less than 10,000 saloons rather than 5000, as claimed by Mr. Graham; instead of forty there are 125 breweries; instead of 4,500 aloon. mortgaged to the proprietors of these breweries the number is probably nearer 9,000. These mortgages, the pamphle

The Completion of St. Mary's Cathedral. The Visit of the Shamrock Hockey Club Brought to a Close.

They Defeat the Famous Brooklyn Team-- New Style in Public School Buildings -- Echoes of the Preparations for the Paris Exposition--Some Great Enterprises--The Boys' Industrial Colony and Other Matters.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The Shamrock Hockey Club took their departure from here on Sunday evening. There was a large contingent of Montreal boys at the depot to see them off. The victory of the team on Saturday over such a strong aggregation as that of the Brooklyn's, with such well sessoned atbletes and hockevists as Bob Wall, Billy Dobby and Jimmy Drysdale playing for the latter, was a magnificent one.

The Brooklynites were confident of were futile, as the boys in green fairly the final goal, and winning the match.

Captain M. J. Polan and Barney Dumphy shouted themselves hourse, so great was their joy in having scenred a triumph over the Brooklyn-Canadian contingent. That the match was the finest exhibition of the game ever witnessed in this vicinity was generally

The visitors during their stay were made the recipients of many favors from several of the leading athletic organizations. Mr. Will. Callahan, and ald member of the Shamrocks, and at present living in Brooklyn, took quite an enthusiastic interest in the team during their visit, while the genial Bob Wall, the famous sharp shooter of last year's lacrosse team, was unceasing in his end-avors to make the boys enjoy themselves. On Sunday the visitors assisted at Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Mr. M. J. Polan and Mr. W. J. E. Wall, to whom the direction of the trip was entrusted, made hosts of friends during their brief stay, as did the big. warm hearted Irish Canadian, Barney Dunphy, the trainer of the contingent. The whole party seemed to have visited all the principal points of interest, and when leaving were loud in their praises of the manner in which they had been

treated in a social way. The attendance at the various matches was not very large, and the Shamrocks were disappointed in some measure. It must be borne in mind that hockey is, comparatively speaking, a new game in this vicinity, and it will take a good deal of advertising and hard work before it will be possible for visiting Canadian teams to awaken the interest sufficiently in order to attract large and remunera-

tive audiences. There is some talk of inducing the Shamr ck Lacrosse Club to send its tamens team to New York, a number of local enthusiasts being willing to assume the responsibility of a guarantee for all expenses incurred.

A New School Building.

Some idea of the character of public school buildings in this district may be acquired from the following outline of a new atructure to be erected near 104th street:-

The frontage is about 150 feet. The structure will be five stories high, of fireproof steel skeleton construction, and the materials will be granite, red sandstone, red brick, and red terra cotta, with a red

The first story is to be divided into boys' and girls' play rooms, which are wainscotted with glazed brick and flored with asphalt; also furnished with abundant facilities for obtaining drinking water. In one of the wings of this story two kindergarten rooms have been laid out, with direct communication with the court-yard. The main entrance will have a tiled floor. Offices for the medical inspector and janitor will adjoin the vestibule, which also will have tiled floors and be furnished with all necessary conveniences. The second, third, and fourth stories will be divided into sixteen class rooms each, or a total of fortyeight. The wardrobes will be placed outside the class-room, and so arranged as to be easily accessible. The fifth story is designed to provide for manual and physical training, library, and reading room. Provision is also made in this story for sanitary accommodations for children of both sexes, who may occupy the class-rooms of the third and fourth floors, and the physical training rooms of the fifth story. The contract price for the building, which was passed by the Board of Education, is \$296,444.

* * Immense Enterprises.

Greater New York is already showing vidence that its spirit of go-ahead ism has received a fresh impulse with the fresh blood that has been brought into Concluded on fifth page.

PASTORAL

His Lordship the Bishop of Valleyfield on the Church.

JOSEPH MEDARD EMARD, by the Grace .9f Stod and the Apostolic See, Bishop of ValleyBeid.

To the Secular and Regular Clergy, to the Religious Communities and to all the Faithful of our Diocese, health

and Benediction in the Lord. MY DEARLY BELLVED BRETHREN:-

We are now entering upon the holy season of Lent. In the early days of Christianity, in commemoration of the forty days passed in the desert by our Lord previously to entering upon the labors of His public life, the Church epecially dedicated to fasting, abstinence and prayer a season of equal length immediately preceding the Pascal solemnity in each year. She wished by that means to enable her children to comply with the great divine law of penance and to aid and suitably prepare them for the celebration of the Feast of Easter. At first the discipline observed was rigorous in the extreme but the faithful, animated by the liveliest faith and filled with a generous love of God, submitted willingly to its severity. But as the instrument of making men the time went on this fervor began to adopted children of God, nitting them diminish, and the energies of the peo ple decreasing, the Church, with the tenderness of a mother for her children, gradually lessened the burthen, so that the fast of to-day, even if all held strictly to it, bears little resemblance to that of the early ages. The rules for its observance are more modified for the present year by virtue of a decree of the Holy See, on account of the severe sickness which has prevailed in recent years, and in consequence of which the general health of the people is still affected. My beloved brethren, you ought to appreciate this maternal love which lits itself to our wants and proportions the burthen of penance to the shoulders for which it is intended. But it would be agrave error to think that in dispensing you in a greater or lesser extent from tasting and abstinence, the Church can at the same time exempt you from the universal and immutable divine law of penance. On the contrary, the less severe her commands, the more strictly you should conform to her laws, hierarchical order amongst deacons, remembering that for all, penance is an indispensable condition of salvation,—
'unless you do penance you shall all
perish.' (Luke xiii, 5) You should ap ply yourselves, then, during the coming Lent, in an especial manner, to lead a life of mortification, which you will sanctify by prayer and render doubly meritorious by the giving of alms. It is not enough to weep for our sins, we must feed our souls on the great truths which should guide us in the exercise of our duties. It is with this idea that we have thought it opportune to direct your attention during this holy season of Lent to a point of fundamental doctrine and of great actual importance, in which, as true and pious Catholics, you should take special interest. We are going to speak to you, my dear brethren, on the subject of 'The Church.' What we desire to say to you, you already know; but in recalling it to your minds at a time when our common Mother is so violently attacked on all sides, we hope to stir up the filial affection of your hearts, so that you will extend to her the consoling influence of your attachment and submission.

'The Word Was Made Flesh and Dwelt

Amongst Us." (John !.) This Man Gcd, Jesus Christ, born of a virgin, by the mysterious operation of the Holy Ghost, led a mortal life on earth given up entirely to the work of redeeming mankind. By His labors, His the decree which condemned the descendants of the first man to eternal perdition. (Coloss. 11, 14.) Everything, however, was not accomplished for the Saviour by the great sacrifice of Calvary. The price of our ransom was thenceforth, it is true, placed in the as it was not applied to each of us." According to the order laid down by the Redeemer himself he should continue would continue for ever, the treasury of waters which engender, nourish and consummate, all virtue and holiness and

poses important duties upon you, that we desire to retrace its origin, its essential characteristics, its beneficial action on the soul and on the world.

In the ccurse of his preachings, our Lord Jesus Christ had formally promised to establish a Church for himself, against which the powers of hell should wage war forever. "Thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build My Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. xvi. 18) This solemn and distinct promise the Divine Saviour accomplished to the letter by instituting the apostolic ministry. He chose some of his disciples, brought them together and placed them under the authority of one of their number; he gave them a mission similar to that which he received from his Father Lord Jesus Christ had formally promised which he received from his Father and invested it with the triple power of governing, teaching and sanctifying mankind. "As My Father sent Me so I send you-all power is given to Me in Heaven and on earth; go ye therefore and teach all nations baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, teaching them to observe all things as I have taught you, and behold I am with you to the consummation of the world." (Matt. xxviii; John xxi, 15; Luke x, 16) Reserving to him who shall be at their head absolute and universal power to feed his lambs and his sheep, and delivering to him the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, he gives to all under his control power to bind and loose souls, to forgive or retain sins, to teach His doctrine, obliging all to hear, and obey, as they would Himself. " He who hears you hears Me, and he who despiseth you despiseth Me. (Luke x, 16) He who hears not the Church let him be to you as the heathen and publican." (Matt. xviii, 17) Is not that, my dear brethren, to institute. to organize a religious society, first to be formed, of all those who shall believe in the truth brought down from Heaven by Jesus Christ, communicated through a special ministry which shall render to God the bomage prescribed by means of an ordered ritual.

It is a supernatural society, since is claims to be the house of God. "the pillar and foundation of truth," (Timothy iii, 15) to save the world by the application of divine merits, to be to become the living temples of the Holy Ghost and procuring for them grace in abundance. Jesus Christ wishes to remain the invisible head of this society, whose origin is not of this world, though it is composed of mortal men, no one being able to lay the edifice on any other foundation than that which has been laid, and that being Jesus Christ himself. (Cor. iii, 2.)

It is a perfect seciety, provided with a constitution wanting in nothing for its regular and constant working, and which by divine right is and always will be entirely independent of worldly power. It is complete in itself, comprising two distinct classes of members, the one charged with teaching, ruling, and sanctifying in their capacity as Ministers of Christ and dispensers of the mysteries of God (Cor. iv, 1), the other receiving all the benefits of this triple ministry established in their favor, and to which they should submit. Distinction willed by our Lord and made pernianent by the effects of a Sacrament, whose reception, with the character it imprints upon the soul, constitutes the priests, and bishops. Jesus Christ made apostles of the one-of the other, pastors and doctors for the exercise of the ministry and for the edification of the body of Christ. (Cor. xii, 28.)

At the Head of this Organization is Peter,

as Chief Pastor, provided with two-fold supremacy and jurisdiction, for whom the Master especially prayed that his faith might never fail him, and who received the mission to confirm his brethren. Even death itself is power less to sever the links which bind the members of this society together on earth, because even beyond this life the Church Militant accompanies and consoles with its prayers those of its children who, before entering the Kingdom of Heaven, may be required to pass through the crucible of expistion and to form the "Church Suffering," and fur ther, because she participates in the joys of the "Church Triumphant" of the elect.

It is a society made necessary by the divine covenant which makes it an indispensable means of salvation and imposes on all men the strict obligation of being faithful members of it, if they wish to enjoy the benefits of redemption. No one could expect to attain to eternal happiness hereafter if he does not belong to the Church of Christ. Adorable decree! which, far from restraining or those who, subject to the same authority, diminishing the action of divine mercy, sufferings and His death on the cross, He | on the contrary, assures its fuller effect. victimized Himself for our sakes and In a word, if it must be admitted on the Church is the fold of Jesus Christ, whose wiped out by His voluntary expiation one part, that it is not sufficient to belong ostensibly to what is called the body of the Church, to be saved; that God remains the sole judge who searcheth the reins and hearts (Apoc. ii, 23) and decides who is worthy of His love and who of His hatred (Eccl. ix, 1), and that He reserves to Himself, at His hands of the God of all justice, but, plessure, to separate the chaff from the to use the language of Saint Thomas wheat. (Matt. xiii, 30.) It must be of Aquin, by the efficacy of the death acknowledged, on the other hand, that He of Jesus Christ, the whole cause of our alone knows the number of those who, salvation remained suspended, so long in appearance, strangers to the outside organization, nevertheless belong to the soul of the Church by baptism, by faith freed from all serious doubt, by being in the general work of salvation under a a constant state of grace preserved or reprecise form for the good of each. He gained by perfect love. Furthermore, bebrought on earth truth with grace to cause, according to the language of the keep His doctrine, to make it known and to distribute its supernatural riches communicates itself where it pleases to all; He founded the Church; to this i (John iii, 8), it can, if it so wishes, com-Church He onfided, with the safe keep municate to an infidel whose soul is right ing of an authority with which He and whose heart is pure sufficient supernatural light to lead it to that baptism His teachings, those sources of living of desire which makes it in the eyes of God a child of the Church. 'It belongs to divine Providence,' said St. Thomas, are called the Sacraments. This to provide every man with what is he not declared that there is but one Church, in a general way, is the necessary for his salvation, provided he fold and one shepherd, and does not gathering together in one distinct so be not in a state of sin. If an the Apostle affirm that there is but

BARTER TO THE STATE OF THE STAT

times of yore, He sent Peter to Centurion Cornelius. It is not for us, then, by any means, to apply to any persons an infallible head, and embracing all God's judgments—God knows those who the teachings of Jesus Christ, for with belong to him-but in all cases without | the heart we believe unto justice but exception grace comes to man as the with the mouth confession is made fruit of the merits of Jesus Christ, whose unto salvation (Rom. x, 10). 'I con-Church is it- sole dispenser, whence fol-lows the indispensable obligation of be apostle, in the name of the Lord Jesus longing not only to the soul of the Christ, to have all but one language Church by interior justice, but to its and to suffer no schism amongst you, body also by exterior adherence, from but to be all united in spirit and in the moment that it comes to the know-sentiment' (1 Cor). Let us, then, place ledge of men; all those who save them our reliance in selves are saved by the Church, and

Gut of the Church there is no Sal-To her, as to Him whose spouse she is the mystic body, these words of the of man—and always surrounded by error

establishing it in the form of a society gives it a stability which guarantees it against any material alteration and as it is sought to establish between fundasures its duration to the end of time.
"Behold I am with you all days, even to
the consummation of the world." (Matt.

"The Church," says St. Augustine,

lect, and by the interior belief terior profession of the same faith under an infallible head, and embracing all unto salvation (Rom. x, 10). 'I conjure you, my brethren,' said St. Paul the

otherwise we become as children twisting and turning at every change of doctrine, victims of the malice and cunning apostle may be applied: "No other (Ephes. iv). This absolute unity in faith name under heaven has been given to excluded the idea that the Church can men whereby we can be saved." (Act be formed by the reunion of divers groups bound together by any partic-This is why the Divine Founder in ular link, such, for instance, as the arbitrary preaching of the gospel. It rejects also the illusory distinction which mental articles of Christian doctrine and those which can be regarded as of secondary character. It condemns the theory of free examination by virtue of which each would have the right to be "will last as long as the sun; as long as bis own doctor and the judge of what each being called on to practice them the sun shall continue to rise and set, be should believe by a personal and and to draw around him the halo of

Any defect whatever, but essentially holy and without hiemish (Pohes. v.)
This vine divinely watered by the blood of Christ, whose branches can live only on this trunk, must possess a supernatural vigor giving forth marveilous fruits of virtue and holiness attaining to heroism. It is through it the Saviour fulfils his pledge to clothe the soul with a superabundance of grace (John x, 10); to spread the arder of divine love and fortennel charity (John ziji, 84) the nucle fraternal charity (John xiii., 84) through it He inspires the souls of His chosen ones with a fullness of love which leads them to make any sacrifice even to martyrdom (John xiii., 15); through it He brings them to renounce the world even to the extent of embracing poverty, completely shandoning its possessions (Matt. xix, 21); through it He brings them to emb.ace the virginal state and to a life of perfect chastity previously unknown in this world (Matt. v. 28). It is to His example (John xill. 15) and under the influence of His Church that Christian obedience, looking to God as the principle of all authority, produces marvels of submission. In fine, in the bosom of the Church, by the grace of Jesus Christ, all virtue will be found to ficurish amongst those of every condition and of all degrees in the social scale, each being called on to practice them

again the Apostle St. Paul. It is for this reason St. Augustin, and with ham all tradition, does not heaftate to say that the true, the only Church, is that which spreads itself so far and wide throughout the universe and which continues extending itself to the most distant people. IV.

In fine, by the express and formal wish of Jesus Christ, His Church has been established in a permanent manner on the Apostles on their mission, their continuous and their doctrine process. authority and their doctrine preserved and transmitted indefinitely to their and transmitted indennitely to their legitimate successors as a sacred and unalterable trust (2 Tim. i-14). Every pastor of the Church, if he has entered by the door of the fold of Christ, wherever or whenever he exercises his ministry must link himself to the origin of this same Church—to the Apostles whether by his own act and whether by his own act and those who have preceded him in the

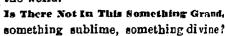
those who have preceded him in the same position or See, or through the medium of those from whom he obtained his credentials; and that by a constant succession easy to retrace, and which constitutes his sole indispensable title to the submission of his flock.

The words of St. Paul to the Christians of his time should be true in all places and at all times: "You are built on the foundation of the apostles and prophets, united with Jesus Christ, who is the corner stone on which the whole edifice rears itself and grows till it becomes a temple dedicated to the Lord." And Scripture shows us in an actual And Scripture shows us in an actual And scripture snows us in an actual manner this regular transmission from the Apostolic ministry: "Do thou then, my child, fortify thyself in the grace which is in Jesus Christ, and what thou hast heard from me before many with nesses make known to young men, who will themselves be able to instruct others thereon" (41); and as a peremptory reply to the presentations of sectarians of their day, the Fathers of the primitive Church addressed these simple words: "Make known your origin; it is not apostolical. We refuse you all

Such, my dear brethren, are the essential properties and distinguishing characteristics of the true Church of Christ. By these striking features which shine so brilliantly in the royal diadem which the Saviour was pleased to place on the head of his spouse you have recognized from your childhood the holy Catholic Apostolic Roman Church of which you have the happiness of being members. The centre of this Church is at Rome, the Eternal City, designed by God to be. come the principal See of St. Peter, guardian of the Supreme authority, and with which the Prince of the Apostles formed a perpetual alliance and scaled it with his blood. Reme has ever from that time been the See of the Vicar of Christ. The Pope lives in Rome to day, he is Leo XIII. He was preceded by Pius IX. and Gregory XVI., and from bentury to century we trace back by means of an unbroken chain to him to whom the words were addressed: "Tnea art Peter and upon this rock I will build My Church."

Like Peter himself, the Sovereign Pontiff, Bishop of Rome and Head of the Church, possesses supremacy of honorand jurisdiction which makes him the Bishop of Bishops, the pastor of pastors charged with feeding the lambs and the sheep; possessing for the universal good of his flock the great privilege of personal infallibility and charged with the mission of confirming and keeping his brethren in the true faith.

selves to the Apostolic See by the direct tie of a regular vocation, and all acknowledging as their head Peter living in the person of his successor, are the bishops spread throughout the world-each at the head of a diocese in which he exercises directly, and with the aid of the priestly ministry, his duties as the pastor of souls, to govern, to teach, and to sanctify them. The priest whe preaches to you is sent by your bishop, your bishop is named by the Pope, the Pope is the legitimate heir of Peter-Peter was chosen by Jesus Christ, the Divine Founder of the Church established to continue the work of the redemption of the world.



All tradition is unanimous in the doctrine which is resumed in these words: Ubi Petrus, ibi ecclesia (where Peter is, there also is the Church.) And this Roman Church, so firmly and so closely bound to its centre-to Peter-by a hierarchical organization which includes all its members, displays the most perfect unity in its working. It teaches to day what it taught from the beginning, the doctrine of its Master, and this doctrine is the same everywhere. In all countries it offers up the same sacrifice, administers the same sacraments, recites the same prayers. If one of the faithful goes far away from home, no matter how far, no matter where he stops, he will find a church, a priest, subject to an episcopal jurisdiction granted by the Pope, and there he will assist at Mass as if he was at home; he will hear the same truths that he heard by his home fireside, he can sit with his Catholic brethren in the church, join in their prayers and go to the same communion rail. Here, again, we see the unity of Church exemplified.

'As only one sun shines for the whole world, said St. Irene, 'so one only Church diffuses throughout the world the light which brightens souls and reveals the truth.' This Roman Church, yours, my very dear brethren, does it command anything other than virtue? Does it not, through the ministry of its priests, preach the love of God, the observance of His divine law, and Christian submission to all legitimate authority? Does it not inculcate in our hearts, by its maternal action, faith, hope and charity? Does it not invite and exhort you to the practice of other virtues of a less elevated character, but yet capable of being of great merit, and of giving happiness by the sanctification of our daily actions; prudence, which, regulates our conduct ; justice to God, our neighbor and ourselves; strength to support the soul in its often painful struggles; temperance, which, repudiating all excess, prompts us to use with piety the gifts of God. In order to sustain you in the battles of life, to keep, your spiritual strength in good order, to cure your wounds and encourage the growth of



MGR. EMARD, BISHOP OF VALLEYFIELD.

that is to say, as long as the course of | varying interpretation and alteration of | sanctity (Matt. v. 16), to make known trustee, judge, witness of revealed doctrine taught and professed by it with equal certainty. This, again, is the reason the Saviour surrounds this same society, which is His Church, with an eclat, a brilliancy, which make it visible within itself. It is composed not only of the just and predestined but of all practice the Christian religion.following the exterior rites common to all; for the pastors are easily recognized, the house of the Lord which is seen on the high ground (John ii, 2), and which the prophet had long described as a city established on the highest mountain and making itself seen from afar (Matt. v, 14).

. III.

.That each one might be able to recognize it easily amongst all the sects that the spirit of error or revolt were certain to raise against it, Jesus Christ imprinted on His Church certain distinctive characteristics all her own which could belong to her alone and would be sufficient to ensure to her the faithful adhesion of sincere souls. The first of these is unity, the recognized sign of truth and invincible power which the Divine Author of the Church has imprinted forever on His work (Leo XIII) And, first, there is not, there never can be, any other than the one Church. 'I will build my Church.' It is, therefore, absolutely idle to try to persuade oneself or to make others believe that these several societies

that is to say, the Body of Christ, shall foundation of Christian faith. This not disappear from the world." To this unity which Jesus Christ gave his Church promise Jesus Christ joins that of doc-trinal immutability and infallibility which is at all times and in all places under the supreme power of Peter living the same, and which centre in in his successors. The spirit of all truth a sacrifice which perpetuates that is given to the Church; it thus becomes of Calvary, and Sacraments which are the channels of grace and sources of sanctity for all. The unity of the Church is preserved by the hierarchical tie and dependence, through whose agency, wherever the faithful are, they are subject to their immediate pastors, under the more general direction of bishops, who, themselves, must be attached to a common centre, obeying, with their flocks, a supreme chief, the successor and heir to the prerogatives of the Prince of the Apostles and Vicar of Jesus Christ, the true head of His mystic body. Christ is the head through whom the in all its parts, which give each other a and growing in change.

Such is the unity that Jesus Christ desired, which He asked for His Church in a sublime prayer: 'Holy Father, keep together in your name those you have given me, that they may be like unto and to lead to God all those who have you . . . I ask, not only for them, but also for those who ought to believe in Me by their word, that all may be as one, as you, my Father, are in Me and I in you, they may be one in you, that they may be consummated in unity' (John xvii, 11).

With Unity an Admirable Perfection is Given to the Church,

a reflection of that which exists in one only God, one only Mediator, whose strength and beauty the Fathers of the Church have drawn out and the Divine Saviour has stamped with the seni of were established by Jesus Christ. Has sanctity. Yes, my dear brethren, that he not declared that there is but one Church should be holy which Jesus Christ, the source of all holiness, established for the purpose of sanctifying and ciety, of all those who, by Divine Mercy, have been called to serve God by professing Christianity. You are, my dearly natural law, to do good and avoid is not all. In the very bosom of this have been called to serve God by professing Christianity. You are, my dearly natural law, to do good and avoid is not all. In the very bosom of this hand one baptism, as there saving mankind, that Church which He so loved, says the Apostle, as to deliver the purpose of sanctifying and the control of the saving mankind, that Church which He saving mankind, that Church which beloved brethern, members, children of evil, it may be held as certain only Church, Jesus Christ, having by purifying and washing it with the the Church of Jesus Christ; it is because that Almighty God would reveal to him affirmed that every kingdom divided waters of the word of life, He wished

time itself shall last, the Church of God, the scriptures, considered as the sole before men the Church of which he is a member, for it is a Church which should bring forth a nation of saints (Peter ii. 0). And so the complement and corollary of the sanctity prevailing in the Church through that of its children, Jesus Christ has promised to add the lasting gift of miracles as a manifest proof of His assistance. He that believeth in Me, the works that I do, he also shall do, and greater than these shall he do (John xiv., 12.) me add, my dear brethren, that the Church has been instituted to apply to mankind the full benefit of redemption; as a consequence, and according to the intentions of its Founder, it ought to possess within itself a power of expansion whose only limits shall be those of the world itself-and in fact being superior to any and every sect assuming the name of Christian, whole body is united and bound together | it should by degrees, with divine assist ance, extend its empire so as to merit mutual support pr portionate to each the title of Catholic, that it is to say, member, thus receiving its development, | universal. It should not be the Church of any particular race, country or epoch. Its Mission is to Make the Gospel Known

to All People, to preach the truth to all—to draw to it.

been redeemed, that is to say, all men. Let us go up to the mountain of the Lord; and to the house of the God of Jacob, and He will teach us His ways and we will walk in His paths (Isaih ii., 3.) Jesus Christ, head of His Church, is that rod of Jesse which lifts itself up as a rallying sign amongst the people and all nations shall seek it; (Isaih xi. 1) wher I shall have been raised upon the earth I shall draw all to me said he, and it is remarkable that the very title surmounting the Cross of Calvary should have been written in the three languages which then represented the known world; and on the day of Pentecost, on going out of the Cenacle, the gift of tongues the Apcetles presessed enabled them at once to make themselves understood by the many strange people scattered around, thus allowing the Church to take its title of Cathelic from its very cradle; and until it shall have carried out its universal mission, all nations this title is dear to you, because it as what it is necessary to believe, or that against itself shall be destroyed, estab- by this means to have a Church which shall not have been gathered to grace in your, hearts; does she not sures you precious advantages and im- He would send him a preacher as in lishes the reign of perfect unity of intel-

The Lenten Season and Its Exercises.

A Word About the Progress in Church Building. - The Feeble Efforts of Woman Suffragists Pointed Out in a Concise Manner. _The Maine Catastrophe.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PHILADELPHIA, February 20, 1898 -There is one time in the year when it seems that time itsele atands still. When Ash Wednesday is at hand, to look back is to feel that it certainly cannot have been a year ago that we heard the solemn warning on the last Ash-Wednesday; that more should have come into our lives and gone out from our influence as the fruits of that warning, and that if we had the time, we could bave proved more fully that we were in earnest when we resolved to do so much Letter in the future. So many people are here to remark just now: "Lent surely comes earlier this year than is usually the case. It seems such a short winter." But the is here, however, and each of us must decide, here and now, exactly what it is to mean to us - a decision from which we shrink, I believe, although we do not care to admit it. In our good, quiet, easy going city, we are making all due preparations, and, at a glance, it would seem that there is nothing left to desire of the helps that come to us in the season of penance. Retreats, missions, sermons from our best preachers in the tions and services that those who do not Philadelphia are so tremendous, and the too. let us be wise, and merciful to all time required to go from one part of the living. city to the other is so much taken out of each day, that it will be impossible for many to follow the preacher they most desire to hear. We are compelled to do our duty by our parish Church very often when we might shirk it, because it is the only one within reach by the hour of service. Fortunately, we have many fine Churches, and many more faithful, earnest, and exemplary priests, so that there is no hardship in living anywhere within our extended boundaries. And we are forming a perfect

MURAL CROWN OF NEW CHURCHES

around those boundaries, on the borderland of country and town, where the country is lovely and smiling with plenty and cultivation. In a little more than one hundred years, we have added over fifty churches to St. Joseph's and St. Mary's-the two whose time honored walls are now crowded into the busiest and dingiest precincts of the 'Sylvan City.' Who could have hoped to reap such a harvest from the stormy seedsowing of their youthful prime! St. Augustine's kep: its centennial in 1896, and the next in order will be the centen-nial of St. John the Evangelist's, in sought in solitude a surer means of 1831,—a long gap. Since 1840, however, there has been a growing energy and ability to support that energy, of missionaries who without any other for at least fifty churches have risen and prospered in that time, for the most part besutiful and enduring monuments of beautiful and enduring monuments of the pastors' labors and the people's selfsacrifice. There must have been a good many profitable 'seasons of penance,' after all, in this city, stronghold as it was of non Catholic and Protestant teachers. It takes a good Lent to make the year a good one, and, in the long run, even the temporal blessings, which build up the walls of a church, fall principally and enduringly to those who serve God in humility and repent them

Woman Suffragists. This is, also, the time of year when Woman' (with a big W!) puts away from her all semblance of humility and severs with a swoop all ties that link her to the 'woman whose price is above rubies.' The 'Woman Suffragists' have had their annual brewing at Washington, and have 'cut such cantrips' around their witches' cauldron as is usual with them. As usual, they have congratu lated themselves in many flattering styles upon their 'success,' and have spouted much self approving matter in review of it. But there are lookers on to whom 'it doesn't look that way.' The with the many important issues that press so closely upon the vital future of our country, our people and our government, has dwindled to a matter so unimportant that few give it a thought. Those who think seriously of it must now consider the facts of the case where women have been allowed to unsex themselves and 'do as men do.' No 'purifying of the ballot,' no 'elevation of morals,' no improvement of any kind having followed the victory of the sbricking sisterhood, but, on the contrary, women having shown themselves quite as 'poor things' as the men they challenged, and a little more so, the ideas of many have undergone a very great change. In reality, the granting of woman suffrage is farther off than ever it is fast becoming impossible. However, in all that women do-'the new woman' that is-they go just so far as men permit and not one thread's width farther. Men are long suffering, indolent, sure of their power—something without a name, that causes them to put up with a lot of nonsense from women. But when the thing has gone far enough, they will stop it, and it will be stopped. Women who are not cranks, or who have lived their lives amid the best men instead of the weak, unmanly, mother spoiled creatures to whose companionship some women are condemned for their soul's welfare (perhaps l), are so fully aware of

by a Power not to be gainsaid, who can and will carry out His first intention to the end. Therefore 'the world wags well' for a'l, and both parties are, at present,

The Maine Catastrophe.

The awful catastrophe of the Maine in the Bay of Havana has now been set before the public with every phase of supposition possible. Those who ory out the loudest and shrillest are those who know least about it, and least about mankind, about the art of war, the schemes of government, the life on a warship, the difficulties, dangers, responsibilities, power and its limitations, of a naval commander on such a ship

The written word in many instances, as given by the press, has been so wise and calm, so steady and self-controlled in its expression, that it is easy to see our commanders have in no wise degen erated. The men who have been trained to protect our country are as able for it as ever. But the press has also given proof during the last week that 'the stay athomes' hold themselves the only infal lible, the only invincible, the only all wise. When one has come out recently from the study of the late war, now that it has become history, from the cool and unbiased reading of reports and state ments which lift into the sunlight of

clear judgment the arrogant assumption of wisdom among 'the stay-at-homes' that so lengthened that war, so increased winter has not been any shorter than the slaughter of our dear ones, and so usual, and Ash-Wednesday is only one crippled and deadened the action of our week earlier than it was last year. Lent generals and commanders by land and sea, one cannot but turn with scorn from the exhibition of the same spirit in the land to-day. The patient waiting for an investigation before judgment, advised by the leaders of our land, is admirable and noble. The wholesale broaching of suppositions, and the feverish eagerness of the press to work up agony of heroics, bombast, and bluster, has been despica-ble in many quarters. In the meantime, let us remember that there was a Catholic chaplain on the Maine, that sudden death must have come to many a Catholic, and that, this month of Feb. Lenten series usual, and so many devo- ruary, we who belong to the Apostleship of Prayer are praying specially for 'the welfare of seamen.' Let us remember profit by some, at least, will surely see the dead—the untimely dead, if such a Lent depart with secret remorse for thing could be-together with the living, wasted opportunities. The distances in and since death must be our portion,

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE. PASTORAL LETTER.

invite you to approach the Sacraments our Lord especially established for that purpose? It it not true, in a word, that whatever good we do is in conformity with the teaching and direction of the Church? And, on the other hand, is it not equally true that whatever sins we commit result from an infraction of its laws? Faithful interpreter of evangelical counsel, she is not content with merely urging men to the practice of virtue-she encourages them and blesses chosen souls with a special vocation for a more perfect life, for work of a more meritorious kind. To what or to whom, if not to the Catholic Church, is it due that so many thousands have courted punishment and even death for the love of Jesus Christ? What were those anchorets in the desert, those hermits who sanctifying themselves—faitbful children of the Church; and those legions home and country and go to the most distant lands amongst the most savage people to carry the light of the Gospel, what do they seek if it is not to make known their mother, the Catholic Church. Enter the cloisters, the hospitals, the religious institutions of every kind; see there, the love shown at the foot of the altar, see the charitable care extended to the aged, the sick and the young, in the work of Christian training for childhood exemplifying the love of God and one's neighbor in the highest degree, for the greater glory of the Church alone capable of producing such marvellous results.

These several vocations are often carried to heroic acts, and many children of the Courch, of one condition or another, after a life whose most minor details have been scrutinised with the greatest care, and after the accomplishment of miracles have been inscribed on the catalogue of the blessed. How many others, known to God alone, succeeding to glory after obscure lives, but lives of great merit in His eyes, are now swelling the ranks of the Church Triumphant.

The Catholic Church had scarcely left its cradle before it apread itself throughquestion of woman suffrage, side by side out the world, receiving into its fold through its Apestles all nations one after the other, and preserving through centuries its prodigious and supernatural fertility. Notwithstanding the power of hell and the attacks of the devil with which she has had to contend, she today counts her faithful by over two hundred millions, a figure which surpasses that of all other denominations

claiming the name of Christian. The Roman Catholic Church alone can trace its foundation to an apostolic mission, as has been already stated. To you children of the Church, and to you alone, can these words of the apostle apply:
You are of the city of Saints, and of the house of God, resting like an edifice on the foundation of the Apostles.' So is it your glory, and it ought to be your hap-piness to be identified by faith and filial love with a Society founded by Jesus Christ, and which has never ceased dur ring an existence of nineteen centuries to scatter blessings in abundance on the souls of men, and on the world. But, my dear brethren, 'Noblesse oblige,' your title of children of the True Church, established for your salvation, imposes upon you serious duties, and unless they be faithfully fulfilled, it is in vain to call yourselves Catholics, you are but scattered members, stricken with spiritual death, no longer having the life of this mystic body of the Saviour's. Ba then true children of the Church; that this that they never worry over the future. They are sure that right will mother with a true love, rejoice with her in her triumphs weep with her in her is to say, in the first place, love your unless it reaches the nerves.

things maintain and defend her honour and her rights. When the Church is attacked, you are attacked, and what son is so unnatural as not to feel, to the quick, any insult offered, or injury done to his mother. Be subject to her; ac cept her teachings, practice her commands—she speaks nothing but truth to you—she wishes only to do you good.

Beware of false teachers who by vain objections seek to diminish and even to destroy your faith, by strange and in-consistent doctrines. Since in the Church you constitute a brotherhord, I will say to you again with the Apoetie John, 'Love one another, practise brotherly love and endeavor by this means to reproduce the spectacle of early times, when all were formed of one heart and one mind.

Why should there not be an end to dissension, discord, troublesome law suits, often ruinous and sometimes scandalous, which too often destroy families. divide parishes, offend God and sadden

our blessed Mother?
As the Holy Church exhorts you, treat your pastors with respect and affection the recognition to which their sacred office entitles them and which they ex ercise to secure your happiness here and to lead you to heaven. 'I exhort you,' said St. Ignatius from his prison, 'to respect your bishops as the representatives of God, the priests as His senate, the deacons as ministers of the Sacred Mysteries established by order of the Saviour.' And again: 'Hear your bishop. that God may hear you; for my part I would sacrifice my life willingly for those who are submissive to their bishop, priests and descons.'

Be guarded, then, in censuring and criticising the Bishops whom the Holy Ghost has sent to govern his Church, and never allow any one in your presence to show a want of respect due to them.

Let us all, with filial affection, profess entire and constant obedience to the Sovereign Pontiff, the Supreme head of the whole Church. Let his holy word be always heard amongst you and received with perfect docility-particularly now, since, in an admirable letter, he has deigned to call the special attention of each one to their duty in regard to

Christian parents, remember you are responsible to God and His Church for every soul entrusted to your care, that it is through your intervention that the Christian and Catholic faith you have received from your fathers should be transmitted to future generations, and that you are therefore bound by a strict obligation to see that each of your children, admitted to the Church by baptism, shall receive a Catholic education which shall make him or her an active and eyer faithful member of the Church.

Children of the Church, my very dear brethren. I pray God, through the Most Holy Virgin Mary, to bless our words and to grant that they may produce good fruit in your souls and bring abundant blessings upon you.

Our letter shall be read in every church of the diocese and at the chapter of every religious community on the first Sanday after its receipt.

Given at Valleyfield, in our episcopal palace, under our hand and seal and countersigned by our secretary, the ninth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

JOSEPH MEDARD.

Bishop of Valleyfield, (By command of His Lordship.)

JOS. C. ALLARD.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

He Returns To London and is Examined by a Medical Expert.

A London despatch to the New York

World says:--

The World correspondent is now in a position to make an authentic statement concerning the sensational report that Mr. Gladstone is suffering from cancer in the posterior of t e nasal processes.

When the report was brought to the knowledge of Queen Victoria she ordered her secretary to obtain a statement on the subject from Dr. Frank, who has been in attendance on Mr. Gladstone during his stay at Cannes.

Dr. Frank's reply was a denial of the assertion that the growth had proved to be cancerous, but at the same time he had great reason to fear that Mr. Gladstone was threatened with necrosis of the bones of the nose, which might, and not uncommonly does, turn to cancer.

This diagnosis by Dr. Frank is con firmatory of one made by Dr. Carter, of Liverpool, before Mr. Gladstone left Hawarden for the Riviera.

It has been decided that Mr Gladstone should be examined either before leaving London on Monday or scon after his arrival at Bournemouth by an eminent London nose specialist, who will remove | skin of smokers. He condemns smoka fragment of the growth for patho-

logical analysis. The possibility that he is suffering from a malignant disease has much depressed the Grand Old Man, and for the past week, to the great concern of his family, he has steadily shown distante not only for reading himself but for being read to. He has brightened somewhat since his return to England, but the wearing effects of the neuralgic agonies and depression are only too painfully ap-

A later despatch says: Concerning the statement that Mr. Gladstone's physician is apprehensive of cancer, Dr. Charles L. Ogden, cancer specialist and instructor on cancers at the Post-Graduate Hospital, said last evening:

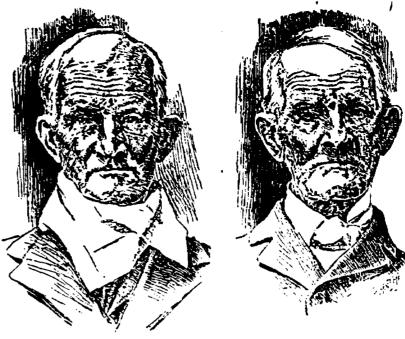
'If Mr. Gladstone has simply a polypold growth, which is not malignant, it can readily be removed by a slight operation, for which cocaine alone would be sufficient, and if properly removed it seldom returns.

"If the growth is cancerous it may be either malignant or benign. If it is pipe's proper place is in the hand, and malignant it will develop very rapidly, especially in a man of Mr. Gladstone's advanced years, and it is fatal. If a patient knows that he has canc r he naturally becomes despondent, but it really has no other effect on the system,

"The development of the benign tu- They are from the general freight mor is slower and not so painful. When agent of a large American railroad, prevail, and that the man who is the in her triumphs weep with her in her mor is slower and not so parties. The in her triumphs weep with her in her mor is slower and not so parties. The in her triumphs weep with her in her mor is slower and not so parties. The in her triumphs weep with her in her mor is slower and not so parties. The in her triumphs weep with her in her mor is slower and not so parties. The in her triumphs weep with her in her mor is slower and not so parties.

The second secon

TWINS WHO ARE 88 YEARS.—THE OLDEST IN THE WORLD.



HARNETT CO., N.C.

cesses it can be removed, but to a man employ no young man who smokes of Mr. Gladstone's age the operation cigarettes, and that he intends to get rid would be very dangerous.

" Patients are not usually informed of them. bones of the nose, in which case it may the thirty-two who use cigare tes." result in a cancerous growth "

Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., whose

pulpit utterances command great atten-

tion in England, being not only one of

to a theater; some found it in society,

surely a man must not go to a theater.

No one heard such rubbish spoken

from a Catholic pulpit. If a man

thought the theater helped to recreate

him, let him go; but if he found it

poisoned the wells and let loose his pas

sions, it was not recreation and he must

not go. Again, some played at cards.

Some people said there should be no

pack of cards used in their house. Well,

let them keep them out. But if others

the frown of Christ. But let them be reasonable and look at these things

Shall we say there is no such thing as

truth and error, but that everything is

truth to a man which he troweth? And

not rather, as the solution of a great

mystery, that truth there is and attain

able it is, but that its rays stream upon

us through the medium of our moral as

well as cur intellectual being, and that,

in consequence, that perception of its

first principles which is natural to us is

enfecbled, obstructed, perverted by allurements of sense and the supremacy

of self, and, on the other hand, quickened

by aspirations after the supernatural:

so that, at length, two characters of mind are brought out into shape, and two

standards and systems of thought, each

logical when analyzed yet contradictory

to each other, and only not antagonistic

because they have no common ground

on which they can conflict.-Cardinal

If man must smoke it is as well to do

it on scientific principles and to avoid

the pitfalls which bring so many to

grief. A distinguished German doctor

publishes some hints on the subject,

founded on long observation of the

mouth, teeth. stomach, lungs, heart and

ing before breakfast as the enemy of

digestion. 'Never smoke,' he says,

during any violent exercise, never pass

the smoke through the nose or inhale it

through that organ. Keep the smoke

as far as possible from the eyes and

nose; the lower the pipe the better; the

use of a short pipe during work is to be avoided. A pipe is the most wholesome

form of smoking, a cigar is next, a cigarette the worst. Always throw away

your cigar as soon as you have smoked

four-fifths of it; the last end of it is the

most hurtful, in cauda venenum, the

poison lurks in the tail. All cigarettes

are bad, but Eastern cigarettes the worst,

for they are almost always compounded

with some degree of opium. The smoker

ought to rinse out his mouth, not only

before every meal and before going to

bed at night, but several times during

the day. The best rinse for the smoker is a class of water in which a teaspoonful

of table-salt has been dissolved. It

should be used as a gargle at night, and

care should be taken that every cavity

in the teeth is well washed with it. The

only occasionally in the lips or teeth.'

emphasized by the mother of every

young man in the land to her son.

Newman.

straight from God's point of view."

of all now in his department who smoke "Eighty five per cent," he says, the presence of cancer, and it may be " of the mistakes made in the office by that Mr. Gladstone has necrosis of the my two hundred clerks are traceable to

> The Mirror, of Stillwater, Minn., s purnal published in the prison of that place, makes the following observations upon a subject which in our day has been lightly treated with many and results.

Watching the battle of life from the sheltered' precincts of this asylum for moral invalids, one may readily discern that vanity of a very pronounced and cocksure type is the 'ideal' halter strap by which men are willingly led in search of a phantom success. Men hate to ac cept the fact that the great bulk of the the most elequent preachers of the day. human race must, in the very mature of but also a man of great practical experi- things, be confined to her Im small labor. ence, who is brought into constant inter | This is probably the main cause for the course with the greatest clerical and large number of business failures and the physical and mental wrocks resulting lay authorities of the day, remarked in therefrom. Mon who would have been the course of a recent sermen that happy and moderately had pendent as some found their recreation in going mechanics orsook such opportunity on account of a vanity that led them to seek higher social connections through a others would rather be left alone; some business which they did not possess the wanted to be invited everywhere and go necessary ability to manage.

nowhere, they wished to be free and to | This statement, coming from such a be quiet: others only wanted to be left source, should make our young men to their prayers and to have communion pause before they enter up n a protes-with God. Everyone must use what best sional or communical career for which suited him. Some people said, but they are but feebly equipped.

PERSNNAL.

Mr. J. A. Marion, Solicitor of Patents, who has been on a visit to his Washing ton office, will return to this city to

A letter has been received at St. Francise from Augustus J. Bowie, a mining engineer sent to the Klondyke by James found help, let them use them, but as a R. Keene in the interests of a New York recreation, not as a means to lose their sondicate, dated at Dawson, January S. fortunes and tempers. They should go a relate, dart at Dawson, antiary a nowhers and do nothing that if they below zero, with no wind, he says mea below zero, with no wind, he says meat were struck down dead they should meet is sold at \$150 per pound wholesale, and flour \$135 for a sack of fifty pounds. Men are paid \$1.50 an hour who are not worth that much per diem. "Without excep-tion," he says, "there are fewer mining men than in any other place I was ever in. They have not the slight st concep tion of mining. The only wonder to me is the fact that the place has been able to exist as long as it has under the terri ble prices demanded for everything.

> The realistic school of fiction pretends to give the truth and it suppresses the greater part of it, and in that suppres sion falsifies what it borrows of reality It calls itself scientine, and it knows nothing wnatever of the bread, calm impartial spirit of science that tells the whole truth and ignores nothing. It enlists our sympathies for what ought to



the compare with the tender self-sacrificing spirit of the weary, watch-worn mother by the side of her suffering little one? Such mothers take little or no account of their own weariness and weariness. and weakness, but keep on until they drop. They seldom realize how completely their baby's health depends upon their own.

Every mother, and every woman who expects to be a mother, ought to obtain the health-bringing, strength-creating assist-ance of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It gives elastic endurance to the organs

oncerned in motherhood, and nourishing vitality to the special nerve-centers.

Taken early during gestation, it makes motherhood perfectly safe and almost painless. Its beneficial effect is transmitted to the child in increased constitutional vigor. It protects the mother against relapse and improves the quantity and quality of nour-

ishment during the nursing period.

It reinforces tired over-wrought women at every critical stage, and heals the special diseases to which they are subject. It was designed for this express purpose by an designed for this express purpose by an educated physician and skilled specialist. Dr. Pierce has devoted thirty years to this particular field of practice. His thousand-page book, the "People's Medical Adviser," will be sent free, for 31 one-cent stamps to pay the cost of customs and mailing only. Or, cloth-bound for 50 stamps. Address, Or, cloth-bound for 50 stamps. Address, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. V.

In regard to the pernicious practice of Mrs. J. B. Clough, Box 203, Lishon, Grafton Co., New Hampshire, writes: "I am the mother of a nice baby four and a half months old. He is a perfect child and weighs about eighteen pounds. If you remember I wrote you about a year ago smoking cigarettes, some interesting statistics recently published should be If you remember I wrote you about a year ago about my condition. I cannot give too much praise to your 'Favorite Prescription' as it saved me a great deal of suffering. I got along remarkably well, this being my first baby."

excite our disgust It subverts the principles of art by substituting the abnormal for what is normal, and in so doing corrupts the taste and morals of its readers. -MARY FIGHER: A Group of French

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON DIXON'S medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would notpay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and bo better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in confidence for particulars, Address THE DIXON CURE Co., No 40 Park avenue, near Milton street, Montreal. 'Phoue-

Man is not really urjust to woman inhis thoughts of her either, unless he be a lost soul, but he has little reason in hisrespect of her nor any justice in his exactions. Because within himself he-knows that she is everything and all things for the life and py of men, theretore he would seem perfect in her eyes; and he rails against whatsoever in her does not please him, as a blot upon the luster of his ideal, which indeed he would make a glorified reflection of his own faults.—F. Mannon Crawrone.

If you are ill you need a doctor in whom you have confidence.

If you need a remedy you want one that has been tested for years; not an obscure, untried thing that is urged upon you, or on which you save as few cents—that is no consideration as against health.

For wasting in children or adults, Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil with Hypophosphites has been the recognized remedy for twenty-five years.

and \$1000, all druggists SCOTT & LOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

ADVERTISEMENT,

People Who Make the Most of their Money Ruy from Us.

A 'Chance' For Housekeepers. PIRST QUALITY CROCKERY

We are offering in our basement a part of a Bankrupt Stock of Crackery, consisting of Dunner Sets, Tea Sets, Caps Saucers, Fancy Plates, Teapots, Jugs, Old pieces of Dinner ware, Barry Sets, etc., at prices cut in two. The Goods are tresh and up to date, and are well worth double the prices ticketed.

MORE NEW SILKS.

20 pieces BROCHE SILKS, choice patterns, all new evening shades, price only 85c per yard. 10 pieces RICH DAMASK SILKS, all the latest charings and designs, extra value, price only \$1.50

25 pieces NEW CHROKED TAFFETA SILKS, the fat st novelties, choice silks, price only \$1 25 15 pieces FANCY CHECKED SURAR SILKS, this is a choice line, all new colors, only we per

20 pieces ENTRA RICH BROCHE SHARS, at: evening colors, hambone designs, price 22 per yard.

sard, 10 pieces BLACK BROCHESILES, all the Intest patterns, the finest quality, and extra value ap \$1.75 per yard.

SPECIAL LINES.

BLACK and GREY SILKS, handsome patterns and the quality, \$1.75 per yard. GREY and BLACK SILKS, very choice Silks, fine patterns, only \$1.75 per yard.

Country Orders filled with care. Samples Sent on Application.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.

2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET,

TELEPHONE No. 3883. Terms; CASE.

FATUER ANCE'S CELEBRATED HEALING SALVE Is now for sale BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Agont, ROD. CARRIERE, 1406 St. Cathorine St.

Catholic Nurse Hospital Graduate.

Pees Moderate. 195 Ottawa Street

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS CHIMES PUREST BELL METAL (COPPER AND TIN). Bend for Price and Catalogue. MOSHARE BELL FOUNDRY, BALTHMOPE, MIR.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION Kindling \$2.00; Gut Maple \$2.50; Tamarac blocks \$1 75; Mill blocks, store lengths, \$1.50 J. C. McDFARMED, Richmond Square, Phone 8255. AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co.

(LIMITED.)

253 St. James Street, Montreal, Canada P.O. BOX 1138,

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

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY...... FEBRUARY 26, 1898.

A NOTABLE ANNIVERSARY.

There was celebrated in Boston a few days ago an anniversary which was notable in more respects than one. It was the silver jubilee of the foundation of the Catholic Union of that city. That the event was one of more than ordinary importance was evident from the presence of Cardinal Gibbons, of Archbishop Martinelli, the Apostolic Delegate; of Archbishop Corrigan, of New York; and ceveral other prelates, together with the honorary president of the union, the venerable Archbishop Williams, of Boston.

The Catholic Union of Boston has since its establishment been a potent factor in the promotion of Catholic interests in Boston and throughout the State of Massachusetts. Founded in 1873, in response to an appeal made by Pope Pius IX., who, having been despoiled of his processions by the King of Sardinia, called upon Catholic laymen all over the world to take steps to secure for themselves the full enjoyment of their civil rights-it has done a large amount of practical work in furtherance of its avowed object. In 1873 the Catholic in mates of the penal and charitable institutions of Boston, as well as of the whole State of Massachusetts, were unprovided with the ministrations of their clergy as a matter of recognized right. Th presence amongst them of a Catholic priest was simply tolerated where it was not actually prohibited; and in none of these places had he a legal right to go. The Catholic Union took up this question the very moment it was established; and before one year had passed there was a Catholic chaplain at Deer Island and Rainsford Island, and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass was being regularly offered up in the House of Correction at South Boston. Soon afterwards other similar institutions throughout the State followed suit; thus a grievous injustice and respects necessary reforms of a like character have been accomplished through its instrumentality. The bigotry of have uttered, is the following:which Boston was for so long an active the city by a handsome majority. A passage in General Patrick Collins' ments of the Union. "We claimed no advantage," he said, "but we insisted We war with no sect, preach no crusade. claim no privilege, and we shall be others enjoy are denied to the men, wamen and children of our creed."

Cardinal Gibbons, in the course of an eloquent address, said:

"'What is the greatest need of the Catholic Church of the United States? Is it churches that are most needed?" "Churches indeed are required where the peopl may worship their Maker and hear the word of God. But they are not the most essential requisite.

"Our forefathers in the faith worshipped in the catacombs of Rome, and they were certainly the best of Christians.

" Is it Christian schools that are most needed? They are indeed an indispens able element in the maintenance of Christian faith in the rising generation. But what would schools avail if we had

not ingenuous youth to frequent them? "Is it hospitals and asylums that are most needed? They are indeed potent factors in the alleviation of suffering humanity, and are the glory of our Christian civilization. But they do not constitute the greatest want of our times. All these things are but a means to an

"What the Church needs are menmen of strong and sturdy character; men who place conscience before ex. I to Montreal to make known this dreadful | Hottentots."

pediency at all times, who place principle above popularity; men who are guided in their conduct by a solemn sense of duty rather than by self-in-

The Church in Canada as well as in the United States has also need, and urgent need, of such men; and Montreal has need of such an organization as the Catholic Union of Boston, with its mag nificent club house, where members of minor Catholic societies are made welcome, and its grand \$70 000 nall, where they may gather together on special occasions to discuss, amongst other sub jects, means to promote Catholic interests, to defend Catholic rights, and to spread Catholic truth.

LATE ARCHBISHOP CLEARY.

It is our sad duty to announce to our readers that His Grace Archbishop Cleary of the Archdiocese of Kingston departed this life on Thurday last.

In another column will be found some interesting particulars of the career of the late distinguished prelate. He was a man of far more than ordinary ability, a ripe scholar and profound theologian. During the term of his residence in Canada he passed through many exciting times. Strong in his convictions he had no love for half measures. When he considered the occasion required it he spoke with no up. certain tones, and as he spoke so also he wrote. But to those who knew him in intimacy he was not merely the Archbishop battling with undaunted courage for the rights of his Church and her adherents; he was the polished gentleman, and the fast friend as well.

During the last days of his illness he is reported to have spoken of the many occasions in which he had felt himself called upon to defend in no measured terms what he considered to be the right, and to those about him he said, that whilst admitting his liability to err, he and nothing to regret, and that he had written and spoken as he firmly believed the occasion required.

Archbishop Cleary has left his mark on the history of Canada; his name will be revered as that of a great Churchman, and even those whose policy was opposed by him will acknowledge that he was actuated by the highest motives, and that his life was worthy in every respect of sincere admiration. By the death of His Grace the Church has lost a valiant and able defender and Canada a di-tinguished citizen.

A FEW LEFT.

Abraham Lincoln, who deservedly enoyed the reputation of a quaint philosopher, classified one branch of mankind as people whom you can fool all the time. Beyond doubt, some people can be fooled, and will continue to be fooled. until the crack of doom. A large section of this gullible class is to be found amongst those whose daily intellectual bread is the pabulum furnished by our enterprising contemporary, the Daily Witness. A few days ago our city was visited by the Rev. Doctor McArthur, of the Baptist persuasion, from New York. No sooner had the reverend traveller deposited his bag on the counter of his hotel than he was pounced upon by a reporter of our contemporary. The result was that, to use the heading of the inter viewer, "Bright Observations by Dr. McArthur" were secured for the en was removed. In other important lightenment and delectation of the patrons of the Witness. Amongst other bright things the Doctor is reported to

centre was at last so far overcome that a prominent member of the Union, the late the Pope of Rome, who, himself a sub-Mr. Hugh O'Brien, was elected Mayor of ject of another power, is supreme. Croker is an instrument; Archbishop Corrigan is the power behind the throne. The triumph of Tammany in New York is speech at the jubilee banquet admirably the triumph of Irish Romanism. Let sums up the aim and the accomplish- there be no mistake about that. We are under the government of the Pope. A man who was a thug and the comupon equality, and equality we have land, and, although holding no office, having no visible power, rules us. Is it not inexplicable? I have said in my militant only if, and when, what rights | pulpit that it was strange that while on the European continent there was a ques tion of limiting the powers of monarchy, of unlimited monarchy.'

As some of our friends would say: That bangs Banagher and Banagher bangs the d-l. Just imagine the holy horror of the pious old ladies, whose Nationalist leaders in supporting it are lamp is our shining contempory, of a very different character. Mr. Gerald holding up their hands in horror Balfour and his colleagues believe that at the idea of such a state of it will have the effect of stopping the things existing in that bad place, New York. Irish Romanism controlled by Archbishop Corrigan. The wily Croker, opposite result; that, by giving the a mere tool in the hands of a Roman people practical experience in self-govecclesiastic. The ecclesiastic simply a ernment in county affairs, it will be ex puppet, worked by an old man in the ceedingly useful in preparing them for Vatican, thousands of miles away; that self-government in national affairs; and old man siting up, night after night, that it will effectually refute the oftforging plans to outwit the immaculate repeated contention of Ireland's enemies Platt and his associates, as well as the that her people are "not fit to govern officers and the rank and file of the themselves." reform association; and his plottings with success!!! All this is too much of British Conservatives in regard to

1000

conspiracy, had he no other information to impart; and how thankful we must all be towards his Reverence, for having given such valuable and authentic information. But one good turn deserves another. How would it do for one of our R-verenda to take a trip over to New York, and just let the readers of some truly religious paper over there know, by what secret scheming His Holiness secured the election, by acclamation, of Mayor Préfentaine, giving a most graphic account of how the whole conspiracy was worked, and how the efforts of the good and pure were crushed by the arch schemers under ecclesiastical guidance. There is not the slightest doubt that such an emissary would find graphic writers to embalm, in the columns of the press, his bright observations, and many would be only too anx ious to swallow the story without the traditional grain of salt, for there, as here, the race of fools is not yet extinct —there are a few left.

MGR. EMARD'S PASTORAL.

His Lordship Mgr. Emard, Bishop of Valleyfield, has issued a Pastoral to the faithful of his diocese which it is cur privilege to publish in the present issue. Anything coming from the pen of the distinguished prelate who presides with so much ability, zeal, and fruitful results, over the adjoining diocese, always commands respect and attention, but in the present instance, and at this particular season, when the faithful are engaged in the exercises of Lent, the admirable Pastoral of his Lordship on the Church, its origin, its its mission, as well at the clear pronouncement upon the universality of the Mystic Spouse of Christ, and the Apostolic character of her Bishops and Clergy, is of more than ordinary interest.

THE "MAINE" DISASTER.

The decision to hold within closed doors the enquiry by the United States representatives, now in session in Havana, into the cause of the terrible disaster to the battleship Maine, was no doubt arrived at after due consideration, and prompted by sagacious motives. The reading public are, of course, deeply disappointed, for they are thus deprived of the pleasure of perusing high-colored sensational reports, more or less trustworthy, every day of the proceedings of the court, with long drawn out comments and speculations thereon. I'erhaps one of the reasons which induced the United States authorities to keep the proceed ings private until the cilicial report is ready was to prevent the mischiel which garbled and sensational newspaper narratives so easily produce.

court as to the cause of the calamity, it | parent to every member of the Honse of is difficult to see why there should be Commons except Colonel Saunderson any danger of war between the United States and Spain as a result of it. Experts on international law agree that, even if the Maine has been blown up by a torpedo or other infernal machine will hardly be on account of the blowing accomplished fact. up of the Maine; it is more likely to be because of its justifiable interference on behalf of the Cuban patriots, who have assuredly deserved success in their struggle for freedom, if they have not achieved it.

THE IRISH LOCAL GOVERNMENT BILL.

Any dcubt which may have been entertained as to the acceptableness of the Salisbury Cabinet's Irish Local Government Bill must have been dispelled by the cabled information that it has found favor with Mr. John Dillon, Mr. John E. Redmond and Mr. Timothy Healy. Its provisions do not go far enough to satisfy the demand of the Irish people for equal political rights with Great Britain. That was only to be expected. But it is a great and genuine concession to the national aspirations of the Irish people, and one which will logically pave the way to further concessions, until Home we, a republican people, had admitted, Rule is finally won; and it is for this in the person of Mr. Croker, the power reason that it has been accepted by the Rule is finally won; and it is for this Irish leaders.

The motives which actuate the Salisbury Government in bringing the measure before Parliament and the Irish agitation for Home Rule. The Irish Nationalists know that it will have the

THE INISH CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY:

THE TRUBENSHINGS ARD ON THE CONTROL OF SIXON HOLDS

That Catholic Ireland will soon have State endowed University, to which she has a right and which she has claimed for three hundred years, the debate which took place in the British House of Commons last week leaves no room for reasonable doubt. Mr. A. J. Balfour, the leader of the government forces in the popular chamber, resserted his convic tion that the Catholics of Ireland had just grounds for complaint in the matter, and went so far as to promise that what Mr. Dillon described as "this intolerable grievance" would be removed at an early date. The Nationalists have received unexpected support from Mr. Lecky, M P., the distinguished bistorian, whose "unionist" prejudices do not deter him from recognizing the justice of the demand formulated by the vast majority of his countrymen. The concession of this right to the

bitterly opposed by the Orangemen and

other bigots who make up a portion of

the small Protestant minority in that country. They base their opposition on the ground-and it is the only argument they have, if it can really be called an argument-that the endowment of a Catholic University by the State would mean the appropriation of "Protestant money" to the support of a Catholic institution. As Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, recently pointed out, this is a hypocritical argument. "Is 'Protestant money," said the Archbishop, "to be guarded so jealously that not a penny is to be paid out of the public treasury to a purpose of which any Protestant in Great Britain or Ireland choses to say that he disapproves, whilst our 'Catholic money' is to be expended, quite as a matter of course, in the maintenance of a system to which we, Catholic taxpayers, have, as a matter of religious duty, an ineradicable, conscientious ob jection?" Trinity University, as everybody knows, is as Protestant in tone and management to day as when founded and endowed with Catholic money by Queen Elizabeth. The Stateaided Queen's Colleges are likewise Protestant in tone; and they are supported by "Catholic money," just as the Protestant Church establishment was supported by "Catholic money," until Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and Mr. Cobden put an end to the monstrous injustice. The bigots amongst the Protestant minority are quite content to have Protestant educational institutions supported by 'Catholic money," but they raise frantic objections when it is proposed to support Catholic educational institutions, not on "Protestant money," but on the taxes paid by the Catholics themselves. How hypocritical, how unreasonable, how ri-Whatever may be the finding of the diculcus, in fact, such an attitude is apand his Orange colleagues.

All that the Catholics of Ireland want is to be put upon a footing of equality with their Protestant fellow-citizens in regard to eigher education. They ask from without, the occurrence would not | for no favors, no privileges, no special be a legitimate casus belli unless it were advantages. The speeches made by Mr. proved that the Spanish authorities in Balfour and Mr. Lecky justify the pre-Cuba were responsible for it. If the | diction that a State-endowed Irish Catho-United States goes to war with Spain, it lic University in Dublin will soon be an

ZOLA FOUND GUILTY.

It was a foregone conclusion that Zola would be found guilty of the serious charge made against him-that of having slandered the French Council of War. No one who has read the letter which he published, and which contained the slander, can have the least doubt as to his guilt. Were the court which condemned Dreyfus a civil instead of a military one, anyone who should comment upon the decision in the manner in which Zola commented upon the decision of the court composed of members of the Council of War, he would undoubtedly be sent to jail either in France or England, or in any other civilized country where the case occurred. Here are a few sample extracts from the letter :--

"I accuse General Billot of having sup pressed the proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus, which he had in his possession. I accose General Boisdeffre and General Gonse of having been accessories to this crime.

I accuse General de Pellieux and Commander Rivary of having caused an in vestigation criminal in its nature. I accuse the three autograph experts:

of having made lying and fraudulent re-

I accuse the officers of the Ministry of War of baving conducted the detestable campaign in the press, particularly in their own guilt."

Not all the efforts of Zola and his lawing the jury to the fact that these and The bill emphasizes the complete in the letter were not grossly libelious severance, will carry a man a long way. and scheming being actually crowned change which has come over the spirit and slanderous. It was, doubtless, his History teems with illustrious examples excessive vanity that caused Zola to of men who have thus triumphed over for ordinary human nerves. It was Ireland, whose people their leader, only take the stand he did. If any proof of apparently insurmountable difficulties, worth Doctor McArthur's while to come a few years ago, described as "a let of this were needed, it is furnished in his and wherever natural talents and noble native for our redemption to the cross of

rance's honor being personified by the filthy novelist Zola!

As a writer in the Fortnightly Review points out the betrayal of military secrets by venal officers has been of frequent occurrence in France. In October, 1890, Lieut. Jean Bonnet was tried at Nancy for being in the pay of a foreign power and selling documents relating to the national defenses; he was convicted, In 1888, Adj. Chatelain was also convicted of selling military secrets to the foreigner, and in 1895 a similar charge was brought home to Capt. Guillot. None of these cases excited more than passing interest; but, as the writer truly says, had these men been Jews, it would have been otherwise.

CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

Readers of the TRUE WITNESS are reminded that with the opening of navi-Catholics of Ireland, is, of course, being | gation occurs the opening of the Catholic Sailors' Club, which is doing so splendid a work, and they are asked to show their interest in it, at least by donations of periodicals, magazines or newspapers, suitable for the Reading Rooms. No better object could be found than this, which is so widespread and productive of good, under almost innumerable forms. All such donations to be addressed Catholic Sailors' Club, No. 1 St. Peter street, Montreal.

OUR PRELATES AND OUR PRESS.

What our prelates and priests can do to promote the success of Catholic newspapers is illustrated by an incident which occurred in Germany a few years ago. A wealthy member of the flock called upon the bishop of a well known diocese and offered him a large sum of money to defray the expenses of rebuilding an ancient church in the birthplace of the former. He suggested that the money should be invested, and the interest upon it allowed to accumulate until it had become large enough to justify the undertaking of the work of reconstructing the church. On questioning his visitor the bishop elicited the information that in his native town, the church of which he desired to pull down and restore, there was neither a Catholic hospital, a Catholic workingmen's club. nor a Catholic newspaper. "If you agree to what I am about to propose,' said the bishop, "I promise you that I shall so use your money that in ten years a Catholic hospital will be built, a Catholic workingmen's club will be founded, a daily Catholic newspaper will be in circulation, and the church will be rebuilt." Asked what his proposition was, the bishop replied that he would at once start a Catholic weekly newspaper with the money -- a newspaper which would advocate in every issue of it the promotion of these good works. The Catholic layman agreed to the proposal. The weekly newspaper was started. In a year it began to be issued twice a week; time to open on the anriversary of the in three years it was published three times a week; and in four years it became a daily, with a good number of paying subscribers! Then the hospital | niticent interior of the new Cathedral was built and the club founded, and the church pulled down and work begun upon its reconstruction. The church is now nearing completion, and it will be ready for consecration on the tenth anniversary of the first publication of the newspaper. If other bishops and priests generally would take the same practical interest in the welfare of the Catholic press, similar instances of gratifying

DIRECTED ENERGY.

success would be recorded.

The Monitor, of Ottawa, has a suggestive article from the pen of its able editor, Mr. Thomas Swift, on "Directed Energy as an Element of Success." Mr. Swift is already known to the readers of the TRUE WITNESS, to whose columns he has several times contributed His style is clear and concise, and he never indulges in the florid highfalutin which does duty for literary ability with many an ambitious penman. In their attitude towards work, Mr. Swift divides people into three classes: those who do as little work as 'they possibly can do. those who do manfully whatever their hand findeth to do, and those who work with a clearly defined purpose. It is the last named class who, as he rightly contends, generally succeed. It must not, he adds, be presumed that all those who work without having a clearly defined goal in view never achieve success. There would be much more of the sadness of disappointment in the world if such were the case; and the rewards of the Eclair and the Echo de Paris, to mis- industry would be greatly curtailed. lead public opinion, and to cover up On the other hand, it is remarkable to see how many industrious and work-loving people toil all their yer to introduce extraneous matters into lives and have little or nothing of mathe case, and to try to mix it up with | terial gain to show for it, because their the Dreyfus case, could succeed in blind energy had no definite direction or purpose. "An inflexible purpose," he says the other similar statements contained in conclusion, "good courage, and perridiculous statement that "the honor of aims have been found in conjunction shame.

الم يُرزُّهُ على اللهُ عَلَيْهِ مِن اللهِ عَلَيْهِ مِن اللهِ عَلَيْهِ مِن اللهِ عَلَيْهِ مِن اللهِ عَلَيْهِ مِ

France" was at stake in his trial. Fancy with these qualifications the world has looked upon a hero. The lives of such men se Pitt, O'Connell and Washington are full of inspiration, and reveal the power of accomplishing that which may lie in the brain, heart and hand of one man,"

EDITORIAL NOTES.

England has 1,000,000 persons who are either paupers in workhouses, crimi. nals in prisons, homeless in great cities or wanderers.

Quebec has been again the scene of the dreaded avalanche, and history has repeated itself in the sacrifice of four more lives and the serious injury of the mothers of the victims. The sad story has awakened deep sympathy throughout the Dominion, together with a sense of insecurity of those whose dwellings are exposed to the possibility of similar occurrences.

It is currently reported that Detective sames O'Keefe is to be appointed Daputy Warden at St. Vincent de Paul. Since his connection with the Montreal police force he has shown himself to be an exceptionally efficient officer, and deservedly enjoys the confidence of this community. He will bring "order out of chaos" at St. Vincent de Paul, if it can be done by any man. We sincerely hope the rumor is true, as the appointment would be a popular one.

THE Daily Witness says: "A predecessor of Archbishop Bruchesi, by his fulminations against the reading of a certain daily paper, made bad Catholics of a great many good men." This is really tantamount to saying that a good man who does not read the Daily Witness becomes a bad Catholic because he does not read it, which is absurd on the face of it. All the same, the Daily Wit ness has improved a good deal since it was ecclesiastically condemned.

A HALF column extract from a London newspaper, entitled "A County Court Comedy," is going the rounds of several of our Irish exchanges. It is a verbatim report of some quaint statements made by a poor Irishwoman in a Whitechapel Court; where she appeared in answer to a summons regarding a wringing machine which she had bought on the instaiment plan. We confess that we do not see why a portion of the Irish Nationalist press should take a delight in ridiculing its own people. Where does the fan come in?

The Monitor, the Universe, and the Catholic Times, all English Catholic journals, have given illustrated sapple: ments, with their last issue, giving interesting sketches of the great Catholic Cathedral now in course of erection at Westminster, together with a "Message" from Cardinal Vaughan, appealing to the Catholics of England to give him their best assistance in this truly great work, which he hopes to complete in Golden Jubilee of the Restoration of the Church in England to her place in the Hierarchy of the Kingdom of God. The supplement contains a view of the magand several sketches showing the present state of the work. It will be an imposing pile when finished, and a grand monument to Catholic zcal and generosity. The idea of this great under-taking was conceived by Cardinal Wiseman, commenced by Cardinal Manning, and, it is to be hoped, will be carried to completion by Cardinal Vaughan. Those who cannot give material aid will assist with their prayers and good wishes.

Correspondence in the Times has drawn attention to the respective merits of English and American railways. From this it would appear that, while England has a greater number of fast trains, she runs none that can beat the holiday season train that ran last summer from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, 561 miles, including a mile of steamboat ferry, doing the whole trip in an hour, which included 8 minutes for the ferry. On one occasion this train made $55\frac{1}{2}$ miles in $46\frac{3}{4}$ minutes, or at the rate of 71.2 miles an hour. The American charge, too, is one half of the English fare. A series of contrasts are made from which it appears that America can teach England many things in the matter of railway speed and railway management. The correspondence which elicited these facts has excited much attention.

The Queen's uniform is evidently not quite so attractive in these closing days of the century as it was in the early years, at least judging from the remarks of Lord Lansdowne, Secretary for War, in a recent dehate in the House of Lords, on the question of managing the militia. His Lordship declared that the military system of the country rested upon the principle that the Crown had the right to require every citizen to bear their part in the defence of the Kingdom. That liability had long been dormant, but it was nevertheless real. He foresaw a time when the country would be driven to the adoption of compulsory military service in the same shape.

A touch of a kindly hand will oftentimes render mo e help and comfort than the most eloquent words. Our hands were made for helpfulness, and they are never more worthily used than when they are stretched forth to lift the fallen, to aid the weak, or to comfort the sorrowful heart. Oh! for a touch of the Master's hand!' Oh, for a baptism of the Master's spirit, Whose hands were

THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE.

St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.

The Fifty-Seventh Anniversary of Its Organization Celebrated by a Successful Entertainment--Hon. Judge Curran Delivers an Eloquent Address, During Which He Offers a Tribute to the Memory of the Hon. Edward Murphy, one of the Founders.

We are indebted to the enthusiastic and indefatigable secretary of St. Patrick's T. A. and B. Society, Mr. W. P. Doyle, for the following report of the proceedings at the entertainment on Tuesday evening, at St. Patrick's Hall, on the occasion of the celebration of the fifty-seventh anniversary of the foundation of the organization.

The fifty seventh anniversary was fittingly celebrated by a grand enterment. The hall was filled to overflowing with a very appreciative audience. Among those present on the platform were noticed Mr. John Walsh, first vicepresident of the society, who presided; Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, Mr. John Killfeather, president of St. Ann's T. A. and B. Society; Mr. John Lappin, president Branch No. 1, C.M.B.A.; Mesers. M. Sharkey, James Meek and Thomas styles. The Rev. Fathers Dr. scoll and McDermott, of St. Patrick's, also occupied seats on the stage. The Rev. Father Quinlivan was detained in the early part of the evening, but was present towards the close of the entertain-

Mr. John Walsh, in his opening remarks, welcomed the large audience present, and gave a brief and interesting outline of the work of the Society.

The first item on the programme was selections on the phonograph by Mr. P. Kelly, which was enjoyed immensely. The next was a banjo duet by Messrs. J L. Howard and J. Chambers, who had to respond to an encore. "The Holy City" was beautifully rendered by Miss N. McAndrew, who received an encore. The Misses A. and M. Reynolds followed with a piano duet, which was heartily applauded and also encored. An Irish ig, by Mr. F. McDonald, met with good success, as that gentleman had to respond to an encore. Mr. P. Kelly fol lowed with more selections on the phonograph. Mr. M. J. Power, whose abilities as an elocutionist are well known, recited "The Battle of Fontenov." and had to respond to an encore. After more selections on the phonograph by Mr. Kelly, the President called upon

Hon. Mr. Justice Curran, who delivered an admirable address, during the course of which he referred to the laudable pride of race which characterized every nation that had carved its mame in deeds on the world's history. Speaking of the Irish race, he traced in vivid and beautiful language the glorihad distinguished themselves. They were eminent in civil and military life. In every art and science Irish names were as household words. They could boast of their statesmen and scholars, orators and poets; but amongst them all there was no greater benefactor of the numan race than Father Mathew. Just as a nation could glory in its history so could a society. The St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society had a past of which its members might feel proud. Its origin was in the church of the old Recollets. Its founder was that devoted priest, Father Phelan, afterwards Bishop of Kingston, a zealous apostle of total abstinence, whose name would live in the history of Canada. Other distinguished ecclesiastics had one after another identified themselves with the temperance cause in their association, until today they had at the head of their society that eloquent, fearless and undaunted foe to the enemy of peace and prosperity, Father McCallen, who is the Father Mathew of the cause in our noble city of Montreal. (Applause.) But it clergymen had labored, so also had laymen. Time would not permit him to speak of more than one, but he had been a host in himself. A true patriot, one whom prosperity had not spoiled nor alienated from his own people, but who had stood by them, and with them, and for them, at home and abroad, in every worthy cause, but in the cause of temperance especially—a man who had honored the

name of the HONORABLE EDWARD MURPHY;

Irish race in our city as a merchant

and a banker, and as the friend of edu-

cation, and in the councils of the nation

as a senator. Need he mention the

as true a son of Ireland and as devoted a citizen of Canada as had ever landed upon the shores of America? (Prolonged applause) He was glad to find that neither the name nor the good deeds of a good man were likely soon to be forgotten. The eloquent speaker next directed a few remarks to the progress the Society was making. He said that beneath their banner they were organizing a band of workers whose beneficial influ ence was almost incalculable. Laws for promoting sobriety were good, but the corner stone of the edifice must be religious conviction. With the to build upon their fondest hopes would be realized—a sober people and a re ligious people would be a free people in the true sense of the word. (Applause.) Their sobriety would ensure peace and plenty in their own homes, but it would do far more; the influence of their conduct would be as far reaching as it must be beneficial: He was glad to be with them as:a member of their association; he was happy to witness their growing numbers and their unin our community practising the virtue of the firm. The second of th

of temperance, but it was permitted that they should be especially anxious that the principles of their society should take the firmest root amongst those of their own race. The teachings of Father Mathew, if followed here by the children of Ireland, would ensure them a place of honor in the free and happy Dominion of Canada. (Prolonged applause).

The remaining portion of the programme was then proceeded with. A piano solo by Mrs. M. Walsh, and a song by Mr L. MoMahon, were rendered in good style. Mr. N. J. McIlhone in his comic recitation, "The Joiner," fairly brought down the house, and he had to respond to encores.

Mr. Jas. Kennedy followed in a song which was sung in such good style that he received an encore.

Mr. P. Kelly again interested the audience with his phonograph, which brought the entertainment to a close. Mr. J. I. McCaffrey acted as accompanist and filled the duties pertaining to that office admirably. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion with streamers, mottoes, flags and plants.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

it, and if things prosper in the proportions they are now assuming, the superlative will have to be used, and the city will claim the title of Greatest New York 1 Already seventeen great enterprises are in a greater or less state of forwardness, and all expect to be completed by the year 1900. The effect of these will be to put the heart of Manhattan Island within half an hour of all the outlying environments of the great

A Peculiar Project.

There are faddists innumerable in this vicinity, judging from the announcement which appeared in the local news columns of some journals last week, that a meeting in the interest of forming a Boya' Industrial Colony Association would be held shortly. Mr. Steele, of whom it is also announced that he has a wide experience in dealing with a class that is strangely termed "Slum boys," gives the following outline of the project:-The Boys' Industrial Colony at Gardiner is intended to be a small community, in which the boys govern them-They elect their own rulers, who make the laws and appoint officers to enforce them. Nothing is done which would tend to encourage pauperism The lads are given absolutely nothing except in return for labor done. The money earned pays for their meals, lodging and clothing, and the little If a boy does not work and has no money he is unable to pay for his meals and must go hungry. Experience has proved that seldom a boy will miss more than one meal, and that as soon as he be comes hungry he will develop a remarkably industrious tendency.

New Church for Negroes.

The Rev. John E. Burke, rector of the Church of St.Benedict the Moor, Bleecker and Dawning streets, the only church for colored Catholics in this city, purchased yesterday the church on the south side of West Fifty third street, between ous past of their ancestors—the grand | Eighth and Ninth avenues, heretofore old days of saintliness and scholarship, occupied by the Second Church of the the terrible struggles of centuries, the Evangelical Association of North that very exclusive and aristocratic triumph over persecution. When em. America, and will take possession of it hourd the Harbour trust, and allow erging from ages of darkness and of on May 1. The church will be remod-sorrow once more the sons of Ireland bad distinguished themselves. They do this a fair will be held in Lyric Hall. commencing on April 14. The new church will be, as the old one was, a headquarters for missionary work among the colored people, and not a parish church. The old church in Bleecker screet will be taken possession of by the Italian congregation which now worships at 214 Sullivan street. It will be known as the Church of the Madonna of Pompeii. It will be distinctly Italian, and only the Italian language will be spoken there. Father Burke paid \$30,000 for the new church.

The Paris Horn.

'Yankee Doodle' is to be trumpeted forth at the Paris exhibition of 1900 in tones that will pierce the heavens and shake the earth. Such is the combined decree of A monster horn nearly 300 feet high and American exhibit in Paris. Its great flaring bell will rise majestically from the ground to a height nearly equal to that of New York's tallest sky-scraper, and from its cave-like interior music of undreamed of volume will thunder forth at all times of the day. This music will be mostly American, Yankee Doodle, of course, claiming and receiving full prominence. In fact it will be so constantly dinned into the ears of the world of visitors and native Parisians that it will become as familiar to European as to American ears. A pair of lips modelled after those of man will control the volume of air that will sweep, tornadolike, through tuem into the great horn. Gigantic bellows operated by electric engines will furnish the gale of wind that will be constantly blowing.

Death of W. J. Scaulan. William J. Scanlan, the well known actor, died last week in Bloomingdale Asylum at White Plains, where he had been since Jan. 7, 1892 He broke down after the Christmas Day performance at the Fourteenth Street Theatre, and was afterward declared insane and sent to Bloomingdale. Since that time he had declined steadily in mind and body. For the last three years he had spent his time almost entirely in bed. Occasion ally he was able to get up for a few days, but that was exceptional. Mr. Scanlan was born at Springfield, Mass., on Feb. 14, 1856. His parents were of Irish descent.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Charles Designdins, of the firm of Chs. Desjardins & Co., importers and manufacturers of lists and furs, left this morning via New York, on a business trip to Europe. Mr. Desjardins will sail by the Campania, on Saturday morning. abated zeal. As Christians they were der and will visit London, Paris, Leipzig, accept the explanations of Messrs. Brown lighted to see men of all races and creeds and Moscow, in Russia, in the interest and Beattle, but he would allow the lighted to see men of all races and creeds and Moscow, in Russia, in the interest and Beattle, but he would allow the lighted to see men of all races and creeds.

Belfast Catholics to Make Another Struggle

For Representation on the Water Board--Some Vigorous and Practical Speeches -- The Wave of Enthusiasm in Connection with the Centenary of '98 Celebration-The Hospital Scandal Again.

DUBLIN, February 12.—The elections/to the Belfast Water Board will take place being Mr. Brown's. on the 8th March, and the Catholic association of that city are already in the field with two candidates for Falls Ward and Smithfield Ward, namely, Messrs. Magnire and Macauley, both and eminently popular with their coreligionists. The nomination of these gentlemen was made at a public meeting of the ratepayers on the 7th met., and much enthusiasm, with much excellent speaking, marked the occasion. Amongst those who addressed the meeting were the chairman, Mr. James McDonnell, Councillor Magee, Mr. Maguire, Alderman Dempsey, Councillor Corr, the Rev. Father McGennis. Rev. J. O. Boyle, C. C.; Dr. McDonnell, Mr. John Lavery, Rev. J. K. O'Neill, Rev. John Nolan, Councillor McEatee, Mr. John McKenna and others. At a recent election for the Town Council the nominees of the association were opposed by their coreligionists and the rather peculiar spectacle of what might be called "a family feud" was exhibited to the world. The result was a triumphant auccess for the candidates of the association. Whether the same spirit will show itself in the case of the coming election for the Water Board is not known, but the association is prepared and determined to carry its men against all comers, whether from within or without the Catholic body Eight Catholics are now in the City Council and have given a good account of themselves. and as Councillor Carr said, they had "fought their corner to the best of their ability." Under the leadership of Alderman Dempsey they had gone on almost in the path of victory. They now proposed to send representatives into that close preserve, the Water Burd-and it was a very close preserve--a little family party, in which brothers and prothers in-law and their cousins and uncles, and the whole box and dice of them gathered together to do their little jobs, with the outside public knowing nothing of them. They were going to send Mr. Maguire there, and it would certainly be surprising if, afterwards, there was not more publicity thrown upon the proceed ings of the board. From the highest to the lonest, from the man who turned the seven to the man who received £600 per year for -almost without exception-could scarcely more a close preserve than the Harbour air cells. Bard. They were going to have legislation on the Poor-Law Board, and thanks to Mr. Dampsey they were going to open

Catnolics to have a chance. Alderman Dempsey, in the course of a spirited speech, remarked that : If there was a board in Beltast that wanted new blood, and especially Catholic blood, he did think it was the Water Board. It was as exclusive in its appointments as an Orange lodge—in fact all the boards were the same. They could not get an item of information out of the Town Hall, Harbour Board, or the Water Board. There was no Catholic in the employment of those boards who would have any access to information Tuat was the glorious state of things they had to deal with.

board, the Harbour trust, and allow

The '98 Centenary Enthusiasm.

"The heather is afire" in respect of the '98 movement, and its reflection is showing in every city, town, village and but in the land-and the watchword of American enterprise, genius and pluck. the day "Who fears to speak of '98"-is heard from every mouth. Enthusiastic long in proportion, is to form part of the rallies were held in Cork, Middleton, Cashel, Thurles, Ballycarry, Belfast Loughres, Athlone, Wexford and Drogheda. And also great gatherings a Manchester, Liverpool and Salford in England, all breathing the spirit of 198 and of one determination in respect to the celebration of its centenary.

> Referring to the 'Royal Incurable Hospital Scandal,' which has raise such a bitter feeling, because of the ejection of the Catholic representation on the soverning board, a resolution was offered at the last meeting of the Dublin Corporation protesting formally against the action of the governors.

Mr. Henry Brown, commenting on this, sain the facts had not been correctly stated He denied that there was any ground for the charge of bigotry against the governors of the institution. He then said the day of the election was so bad there was only a scratch committee present (they seemed to know how to scratch, too.) Of the seven gentlemen proposed for re-election, some were old, some were new; there were more ladies present than gentlemen, and in signing heir ballot papers they naturally crossed them in favor of those they knew. The most perfect religious liberty was enjoyed by all inmates of the hospital, and hey even had a chapel in the building. He claimed that the dropping of the Catholic governors was more or less accident, not, certainly, premeditated or prearranged. The institution, though founded by Protestant money, was nonsectarian, and it was his desire to keep

Mr. Cone supported the resolution, and thought it a coincidence, hard to explain, that on a hoard of 49 members, only 9 of whom were Catholic, every Catholic offering for re election was left off. He, as a Protestant, was ready to accept the explanations of Messrs. Brown

through inadvertence it should be corrected, if otherwise it should occupy the grave attention of every subscriber to the hospital.

Mr. Ireland protested against the passage of the resolution and several sup-ported it. In putting it the Lord Mayor said he regretted having to state that he had been informed by a gentleman who knew the working of the institution, that his impression was that the action of the Board of Governors, on the morning of the election, was deliberate and intentional, and his informant further protested that the institution, though apparently non sectarian, was tinged with sectarianism, and, he added, that the institution was largely supported by the bequests and donations of Catholics. The resolution, on being put to the meeting, was carried practically unanimously, the only dissentient voice heard

Decorating the Grave of Dr. Drennan.

On Sunday last over 300 members of the different '98 clubs in Belfast assembled at the Clifton street Cemetery to decorate the grave of Dr. Drennan, men of sterling character and ability, whose name is borne by the Divis Club, under whose suspices the function took place. There were a dozen wreaths from the different clubs, and the work of decoration was performed by the ladies connected with the Mary McCracken (Decoration) Club, the Betsey Grey, and the Mary McCracken '98 Club.

FLYNN-WHELAN.

On Monday morning, St. Patrick's Courch was the scene of a quiet but pretty wedding, when Rev. Father Quinlivan, P.P., united in marriage Miss Katie Whelan, only daughter of Mr. Patrick Whelan of this city, to Mr. John J. Flynn, second eldest son of Mr. J. B. I. Flynn, also of Montreal. The contracting parties were attended by Miss A. Hogan, cousin of the bride, and Mr. M. W. Flynn, brother of the groom, who acted as bridesmaid and groomsman respectively.

After the ceremony all repaired to the residence of the bride's father, where their relatives were given a wedding breakfast. The happy couple left by the 930 a.m. C P. R train for Ottawa. The numerous and valuable presents, of which they were the recipients, gave evidence of the high esteem in which they are held by their many friends. The True Witness joins in its best wishes for their future bappiness.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRATION.

Mr. W. P. Stanton, (of the well known firm of W. P. Stanton & Co., dealers in office specialties), chairman of the County Board A O.H. music committee for St. Patrick's Day celebration, has entered into a contract with Professor Quivron, leader of the Victoria Ritles Band, for their services on St. Patrick's Day. The County Board are to be con gratulated upon securing Montreal's crack musical organization.

THIS IS THE WAY OF IT.

The glycerine in Scott's Emulsion soothes the cough and irritable throat. doing nothing, the poor, unfortunate Papists | The hypophosphites tone up the nerves. And the cod-liver oil heals and strength get an entrance there. It was not a bit ens the inflamed bronchial tubes and

THE COST OF THE ENGLISH ENGL-NEERS STRUKE.

Elaborate computations, says a writer in the New York Times, have been made by the London papers in the effort to find an approximation of the cost to employers and employes of the recent great strike in the engineering trade. The figures are aufliciently impressive. In the thirty-one weeks during which the strike lasted 110,400 skilled workmen belonging to unions went out for a longer or shorter time, the average numher of them from week to week being 34,000. Counting the non union men who struck on account of sympathy, and the unskilled laborers who were deprived of employment, the average for the whole period is at least 70,000. Nothing like this was ever known in Eag land before, for, though there have been longer strikes and strikes in which more men participated, none of them was at once so long and so widespread. The direct loss of wages is estimated at \$17,275,000, but to this, in order to reach the amount by which the men were poorer at the end of the strike than they would have been it they had continued at work, there must be added large sums contributed by sympathizers and the depletion of savings in bank, both those of the unions and of their members. Taking everything together, it is said that the strike cost the men \$24,400,000, while the loss in trade to the employers is set down at \$26,980,000, making a grand total of \$51 380,000.

Left Prostrate

Weak and Run Down, With Heart and Kidneys in Bad Condition-Restored by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was very much run down, having been sick for several mouths. I had been trying different remedies which did me no good. I would have severe spells of coughing that would leave me prostrate. I was told that my lungs were affected, and my heart and kidneys were in a bad condition. In fact, it seemed as though every organ was out of order. I felt that something must be done and my brother advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I procured a bottle and began taking it. Before it was half gone I felt that it was helping me. I continued its use and it has made me a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly." Mrs. SUMMER-VILLE, 217 Ossington Avenue, Toronto, Get only Hood's, because Ontario.

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

Hood's Pills are purely vogetable, re-

A special discount to the Clergy, at MERRILL'S Carpet at MERRILL'S CARPET STORE. resolution to pass. If the act was Store, 1661 Notre Dame street. 1661 Notre Dame Street.

ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN

Refers to the Papal Encyclical on the Manitoba School Question.

The Result of Godless Schools Pointed Out in An Effective Manner.

Archbishop O'Brien of Halifax, in his Lenten Pastoral, read on Sunday last in all the churches of the Archdiocese, in which he deals with the Pope's encyclical on the school question, says :-

Our Holy Father the Pope told us, in his encyclical letter to the Bishops of Canada, that purely secular education and vague and superficial notions of virtue are not sufficient to make good Christians and good citizens. I recommend all to get a copy of this magnifi cent letter and to keep it in your homes, to study it carefully and to be guided by its words of wisdom and love. May each one amongst you appreciate the truth of these words, and realize the fact that without religion there can be no really moral education, and, setting aside the prevailing prejudices of the age, which is endeavoring to exclude religious teach ing, may every one be brought to understand that God should have His place in every system of education.

Education without any fixed religious principles has been tried in many places. Every effort has been put forth and much money spent to achieve good results, and to-day all serious and rightthinking men condemn it. Where it has had its fullest scope, there lawlessness, municipal and state corruption. cheating in all the forms that an intellectual training makes possible, have increased in startling proportions, the spirit of religious observance has decreased, the sanctity of the home has been polluted, and self-murder, the outcome of a gospel of despair is affrighting society. People without faith have deceived hosts of right-thinking Christians and have induced them to accept this pernicious system. Let it be hoped that they will come to see their mistake, that they will acknowledge their error and in this, only to cents a tin. will assist in restoring the Creator to \$1.00 per dozen tins. will assist in restoring the Creator to the place He should occupy amongst His people, and thus remedy the wrongs inflicted upon society.

The Gazette, in an editorial paragraph,

"Archbishop O'Brien, one of the most moderate of churchmen in Canada, speaks of the Pope's encyclical on the Manitoba school question as a 'magnifi-cent letter.'"

It then quotes a passage from the Pastoral and states :-

"There is enough in events on this continent to justify, in many minds, all this severe indictment. Even there who think public schools should not misdiffewith religion admit that public schools without religion do not make their qualiuates all good men."

DIED.

BURKE-Suddenly, of heart failure on February 20, at the residence of his sister in law Mrs W. P. Bartley, Union avenue, John E. Burke, druggist, for merly of Quebec. Interred in St. Charles Cemetery, Quebec.



Full assortment of Carnets and Oilcloths, at MERRILL'S CARPET Store, No. 1661 Notre Dame Street.

KINDLING WOOD.

MIXED, \$1.75 per load. HARD, \$2.00 per blad.

Guaranteed the best value in the city. Order early by 'Phone No. 36.

RICAUD MILLING CO., 653 ST. PAUL STREET.

Special discounts to Religious Institutions at MERRILL'S Carpet Store, 166f Notre Dame Street.



Best Yet Offered REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only-Fegular value \$8 76

We have 5 different patterns equally askood which we will close out at \$4,95 each. Special values in all lines of

Furniture for the balance of this We will store your purchases free till wanten.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON,

652 Craig Street The oldest and most reli-

able : MERRILL'S Carpet Siore 1661 Notre Dame Street.

Special Discount to the Clergy

FRESH IN THIS MORNING:

The Deerfoot Farm Little Sanusages,
The Deerfoot Farm Sausage Ment.
The Deerfoot Farm Sliced Bacon.
All in one pound packages.
Fresh Bologon, Ring and Salomey Sausages.
Choice Select Smoked Tongues.
Choice Select Smoked Heef.
McEwan's Portland Finnan Haddies, &c.

FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Yacht Club Salad Dressing and Cold

Apple Saind No. 1.—An appetizing saind to sorve with pork or smoked meats is thus made: Pecl. slice and chop fine, two tart apples. Line a saind bowl with the leaves of a bunch of watere was or raw red or whit? cabbage: add the apple; season with celery sait and white popper; mask with Yacht Club Saind Dressing.

Each. Per doz.

The Yacht Club Salad Dressing. \$5.50
The Yacht Club Salad Dressing. \$5.50
The Yacht Club Salad Dressing. \$3.3 25
FRASER, VIGER & CO.

LENTEN DELICACIES for the Million.
Canned Fish and Fish in Glass. Prices on our
entire stocks reduced all round. The Pinent
imported Goods, steerally selected for the
Best Family Trade in the Dominion. Ad Lay in your Supplies now.

SARDINES.

	Per tin	Per dozen
Lomaire's Sardines	a (115	\$1.50
Cordeiro's Sardines	n ia	1 00
Rodel's Boncless Sardines, large		4 00
tins	0 35	
Rodel's Boneless Sardines, small	0.00	4 00
Rodel's Extra Sardines Françaises.	0 25	2 75
nouris fixira Samines Franchises.		
extra choice quality, large tins	0.55	6.60
The Albert Sardines, half tine		
Teyssonneau's Truffled Sardines	. 0:30	1 25
Teyssonneau's Sardines in Tomato.	0.20	2 25
Teyrsonneau's Sardines in Oil, large		
Libsiana	በ ጎፍ	4 00
Teyssonneau's Sardines in Oil, small	, ". "	7 00
lins	ብ ማስ	2 25
Teyssonneau's Boneless Sardines		اخت
large tins	040	
Teyssonneau's Sardines aux Ach-	11 113	• • • •
asila		
Bhi in the state of the state o	- 020	2 25
Philippe & Canaud's Sardines, large	•	
Tills	0.35	1.00
Philippe & Canaud's Sardines		
quarter tins	. 022	2 10
The Bejou Sardines	~ 0.15	
HERRINGS.		

Smith's Herrings in Tomato sauce | 0.15 Smith's Herrings in Amelinay sauce | 0.15 Smith's Kuppered Herrings | 0.15 Smith's Preserved Blo-ters | 0.15 Smith's Fendori Haddocks and | 0.10 Golden Finnan Haddies, both | 0.10

FRESH HERRINGS.

FRESH HERRINGS.

Giran her mosen rina.		
-	Per	Per da:
	tin.	tin
Smith's Fresh Herrings, in tall tins	80 la	\$1
Smith's Fresh Herrings, in that time	-0.10	1
Smith's Fresh Herrings, in that tins Beardsley's Boneless Herrings, large tins		
Beardsby's Boncless Herrings, small		
files a reserve and a serve	0.12	; .,
C. A. B. Scotch Kippered Herrings	0.20	٠.,
C & B Kippered Herrings	0.20	٠.,
C. & B. Preserved Yarmouth Bloats		
Cts	0.5.	5 2
41 4 7 101 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 4 4 5 5 5 5		

SALT HERRINGS IN REGS. lottkegs Lochtyne Full Hereines with

roes and units		\$1.70
Full Herrings, with roce and milt		1.19
OYSTERS.		
	Per 1m 0/30 0/15	l'er dozen \$1.65

SALMON AND LOBSTERS.

Clover Leaf British Columbia Salmon, wall tims	6 43	1 10
Clover Leaf British Columbia Salmon Steaks, flat tins Grepe Salmon Steaks, flat tins	-0.15	1 65
Choicd Sugar, Cared Salmon receive	d regu	lurl5
The Portland Packing Co.'s Star Lob- ster, that time	925	2 85
The Portland Pocking Co.'s Star Lob-		1 0-

CLAMS, CLAM JUICE, CLAM CHOWDER AND CLAM SOUP.

	Per buttle.	Per dozen.
rnham's Clam Boullion, quart bottles	0.75	8 25
bottles	0.40	4 25
pint bottles	0/25	2 50
	1	Per tin.
exsee's Little Nock Clams, large t	lis,	0.35
asee's Little Neck Clams, small t assee's Little Neck Clam Juice.		0 20
ins		0 25
xseo's Little Neck Clam Juice.	small	0 20
111S		0 15
worey's 'han Chowder, large 13 l		0 25
mates a min onewaer, little to l	1717 - 111	0 40
A INTITATE		

Pameless Culfish Steaks, in 5-lb. boxes Whole thoorges Golfish. Shredded Colfish in 1-lb. and 1-lb. packages.

SUADKT FISH.		
	Per tin	Per dezen
	\$0.60	*****
C. & B. Pilchards in Oil P. & C. Thon Marine [Tunny Fish]	9 35	•••••
in tins	0.60	
Dunbar's Shrimps, in tins	0 25	\$ 2 85
tins, for sandwiches	0 20	2 00
Morel's Herring Roes, in tins C. & B. Anchovy Paste, Bloater	0.40	*****
Paste and Shrimp Paste, for	0.00	
sandwiches	0.30	******
Lazenby's Sardine Paste	0.20	2 00
Lazenby's Curried Prawns, in tins Teyssonneau's Lam reys in Oil	0.40	*****
[Lamproie a la Bordelaiso]	0.69	
Russian Caviare de Luxe	0 80	
C. & B. Russian Caviare, in tins C. & B. Bombay Ducks (Bummaloe	0.75	*****
Fish	0 40	*****

SALT MACKEREL in Kits Fxtra Selected Bloater Mess Macketel, in nice handy little 10-1b, kits, S2 25 per ket, FRASER, VIGER & CO.

LIGHT WHITE WINES

FOR USE WITH OYSTERS AND ALL SORTS OF FISH. STILL MOSELLES.

Saarbach's Brauneberger— quarts \$12 00
Saarbach's Brauneberger— pints 13 00
Saarbach's Pistorier, 1803—quarts 9 00
Deiblard's Still Moselle—quarts 8 00 SAUTERNES -- WHITE BOR-

DEAUX WINES. Barton & Guestler.

Nathaulel Johnston & Sons.

3 cases Bareac—quarts
1 case Grand Vin Chateau Youem,
Vintage of 1884
2 cases Haut Sautornes—quarts
2 cases Haut Sautornes—pints
1 case Graves—quarts
2 cases Graves—pints
4 cases Sauternes—pints

Snudry Brands. 8 cases Guilhou Sauternes—quarts 1 case Guilhoù Sauternes—pints 2 cases Labruuie's Sauternas—pints

#30 The above small lot will quickly melt away. Make your selections now.

FRASER VIGER & CO., 207, 209, 211 ST. JAMES STREET.

N American woman recently delivered a lecture under the auspices of the Domestic Science Department of the Brooklyn Institute, during the course of which she gave some valuable hints regarding household economy generally. We take the following extracts from the lecture:-

For Washing fluids-1. Dissolve one pound of washing sods in two quarts of water; add four quarts of clear lime water; stir, and when all sediments are settled, pour off the clear liquid. In one quart of boiling water dissolve three ounces of borax and add to it six quarts of clear water, made from the soda and lime water. When coldadd three ounces tub of water where clothes are to be dow in George street, London, and tens soaked, and the same quantity to the of thousands swarmed to see it. Its first water in which they are washed.

2. Kerosene-Fill boiler three fourths full of water; add one bar of shaved Surrey, for a London customer. 'Plum soap and three or four teaspoonfuls of Jumbo's' measurements are thus given, kerosene. Boil it five minutes before and it is held that it would take an adding clothes, then boil ten or fifteen ordinary small boy eleven years to dis-

3. Javelle Water-Dissolve four pounds of washing soda in four quarts of soft water; boil for ten minuites, take from the fire, add one pound of chloride of lime. Cool quickly, bottle, and keep

be handled with care. Choice Scap for Toilet or Fine Wash ing-Two pounds of pure beef tallow, one pound of sal sods, one half pound of figures: Butter 225 pounds; sugar, 225 salt, one ounce of gum camphor, one ounce of borax, one-half pint of glycerine, four quarts water. Boil slowly for and currants, 720 pounds. Some of the one hour, stirring frequently with a flat | eggs, it is only fair to say, were not used stick. Set off the fire until cold, boil up again, aid one half pound of granulated but were needed for the process of icing, rugar and one pound of fine oatmeal. Boil twenty minutes longer, and perfume with a fragrant oil, according to preference.

RECIPES.

slices of bread as persons. Take same ti. It was baked in three sections. The number eggs out of shell, keeping yolke | proper mixing of the ingredients by hand whole. Beat whites to stiff froth; would have been a long and wearisome lay beaten whites around on toast; drop task, but this difficulty was overcome yolks in centre of white ring and put in by the aid of the latest machinery. hot oven to brown a little. When taken After the baking came the icing, which from oven, season with pepper and salt. was done partly by machinery and partly

CORN. SOUP-To one can corn, finely chopped, add two cups cold water; boil twenty minutes and rub through a sieve. Scald two cups milk with one slice onion; remove onion and add milk to corn. Melt one tablespoonful butter. add one tablespoonful flour, mixed with one tablespoonful salt and few grains pepper. Stir into boiling soup. Strain before serving.

PARSNIP BALLS-Roll in salted water till very tender, wash and season with butter, pepper and salt, add a little flour the same source: to consume a cake and two well-beaten eggs; form into small balls and fry in hot lard.

Not many people know that a bunch of celery in the hands of a good house-keeper is one of the few things about which there is absolutely no waste. From an ordinary bunch of celery of five stalks pick off the large leaves, wash them, and place them in a quart of water, letting the quantity boil down to about half a pint; when cold bottle this liquid and keep in a cool place to be used for flavoring gravies and soups. Next, the five roots; wash and boil the same as potatoes, trying them with a fork to tell when done. Cut them into thin slices, add a finely cut onion, and make into a salad the same as the ordinary potatoe salad. The larger and coarser stalks of celery cut into inch lengths, boil, cover with a cream sauce, and serve as a vegetable. The delicate stalks used as ordinarily for a relish, and the young yellow leaves will be found to make a pretty trimming for the meat dish. This uses every scrap of the celery itself, but the careful housekeeper will not even discard the string which ties the stalks together, but if it is long enough will roll it up for

An ingenious machine for making but her freshness passes off, her tickle sandwiches is used by many of the ocean court turns to younger and newer charmsteamships. It cuts and butters sixty ers, and she, too, becomes chastened, slices of bread a minute. One movement and concludes it is the best policy to of the handle cuts and butters the bread, and the machine can be arranged so that! the bread need not be buttered if the operator does not want it to be so. In making a thousand sandwiches three hams and eleven pounds of butter are saved it is said, on account of the accuracy with which both are cut.

For delicious chocolate pie, line two piepans with a rich, short crust, says "The Woman's Home Companion." Prick with a fork to prevent blistering, and bake a delicate brown. When cold, fill with the following: Four eggs, one-balt cint august two curses of good char. half pint sugar, two ounces of good chocolate, grated, one quart of milk, onehalf teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat the yolks well with the sugar, less two table spoonfuls, add the chocolate, less one heaping tablespoonful, then the milk, heated to boiling, and boil in a double boiler until it thickens. When cold, flavor and fill in the pies. Then beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and gradually add the two tablespoonfuls of sugar and one of chocolate. Spread on service to begin. top of pies and bake in a moderate oven until a light brown. Serve cold.

Washing Delicate Goods.

Flannels-Soak in cold borax water; if very soiled, make a slight lathder; souse up and down and rinse well. Must never be rubbed

Red Table Damask-Never use hot

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

TATEVER objections there may be to sounding the praises of the Cockney 'baker, butcher or blow their own trumpets, it must holds the cake in the most liberal after Easter. sense of the term, that he is the record cake maker of creation. On weight was 2,000 lbs., and it was made by Morris, a confectioner of Richmond pose of them, or, in other words, that he would be a man before he finished his contract.

The circumference at the base was 12 feet 4 inches, and it was 5 feet 3 inches in height. The quantity of ingredients tightly corked. Very strong and must used in its manufacture and the amount of sugar, etc., needed to give it its coat of icing would constitute a good com petition for our ladyreaders. Here are the pounds; flour 340 pounds; almonds, 100 pounds; peel, 100 pounds; eggs, 2,600, in the actual manufacture of the cake, in which no less than 230 pounds of icing sugar was also consumed. It would, of course, be well-nigh impossible to make and bake such an immense cake, weighing as it does 2 000 pounds, or nearly 13 cwt., in one piece. There is probably not an oven in use the door EGG IN THE NEST-Toast same number of which would be large enough to admit by hand. An even layer of the sugar was first spread all over the cake by the machine, and the ornamental work was done by hand by Mr. Morris and a confectioner skilled in this particular work The decoration of the cake occupied nearly the whole of two nights.

A lady of an arithmetical turn of mind has endeavored to colculate how many currants have been used in the cake She states that there are, on the average, about 200 currants to the ounce, and at this rate some 2,736,000 would be required to make up the 720 pounds used, Here is another little calculation from weighing 2,000 pounds it would take a person, eating half a pound a day, over last a family of eignt persons nearly three years, supposing that they were allowed a quarter of a pound apiece every day.

Some people have been transformed as by the magician's wand, from the character of disagreeable members of society to that of charming and agreeable companions by the operation of changed circumstances, by realising that reverses of fortune render it difficult for them to retain the situation as they formerly did. A woman of the world remarked :

'For instance, when I hear a young girl discussing her approaching debut as if it were an all important matter, with all the arrogance of her youth, inexperience and home spoiling, I say to myself 'My dear, you will be chastened by the time your winter is over,' and I am pretty sure a twelvemonth later to find the somewhat aggressive and upish young lady transformed into a modest, kindly young woman whom it is a pleas ure to meet. Again, a scornful belle fancies, because she has plenty of atten-tion, that she can afford to snub those who do not altogether suit her fancy make herself generally agreeable.

'Another case I have in my mind is that of a woman whom I once ranked among my intimates, but when fortune and the world's favor were both bestowed upon her she lost the simplicity and friendliness that had rendered her charming, and became snobbish and distant; but a turn of the wheel of the fickle goddess set that all right. She is also chastened, and has returned to her old friends, who like her too much to remember the short period of estrangement. And so it goes.

Young Woman's Age Mixed with Her Telephone Number.

For the first time in the history of a semi swell Third street family, ears the Louisville Dispatch, it was to have the luxury of a private telephone. The bat-tery and wiring had been put io, and

Hello!

'Hello!' came back cheerfully. You're 31.' able to believe her ears.

THE interest in the fashions goes on with unceasing enthusiasm. There are fashion authorities innumercandlestick maker,' when those worthy able whose chief business is to feed the members of society are so well able to appetites of the multitudes who crave for variety in dress. Various hints are given be admitted that one of their number of the things which may be expected

Quite novel in the spring dress fabrics are those which are embroidered or Christmas Eve he gladdened the eyes crossed with lace insertion, and a new and subsequently comforted the stomachs | fancy in silk of light colors is patterned of thousands of embryo 'John Bulls' and with velvet fringed stripes of some cenof a good many adult 'Johns' by pro trasting color, combined with the same viding the mammoth plum cake of the shade as the silk. Cotton and linen of carbonate of ammonia, bottle, and season, a veritable plumb 'jumbo.' It materials are also elaborately embroid-cork well. To use, add one cupful to a was exhibited in a confectioner's win-ered.

The old fashion of using two materials, one for the underskirt and the other for skirts shaped in handkerchief points,

with these narrow folds. They point down in the front and are set on several inches spart.

Other more fanciful ways of trimming dressy gowns are with bands of ribbon studded with sequins, put on in Vandyke groups, frills of inch wide satin ribbon, with one row of colored velvet baby rib. bon on the edge, and ruffles of white Valenciennes lace, with two rows of narrow black satin ribbon sewn on a little way above the edge. Two rufiles of black satin ribbon directly at the bottom trim the skirt of a thin black crépon gown.

A rather unusual combination comes in an imported gown of blue cloth, with a bodice made of alternate rows of pink and white satin ribbon. A wide collar of cloth worked with steel falls over this, and the sleeves are of cloth, with a tiny puff of the ribbon showing through at the top. Mauve is used with blue, and a touch of yellow with a turquoise blue and black gown is very chic.

NOTES.

A new and rather extraordinary skirt model has a tunic back and front of a different material from the under-kirt. If the tunic is of lace and the underskirt of satin, the style is at its best. Another very unusual skirt has three overlapping

VELVET TOQUE, CAVALIER STYLE.

colors, such as pink or blue with gray, ing. is employed in one gown, and cloth polonaises are worn with silk skirts. Handwithout any frills or furbelows at all, are in style, also the velvet Princess gowns with guipure lace yoke and front panel, over which the skirt opens.

Little variations in the modes of dress trimming are already apparent, and it is evident that rows of machine stitching, especially on serge and light-weight cloth gowns, are to be the thing. Bands of cloth stitched on are also used, but the satin bands so universally employed this winter have had their day. Bands

the overdress or polonaise, is revived and made of white glace silk mounted again in Paris. Satin in two distinct in cerise silk. The effect is very strik-

It is a conservative estimate to say that two thirds of the feminine world person, eating half a pound a day, over some embroidered materials made up eleven years; and the same cake would after the close fitting Princess model, little Franch how made in two loops little French bow, made in two loops no ends appearing—of taffets, or chiff in, or tulle that is accordion plaited, is especially stylisb.

> Bretelles are one of the features of the new gowns, and they are plain, scalloped cut out in squares, plaited or gathered, as you like. They follow in regular or der the sloping shoulder, which must be cultivated now, since they assist in producing the desired effect.

Something very pretty for summer dresses is the boxed dress patterns of of plaid and fancy silk of contrasting white applique lawn. This is predestined color edged with braid are another fancy to take the place entirely of the once



A PRETTY HAT TRIMMED WITH FEATHERS.

The welcome ring came at a time when she was the only member of the family at home. She rushed to the telephone and gave the answering simply tucked all over around the bodice, work, and a white organic, flowered over the simply tucked all over around the bodice, work, and a white organic, flowered over the simply tucked all over around the bodice, work, and a white organic, flowered over the simply tucked all over around the bodice, work, and a white organic, flowered over the simply tucked all over around the bodice, work, and a white organic, flowered over the simply tucked all over around the bodice, work, and a white organic, flowered over the simply at the simply tucked all over around the bodice. sleeves, and skirt, r up and down in with pale lavender and deep purple iris groups from the neck to the hem. One blossoms, set in a delicate black frameatyle of tucked skirt has fine tucks all work, is a delectable sight to beauty-'What!' exclaimed the girl, hardly around the hips down to the knee, pointing a little in front, apron shape, and called Javanaise, is a cotton goods, soit
'You're 31,' repeated the voice. leaving the lower part to fall like a water; hang evenly; snap well; never iron.

Corsets—Remove steels in front and sides; put corsets on board and scrub with tenid lather of castile scap. Rinse underfaucet, pull until straight, and dry n cool place, pul ing when partly dry.

You re of, repeated the voice.

'I'm not; and don't you dare insult flounce. Sleeves, yokes and vests are flounce. Sleeves, yokes and vests are flounce. Sleeves, yokes and vests are covered with tucks, as they are with cording, which is quite as fashionable. Tucked panels are a feature of some of the tailor-made skirts, milliners' folds are revived again, and a skirt of black taffeta is covered over the front and sides see so many. The thin stuffs are mount-ANTERIOR DE LA CONTRACTOR LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTOR DELICION DE LA CONTRACTOR DELICION DE LA CONTRACTOR DE L

ed over colored linings, and, as the color must be rather pronounced to give any effect, we shall pr. bably see taffeta in use again. However, taffets is not advisable as a lining to the extremely clinging, sheath style of skirt, and for this model satio is preferred. Gray is lovely and novel over bright blue, but it must be the warm and not the cold shade of gray.

A number of soft shades bordering on tan appear in the new stuffs, and a touch of vellow seems the most tastionable adjunct to a costume of this color.

All sorts of ruilling for trimming sumner gowns and evening dresses can be bought in the shops all ready for use. It comes in Liberty gauze, chiffon, and lace all finished on the edge with rows of narrow gathered satin ribbou, a little rucke of chiffin, a tiny border of flowers, cr frills of narrow lace.

Black poppies, roses, and violets are the prevailing blossoms in the new spring hats.

The new spring coats are very jaunty and varied enough in style to suit every figure. They are close fitting in the back with locae box fronts or open with revers turning back, which are of satin covered closely with braid in straight rows. There are strapped seams and plain seams and coats with belts, and the prettiest linings are of liberty satin

The latest novelty in feather boas has six ends, three on each side, and fastens at the neck with a jewelled ornament, which in general is set with rhinestones.

The sweliest parasols are made of white. Some of the handsomest have duchesse lace covers in new designs with panels, set on over a black chiffon foundation with black insertion let in. The combination is striking. Even more dressy but less expensive parasols are made of white or cream silk fish net with flounces of the same edged with narrow satin ribbon. Another pretty design is made of white chiffon fulled on and trimmed with fluffy ruffles of the same material edged with very narrow black velvet ribbon. White and black is the favorite combination for dress parasols. A new design is a parasol made of heavy satin and entirely covered with full frills of narrow satin ribbon. These are particularly effective in cerise, turquoise blue, and white, and will be much used with tailor-made suits of pique and duck. The handles of all parasols are much handsomer and longer than ever before.

Brave Sisters Prevent a Panic.

One Heroic Nun Carried Unconscious From a Burning Building.

Recently, St. Nicholas' Church, at Evanston, Illinois, was totally consumed by fire; but the self-possession of the four Sisters in charge of the parochial school prevented a panic among the 160 children who were in the building when the fire was discovered which destroyed

Just before the midday recess of the school Sister Justin saw smoke coming from the furnace-room. She told Sisters Corona, Martha and Crescentia, and they all went to the rear, where they saw that the overheated furnace had set fire to the woodwork surrounding it, and that the flanes were eating through the

floor under the altar.

Father Bierman had entered the base ment and followed the Sisters back into the furnace room, and while he went to give the alarm they returned to the school-rooms. They went to each of the three departments and told the children to prepare to go home.

'There will be no more school this

morning, children,' Sister Justine said. 'Get on your hate and coats and leave as quickly as you can. Don't stop for your lates and books.'

lu a few moments the room had been cleared of the pupils, but not before they began to surmise the cause of the dismissal. Many of them left their wraps in the closets; but there was no rush, and all reached the streets without excitement. Meanwhile Sister Martha had started up the stairs through the smoke, thinking to save the altar cloth and other rich furnishings in the chancel. When the children were safely out the other Sisters missed her, and, with Father Bierman, they went in search of her. After going through the stifling smoke Sister Corona stumbled across the unconscious form lying in the aisle, and she was litted up and carried outside by the priest, assisted by the Sisters. Across the street, through the crowds of frightened children, she was taken, and at a neighbor's house she was revived. She returned to the fire soon and helped to save turnishings of the parish house.— Standard and Times.

The doctor may be a good old man, but even so, medical examinations and the "local application" treatment are abhorrent to every modest woman. They are embarrassing—often useless. They should not be submitted to until everything else has been tried. In nine cases out of ten, there is no reason for them. In nine cases out of ten, the doctor in general practice isn't competent to treat temale diseases. They make a branch of medicine by themselves. They are distinct from other ailments. They can be properly understood and treated only by one who has had years of actual prac tice and experience in this particular line. This is true of Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N.Y. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a remedy for all derangements of the reproductive organs of women, has been in actual use for more than thirty years. It cures every form of 'female weakness.''

There are things that modesty forbids us to say of ourselves politically, but which we have the right to appropriate when others have said them, especially when their way of saying them makes us feel that there is a little jealousy mingled with the genuineness of their admiration.—F. BRUNETIERE.

MERIT is what has given Hood's Sarsaparilla the largest sales in the world and enables it to accomplish thousands of wonderful CURES.

MRS. HALLEY, 111 Bleury St.

Society Meetings.

Young Men's Societies.

Organized 1885.

Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each mooth, at 259 P.M. Spiritud Advisor, REV. K STRUBBE C.SS.R.: President, JOHN WHITTY: Scoretary, D J O'NEILL Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D.J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Associations

Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875. Organized, April 1864. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.
Regular monthly meeting held in its hall. 18
Dupre street, first Wednesday of every month at to o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meet every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, JAS, J. McLEAN; Secretary, M. J. POWER; all communications to each each to the Hall. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; W. J. Hinphy, D. Gallery, Jas. McMahon

Ancient Order of Hibernians.

DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church, corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, ANDREW DUNN: Recording Secretary, THOS. N. SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to whom all communications should be addressed. Delegate to 8t. Patrick's League: A. Dunn, M. Lynch and B. Connaughton.

A.O.H.-Division No. 3.

Connaughton.

Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at Hiberna Hall. No. 2042 Notre Dame St. Odicers. B. Wall. President: P. Carroll. Vice-President John Hughes. Fin. Secretary: Wm. Rawley. Rec. Secretary: W. P. Stanton, Treas: Mar-hal, John Kennedy: T. Erwine, Chairman of Standing Committee. Hall is open every evening textept regular meeting nights! for members of the Order and their friends, where they will find Irish and other leading newspapers on file.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Kenrns, No. 22 Delorimier avenue Vice President, J. P. O'Hara: Recording Secre-tary, P. J. Finn, 15 Kent street: Financial Secre-tary, P. J. Tomilty: Trensurer, John Travact-Sergeant at-arms, D. Marhewsin, Sentiacl. D. White: Marshal, F. Geehan: Delegates to St. Patrick's League, T. J. Donovan, J. P. O'Hara, P. Geehan: Chairman Standing Committee, John Costello. A O.H. Division No. 4 meets eve v. 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 121. Notre Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26

(ORGANIZED, 13th November, 18-

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, & St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of true ness are held on the 2nd and 4th Montaes at the month, at 8 P.M.

Applicants for membership or any one desirement of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers:

MARTIN EAGAN, President, 577 Calicax St. J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 718 Sherbrooks St. G. A. GADBOIS, Fin.-Sec., 511 St. Lawrence St. JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secretary, 325 St. Urbam S.

C. M. B A. of Quebec.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC:

Catholic Benevolent Legion. Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L.

Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at Sp.M. M. SHEA, President : T. W. LESAGE, Secretary, 447 Berri Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters.

St. Gabriel's Court, 185.

Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan 31, in St. Gabtiel's Hall, cor. Centre and Laprairie

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

St. Lawrence Court, 263, C.O.F.,

Meots in the Engineers' Hall, 6621 Craig street, or the second and fourth Tuesday of each mouth, at Spm. M. M. J. Flanagan, Chief Ranger: Ther-W. Maguire, Recording Secretary, 116 St. Amire street, to whom all communications should be ad-

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F

Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m. Chief Rancer JAMES F. FORBRE. Recording Secretary, ALEX-PATTERSON, 66 Eleator street.

Total Abstinence Societies.

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

Established 1841.

The hall is open to the members and their friendievery Tuesday evening. The society meets for
religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the
second Sunday of each month at 4 30 r.m. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday
of each month, at 8 r.m. in their hall, 27 St.
Alexander St. REV. J. A. McCALLEN. S.S.
Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-Presi
dent; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin
street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; MessriJohn Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

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

Rev. Director. REV. FATHER FLYNN: President. JOHN KILLFEATHER; Secretary, JAS BRADY. 200 Manufacturers Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3:30 PM. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messis. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and J. Shahahan

SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMAC'S

FOR THE HAIR:

FOR THE TEETH:

FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANGLIN CREAM. 20 cts

HENRY R. GRAY.

Pharmacoutical Chemist.

192 St. Lawrence Main Street N.B.—Physicians Prescriptions propared with sare and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

THE HUMORS OF PARLIAMENT.

Some of the Bills New Before the House of Commons.

The Civil Servants Come in for Some Hard Knocks-Charlton Still Ringing the Changes on his Old Pet--The Franchise Act Amendments-Mr. Penny Wants Election Day Observed as a Public Holiday.

The following bills are now before Parliament :-

A bill to authorise a board of three Civil Service Supervisors who shall be empowered to examine the books of all Government officials at all times, and at least once in every fiscal year. This Board shall have power to inspect or remove for misconduct or incompetency and when the further services of an official are not required,-reporting any such suspension or removal to the Govemor in Council within fifteen days after it has been made. This is a bill which it is to be hoped will get the three months' hoist, as it virtually puts it in the power of three men to terroriza the whole civil service and to apply the axe wherever their whims or prejudices might direct. It is introduced by Mr. McMullen.

For Better Sunday Observance.

This is Mr. Charlton's annual contribution to the debating material of the House. It has been brought up regularly at every session for years, but has never yet found friends enough to give it 'a local habitation and a place' amongst the many measures that come before the House. However one may feel towards the bill itself, one cannot but admire the earnestness with which the honorable gentleman believes in it and advocates its merits, nothing daunted by the fate that has befallen all his previous efforts. Parliament is not Sabbatarian enough for such bills.

The Yukon Road.

An Act to confirm the McKenzie-Mann agreement to incorporate the Canadian

Yaken Company. This bill has afforded food for all the thinkers and talkers of both houses and the politicians generally of high and low degree, and has proved one of the most proline subjects yet brought before Pariament, and the final upshot is looked for with interest.

No Badgering Now.

To amend the Act respecting the Civil Bervice of Canada.

This bill provides that any deputy head, efficer or employé asking for or accepting any extra salary or additional remuneration other than a permanent increase of his salary, shall be held to have thereby vacated his office.

The Franchise Act.

An Act to repeal the Franchise Act and further amend the Dominion Elec-

This bill now before the House simply adopts the Provincial franchise and voters' lists, and thus gives manhood franchise and a partial system of registration to all Canada west of the Ottawa, leaving various property or income qualifications in Quebec and the eastern

Attachment of Salaries.

Bill-An Act respecting the attachment of salaries and moneys in the hands of Government.

This Act provides that moneys in the hands of Government, and pavable out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund of Canada, may be attached as if they were in the hands of private persons—also that the future salary of any employe of the public service may be attached by a (udgment creditor.)

To Make Election Day a Holiday. Bill-An Act to amend the law respecting holidays—has been introduced

by Mr. Penny, the member for St. Lawrence Division. 1. Polling day in an election of a mem-

ber to serve in the House of Commons shall be observed as a holiday in the electoral district where the election takes place.

2. No employe in any factory, workshop, or store, in such electoral district, as such employe on such polling day.
In the case of a general election of

members to serve in the House of Commons, polling day shall be a bank holi-

OCEAN TRAVEL.

A Change In the Sailing Time from Montreal-A New Steamer for the Allan Line.

The Messrs. Allan make two important announcements for the coming

The first is a change of sailing hour to 9 o'clock in the morning. Since the commencement of steam navigation from this port it has been the custom to have the steamers sail at the dawn of day. This was done to secure all the day light possible in navigating the river. Faster steamers and improved waterways have now made this unnecessary, and



the time is considered ripe for a change. The later hour will permit passengers to make close connections with the steamere on teains arriving from Boston, New York and Toronto, leaving those cities on the previous evening instead of in the morning. It will also save twenty-four hours to passengers from Minneapolis and the West and six hours from

Chicago.

By Montrealers the change will be appreciated, as the night on board before salling, with the unavoidable noise of salling, with the unavoidable noise of working cargo and frequent insufferable heat, will be avoided.

The schedule of sailings just issued announces a new steamer, the Castilian, to leave Liverpool July 14th, and Montreal July 30th, and sailing from either side every five weeks thereafter.

The Castillian will be a splendid ad-

dition to the fleet as well as a strong attraction to draw passengers to the Lawrence route.

Her length is 470 feet, width 51 feet, and depth 34 feet. Her registered tonnage is 8,800 tons, or about 50 per cent. greater than the Parisian. She will not be a flyer, as she is intended to carry a large cargo. Her speed will, however, be about the same as that of the Parisian, and it is expected that she will make the passage between Montreal and Liverpool in nine days.

DEAR LITTLE SHAMROCK.

A Tonching Incident on Board of an Ocean Liner.

H. Phelps Whitmarsh writes in the Century for February of "The Steerage of Today." Mr. Whitmarsh draws this picture of one of his companions in the company that he made: voyage that he made:

Kneeling in an upper bunk near me, a middle-aged Irishman was hanging a pot containing a shamrock plant. I entered into conversation with him, and learned that he was going to join his son in California, to whom he was taking the shamrock as a present. "I hope it will live," he said, looking wistfully at the pot as it swung from the beam.
"Twas the wan thing the boy wanted. 'L'ave iv'rything,' says he in his letter,
'an' come over. I have enough for the
both of us now,' says he; 'an' I can
make you comfortable for the rest av your days. But,' says he, 'fetch me a livin' root av shamrock if ye can.' All Sunday we were in smooth water,

running under the lee of the Irish coast. The day being fine and warm, the steerage awarmed on deck in full force. Men. women and children all crowded about the after hatch, some playing cards, some dancing, and some already making love; but for the most part they lay about the deck, sleeping and backing in the sun. In the afternoon my friend the Irishman appeared with his shamrock. He wanted to give it a 'taste' of fresh air, he said. At sight of it many of the Irish girls shed tears; then, seating themselves about the old man, they sang plaintive Irish melodies until the sun went down. The sad faces of the homesick girls, and the old father sitting among them holding in his lap the precious little bit of green, presented a sight not easily to be forgotten.

DEVELOPMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

An Extensive Arrangement Between the Government and Mr. Reid, the Contractor.

Recent American exchanges give the following details of an extensive arrangement for the development of the Island. The Government of Newfoundland has concluded an arrangement with Mr Reid, the contractor who built the Transinsular Railroad, securing an extensive development of internal resources at an early date. Mr. Reid has been prospecting the colony for years. He knows its immense mineral and timber wealth. and will undertake immediate industrial operations, involving the outlay of several

millions of dollars. Mr. Reid contracts to operate the en tire railway system of the colony, a system of 600 miles, for fifty years, in return for a land subsidy of 2 500 acres per mile. The government is to transfer to Mr. Reid the extensive coal areas now reserved to the Crown, and known from geologists' reports to be exceedingly valu-

John's dry-dock, for \$350,000, thus securing a valuable waterside terminus, enabling cheap and expeditions repair of disabled ocean steamers. He will purchase the government telegraph service any relief. At times, it was a dull, says:—"I had held back from writing for \$125,000; and he contracts to construct seven steamers, to ply between the Oftentimes it rendered him unfit for his great bays and Imbrador, and connecting with the railroad, thus giving efficient difficult to move. His trouble was alshall be obliged to attend to his duties | freight and passenger service to all parts | of the colony and a daily service to the when conducting service he would give American Continent.

and lumber mills, to operate the coal, copper, pyrites and other mines, also the immediate construction of an electricrailway line in St. John's, and the paving of the main streets of the city. He was an audience of 2 500 people in the Frank. Pink Pills, and you have my consent to pay over to the government \$1 000,000 | lin Street Congregational church, at Man- use the fact. cash as a guarantee of the faithful performance of the contract on his part. This money, with the interest accumulations for fifty years, will belong to the colony at the expiration of that period. the railroad then reverting to the representatives of Mr. Reid. A failure on his part to perform the contract will mean the forfeiture of the railway and the guarantee to the colony.

The government will guarantee Mr. Reid a duty of \$1 a ton to exclude for eign coal and \$100 000 a year for thirty years as a rail and steamer mail subsidy, with \$12,000 per year for seven years as a telegraph subsidy. It will also grant | children. him a charter to land a cable and pay him \$200 000 toward the construction of unfinished branch railways, and \$130,000

· This deal represents \$15 000,000. It is regarded as foreshadowing great benefits to the colony and to Mr Reid. It is believed that a big industrial boom will come with the summer. The Legislature is now in session, ready to ratify the arrangement, which will come before it for consideration on Tuesday next.

The need of a good Spring Medicine is almost universal and Hord's Sareaparilla exactly meets this need. Be sure to get

Hood's.

A SUCCESSFUL EVANGELIST.

Rev. W. A. Dunnett, a Man Whose Good Work is Widely Known.

He Relates Events in His Career of General Interest - For Years He Suffered from Heart Trouble, and Frequently from Collapse-On One Occasion Five Doctors Were in Attendance-lie is Now Freed from His Old Enemy, and Enjoys the Blessing of Good Health.



REV. W. A. DUNNETT.

From the Smith's Palls Record.

known in temperance and evangelistic work than that of the Rev. W. A. Dunnett Mr. Dunnett has been the Grard Vice Councillor of Ontario and Quebec in the Royal Templars, and so had never been any great length-of time popular is he among the members of the | under treatment by any one doctor beorder that in Montreal there is a Royal cause of his itinerant mode of life. Templars council named "Dunnett the early part of the summer of 1836, Council" in his henor. For more than ten years Mr. Dunnett has been going of the Wall street. Methodist church in from place to place pursuing his good work, sometimes assisting resident ministers, sometimes conducting a series of gospel temperance meetings independently, but always laboring for the good of his fellows. While in Smith's Falls a few months ago in connection with his work he dropped into the Record office for a little visit with the editor. During the conversation the Record ventured to remark that his duties entailed an enormous amount of hard work. To this Mr. Dunnett assented, but added that in his present physical condition he was equal to any amount of hard work. But cured, and there is no man enjoying betit was not always so, he said, and then | ter health to day than I do." he gave the writer the following little encagements, and at all times it made it

Turoughout Canada, fro n the western | chester, N.H., five doctors had arrived houndary of Ontario to the Atlantic and were in attendance before he regain-Ocean, there is no name more widely ed consciousness. In all these cities and evangelistic services, he was speaking of his trouble to a friend who urged him to Telephone 1182. try Dr Williams' Pink Pills, and next day presented him with a dozen boxes. 'I took the pills" said Mr. Dunnett, " and I declare to you I am a well man to day. I used to worry a great deal over the pain about my heart, but that is all done now, and I feel like a new man." All this the reverend gentleman told in a simple convergational way, and when it was suggested that he let it be known, he rather demurred, because, as he put it, "I am almost afraid to say I am

At that time, at Mr. Dunnett's request, Mr. Reid will purchase the large St. personal history, with permission to his statement was only published locally, ohn's drydock for \$350,000, thus secur. make it public He said that for the but now writing under the date of Jan. past thirteen years he had been greatly 21st, from Fitchburg, Mass., where he troubled with a pain in the region of his has been conducting a very successful heavy pain, at others sharp and severe. in regard to my health, not because I had torgotten, but because it seemed too good to be true that the old time pain had gone. I cannot say whether it will ways visible to the public and frequently ever return, but I can certainly say it has not troubled me for months, and I cut and doctors had to be called in to am in better health than I have been - Mr. Reid undertakes to establish pulp attend him. This occurred to him in for years I have gained in flesh, hence the Yonge street church, Toronto; the in weight. I would prefer not to say Biptist church, Woodstock, N.B; the anything about my appetite; like the Methodist church, Carleton Place, Ont. poor, it is ever with me. Yes : I attri

BOOKS AND MAGAZINES, 🕏

Little Month of St. Joseph," published by the Brothers of Charity, of the House of the Angel Guardian, which institution, as you know, has been founded for to Brother Jude, No 85 Vermont street the benefit of the poor and abandoned Boston, Mass.

This little work is an illustrated book of 70 pages, which contains :-- The exercises for each day of the month of March, toward the expense of paving the city followed by an example, showing the special favors granted to those who have recourse to this great saint; a Novena to St. Jeseph; The Seven Dolors and Seven Joys of St. Joseph, which their Holinesses Pius IX. and Leon XIII. have enriched by so numerous indulgences; Devotion to the Cord of St. Joseph; and a number of indulgenced prayers, re lating to St Joseph's devotion.

The price of this little book is only 10 cents a copy by mail. We can but encourage our readers to procure this little book, which is approved by His Lordship Archbishop

and at the same time greatly assist these good Brothers, who devote themselves with so much zeal to the education of these poor children, who would other wise be cast into one of those many god-WE have the pleasure to acknowledge less institutions where they would remain ignorant of their God and their

religion. Those who wish to procure this publication have only to address themselves

We have received from Benziger Bros., Publishers, New York, a copy of a neat little prayer book entitled, "The Traveller's Daily Companion " approved pravers, with a preface by Most Rev. Wm. H. Elder D.D., Archbishop of Cincinnati. It contains the prayers for a journey, taken from the Roman Brevisry, besides short form of daily prayers, Mass devo tions, etc. The book is so small that it easily fits the upper vest pocket. The price is 5 cents in cloth.

PURE BLOOD is the foundation of health. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes the blood pure, rich and nourishing and gives and maintains good HEALTH.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week to Canadian Inventors by the United States and Canadian Governments. This report is specially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, head office: 185 St. James street, Temple building, Montreal.

598,905-Hugh L. Calendar, Montreal, apparatus for electrically measuring temperatures.
599,224—Felix L. Decarie, Montreal

hose pipe connection.
599,168—George M. Elliott, Winnipeg.

Can., attachment for squares. 599,285—Elisha Moore, Meductic, Can. bottle. 599 263-Charles Sherman, Yarmcuth

Can., flower pot.
599 200—Robert Smallwood et al., Tru-

ro. Can., steam boiler.
599,024—Robert L. F. Strathy, Yarmouth, Can., wire fence.

IT DON'T PAY

To buy drinks for the boys-it don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will pay to quit, but the trouble has been to do this. THE A. HUTTON DIXON cure will absolutely remove all desire for liquor in a couple of days, so you can quit without using any self-denial and nobody need know you are taking the medicine. You'll save money and gain in health and self-respect from the start. Medicine is pleasant to taste, and produces good appetite, refreshing sleep, etcady nerves, and does not interfere with business duties. Full particulars scaled. Tuv DIXON CURE Co., No. 40 Park Avenue, near Milton street, Montreal. Tele phone 3085.

In one sense the man of genius is more independent of his surroundings than the man of lesser endowment, but in another sense he is far more dependent upon them. The light will shine, no matter how onaque the medium through which it sends its rays : but its clarity, its steadiness, its power of illumination, are dependent upon what may be called the accidents of its place, its time, and the circumstance in which it is set -HAMILION WRIGHT MARIE.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Distributions every Wednesday, Value of prizes ranging from \$250 to \$2,000. Tickets 10 cents.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

JUDAH, BRANCHAUD ^。KAVANAGH. ADVOCATES.

3 PLACE D'ARMES HILL

F. T JUDAH, Q.C. A. BRANCHAUB Q.C. H. J. KAVANAGH. Q.C.

ALCIDE CHAUSSE. ARCHITECT.

153-157 Shawst., Montreal. Plane and Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings. MERCHANTS' TELEPHONE 1455

C, A. McDONNELL

Accountant and Trustee, 180 ST. JAMES STREET. MONTREAL

Personal supervision given to all business. Rentscollected, Estates administered and Beck audited.

Life of Mde. D'YOUVILLE.

Foundress of the Grey Nuns. By MGR. RAMSAY. CLOTH, Illustrated, - - - 75c. Imitation of Cloth, without illus'n.

CANDLES FOR CANDLEMAS DAY.

Please send your orders as early as possible so as to enable us to send your supply in time fo February 6th.

> Our SANGTUARY OIL is the best in the market.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., MONTREAL and TORONTO.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN

rours

Allan, Dominion and Beaver Lines, Quebec Steamship Co.; ALL LINES FROM NEW YORK

Florida, etc. COOK'S TOURS. W. H. CLANCY, AGENT. GRAND TRUNK TICKET OFFICE, 137 St. James street

To Rurope, - Bermuda, - Westludice,

BRODIE & HARVIE'S PANCAKE FLOUR For PANCAKES, MUFFINS, Etc.

Ask your Grocer for it. 3lbs and 6lbs packages.

WANTED, HELP.

Reliable men in every locality, local or travelling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show cards tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary, \$65 per month and expenses, and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write

WORLD MEDICAL BLECTRIC CO., London, Ont., Canada. Business Cards.

TELEPHONE 8393.

THOMAS O'CONNELL,

Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils,

PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. Rutland Lining, fits any Steve

137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottane

Cheap. Orders promptly attended to. : Mederate harges. : A trial solicited.

GEORGE BAILEY

Dealer in Wood and Coal Constantly on hand, every description of Upper Canada Firewood. Dry Slabs and Dry Kindling Wood a specialty.

CARROLL BROS. Registered Practical Sanitarians. PLUMBERS. STEAM FITTERS. METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS.

795 CRAIG STREET. : sear St. Anteine. Drainageand Ventilation aspecialty. Charges moderate.

J. P. CONROY

228 Centre Street,

Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter ELECTRIC and MECHANICAL BELLS, Etc.Telephone, 8552.....



1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St. Near McGillStreet.1

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchan-discrespectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

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

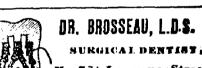
ESTABLISHED 1864. C. O'BRIEN' House, Sign and Decorative Painter.

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Regioence, 645 Dorchester St. | East of Bleary, Office 647 Montreal

LORGE & CO., HATTER - AND - FURRIEB. 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET.

SURGEON-DENTISTS

MONTREAL.



No. 7St Lawrence Street MONTREAL Telephone, - . 6361.

Your impression in the morning. Teeth in the afternoon. Elegant full gum sets. Rose Pearl (flesh colored.) Weighted lower sets for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wasted facest gold crown plate and bridge work, painiess extracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth field; teeth repaired in 50 minutes teets in three hours if required.

PRESBREY

-PATENT-

STOVE LINING

Is the Best-WILL FIT ANY STOVE OR RANGE.

Anyone can do it! One quarter the cost of Bricks!

CEO. W. REED & CO.,

785 Cralg Street. GRAND TRUNK BALLWAY

The Quickest, Most Direct and Popular Route to the

KLONDYKE YUKON GOLD FIELDS.

Choice of several routes, and impartial infermation given.
Full particulars as to sailing of all steamers from Pacific Coast cities for Alaska, and accommodation reserved in advance thereon.
Through passenger and freight rates quoted.
Alaska pumphlets and mans, containing full information as to the Yukon district, furnished on application to any Grand Trunk Agent.

CITY TICKET OFFICE 137 ST. JAMES STREET. And Bonaventure Station.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Send a stamp for our beautiful book "How to get a Patent," What profitable to invent," and "Prizeson Patents," Advice free, Fees moderata, MARICN, EMPERTS, Temple Building, 185 St. James Street, Montrest. The only firm of Graduate Engineers in the Dominion transacting patent business exclusively. Mention this paper.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTEFAL, SUPERIOR COURT No. 2815.

Dame Albina Provost, of the city of St. Henry, in the district of Montreal, wife common as to property of Hubert Giroux, gentleman, of the same place, duly authorized a ester en justice, has instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband, this day.

Montreal, 25th January, 1896.

BEAUDIN. CARDINAL ST. GERMAIN LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN Attorneys for Plainting.

Interesting Statistics on Adulteration of Pood.

Some Important Changes in Catholic Educational Establishments -- The New Rector of the Ottawa University.

OTTAWA, Feb. 23.

The report, returns and statistics of the Inland Revenue Department for 1897 have been issued in the usual form. Like most Government bluebooks, it has few attractions for the average reader, but to those of a practical turn of mind it should prove both interesting and profitable. The old a lage that, "where ignorance is bliss, it's folly to be wise," seems to apply with particular emphasis in some of the cases it mentions. The report is made up principally of the returns sent in by the Government analysts of the several provinces, from Nova Scotia to Manitoba, upon the samples sent to their laboratories for examination in accordance with the provisions of the Adulteration Act.

Out of 929 samples submitted, 541 were reported 'genuine,' 254 'adulterwere reported 'genuine,' 254 'adulter-ated,' 107 'doubtful' or 'not classed,' and 80 'sold illerally,' or as compound. In the returns from the several provinces individually, these proportions look dif-ferent; for instance, in the return handed in from Montres, out of 22 samples of vinegar, 1 only was declared genuine, 10 adulterated, 11 doubtful. At Halifax, out of 15 samples, only 1 was returned genuine, with 7 adulterated and 7 doubtful. St. John, N.B., reports that out of 13 samples, only 4 were genuine, 8 adulterated and 1 doubtful. Everywhere vinegar adulterations are in evidence, the general average throughout the Dominion being, out of 120 samples, 44 only, or a trifle over a third, were genuine, the balance adulterated or doubtful; of 179 samples of pepper, 122 only were genuine; of cream of tartar, two thirds were genuine; but of mustard, out of 66 samples analyzed, 3 only were genuine. According to these few cases, selected

from the returns of several official analysts, we are revelling in adulterated food. Whether any special diseases fol-low in the wake of adulterated vinegar and mustard has not been reported, but it would seem to be the duty of some one to enlighten the public as to their effect upon digestion or on the general health. Adulteration is another word for impurity, and impurity is a refined term for filth—ergo—in eating adulterated food we are eating filth, and that is not a pleasant reflection, to say the least. The report concludes with an elaborate statement by Mr A. McGill, B.A., giving the results of 61 samples of the control of the statement of the control well water from various parts of the Dominion which were analyzed by the official analysts in accordance with the authority of the Department. These results are given in a tabulated state-

ment accompanying the report.

Mr. McGill closes his report by saying, that when it is found necessary to use polluted or suspected waters the danger may be much lessened by artificial filtration or by boiling the water. Boiling, he says, is not the absolute guasatee it is supposed to be, but there can be no doubt it adds very materially to the safety in its use. Boil the water, then, when you have any reason to doubt its purity.

Pollowing the example of the Senate, the "Commons" have also kindly consented to give themselves an Ash- Wednesday vacation of six days—which is even dealing more generously with themselves than they hitherto have been in the habit of doing. However, 'all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy," and it is, perhaps, well for honorable members to obtain a little relief from the tedium and montony of Parliamentary life. There are those who ascribe the adjourn ment to a desire on the part of Ontario members to take part in the " field day " on March 1st, but that idea is killed by the fact that the adjournment does not include the election day-independently of which it would seem selfish, and Ontario members should not be charged with that,

New Superior for Ottawa University.

The Oblat Fathers have appointed Father Constantineau to succeed Father McGuckin as Rector of the Ottawa University, promoting Father Howe from assistant to paster of St. Jes-ph's, which position Father Constantineau previously held. Father Constantineau came to Canada fifteen years ago from Lowell, Mass., and entered the university. He has been pastor of St. Joseph's for fifteen years, and has always evinced a warm interest in educational matters generally.

Rideau Street Convent.

The new Superior General of the Order of Grey Nuns arrived at the Rideau Street Convent on the afternoon of Friday, the 10th, and met with a warm reception from the ladies and pupils of that institution. It took the shape of a pleasing exhibition of the musical and elocutionary powers of the scholars, which was given in the presence of sisters from the various houses of the order in the city, as also of representatives of the houses in Buffalo, Lowell, Ogdensburg, Pembroke,

asy to Take masy to Operate Are features peculiar to Hood's Pills. Small in

have taken a pill till it is all ever." 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Proprietors, Lowell, Mass.

The only pills to take with Hood's Carsaperille



Aylmer, Several ladies amongst those present had been class mates or pupils of the new Superior General. On entering Convenseemed pleased to have an opportunity of meeting and greeting the honored stock companies. head of the Order. Sister Kirby is a Canadian, but has spent the greater part of her religious life in various cities of the States, and was Superior of many houses of her Order. She thus brings a full degree of experience to her new position, and will find no difficulty in discharging the many important duties it involves. The pupils were given a holiday in honor of the event.

Muffs, Capes of all kinds, Collars Boas, Gauntlets, Caps, etc.

Our facilities and our 35 years of ex-

Bev. Father Fallon.

The English-speaking Cath lics express great regret at the approaching de-parture of Father M. F. Fallon from the years he has been the vice-rector and virtually the acting superior of the institution. Father Fallon is a man of commanding ability and exceptionally well qualified for the higher duties he has been performing: he is a good rejection. has been performing; he is a good priest, a good scholar and a good preacher, and is also possessed of a degree of personal magnetism which has gained him great popularity amongst Catholics generally, but more especially amongst the young men of the city, with whom he identified himself in an especial manner contains himself in an especial manner, evincing the deepest interest in everything that tended to develop and advance their spiritual and moral as well as their physical interests.

The Liquor and Drug Habits | Price 25 cents.

We guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when Mr. A. Hutton Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs is removed within three days, and a per-manent cure effected in three weeks. The medicine is taken privately and without interfering with business duties.
Immediate results—normal appetite,
sleep and clear brain, and health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address The Dixon Cure Co., No. 40, Park Avenue, near Milton street, Montreal. 'Phone 3085.

Hon. Mr. Mulock's offers to the creditors of the Farmers' Loan and Savings Company, at the meeting held at Toronto on the 22nd inst., have been most favorably regarded by all directly or indirectly connected with that unfortunate company. They recognize the earnestness of his desire to fulfil his legal obligations to the letter, such obligations to be decided by a judge, who 1661 Notre Dame Street.

Quebec, Buckingham, &c. shall be asked to give the limit of his liability as a director. The unanimous acceptance of his several cif. rs and the applause that accompanied it show how tion Hall Sister Kirby was greeted with much it was appreciated. This is a the greatest enthusiasm, and all present precedent which should be ever present seemed pleased to have an opportunity to the minds of all directors of joint

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The readers of the TRUE WITNESS are respectfully invited to call and inspect my choice assortment of Furs for Ladies and Gentlemen, which consists of Ruffs,

perience in the Fur business is a guarantee to all who are desirous of having their Fur garments made to order or repaired, unexcelled, at prices not equal-

ed in the city. A visit to our establishment will con-Ottawa University, of which for over two vince you our goods and prices are right.

> 1584 Notre Dame Street, Opposite Court House,

Armand Idin,

THE DANGERS OF SPRING

Which arise from impurities in the blood and a depleted condition of this vital fluid may be entirely averted by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This great medicine cures all spring humors, boils, eruptions and sores, and by enriching and vitalizing the blood, it overcomes that tired feeling and gives vitality and vigor.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache biliousness and all liver ills.

FIRST CAPITAL PRIZE.

At the drawing of the 16th instant. of the Society of Arts, of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame street, the first capital prize, collection worth \$2,000, has been drawn by Mr. J. A. Taylor, commercial travel-ler. 30 St. Francois Xavier street, Mont-

KINDLING WOOD.

MIXED, 81.75 per load. HARD, \$2.00 per load.

Order early by 'Phone No. 396. RICAUD MILLING CO., 653 ST. PAUL STREET.

The oldest and most reliable. MERRILL'S Carpet Store

As at present constructed, are among the most artistic pianos in America. The tone is sympathetic and singing. The touch responsive and satisfying. Splendid stock now on sale in warerooms. Liberal terms.

LINDSAY-NORDHEIMER CO.,

~2366 St. Catherine Street.

TO SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITORS.

WANTED TO BORROW

\$4000 to \$5000

INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.

Security to Offer is, First Mortgage on First Class
Stores and Dwellings.

Address

C. A. McDONNELL,

ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE,

186 ST. JAMES STREET.

USE ONLY

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

IT IS THE BEST

The brautiful Carpets of 1898 will be one of the principal features of the SPRING TRADE with THOMAS

CARPETS.

Superior Wiltons, Russian Velvet. Wool Axminsters, Royal Axminsters. Brussels-Extra Special.

Moyens, 5 patterns.

Hest Brussels — In the process of the patterns of the pat

Welton Movens, Velvet Crossley. Imperial Axminsters. Templeton Axmirsters. Best Brussels - in five patterns.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street. | MONTREAL And 175 to 179 SPARKS Street, OTTAWA.

New Up-town Confectionery and Dining Rooms,

2358 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

NOW OPENED.

Everything in the CAKE and CATERING line made and prepared on the premises.

CANDIES and CHOCOLATES fresh daily from our own factory. The DINING ROOM facing on Dominion Square is pronounced to be the finest of its kind in Canada. Come and see us.

The Down-Town Establishment carried on as usual in all its branches

St. James Street, Tel. 903.

St. Catherine Street, Tel. 3062.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

-> Shopping by Mail

Notre Dame Street.

Montreal's Greatest Store.

Out of town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantage of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience, and the best money's worth.

ence, and the best money's worth.

No matter where you live you should know this store.

Most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is.

If you can't come in person, write for anything you want, or send a letter for samples and information. It's the business of our mail order department to attend to



LATEST SPRING NOVELTIES IN NEW DRESS GOODS.

Spots of interest grow more numerous at The Big Store every day. To-day it is centred in the more recent arrival of new dress goods, direct from Paris, London and Berlin. Variety was never so great. Every possible need has been anticipated at prices below the level of real worth. You hardly need reminding that the prettiest of these goods generally go first.

NEW BRAEMAR CHECKS. NEW ABBOTSFORD CHECKS. NEW DARGAI CHECKS. NEW NETHERBY CHECKS. NEW ALENCON DRESS GOODS. NEW CHERONESE DRESS GUODS. NEW SILK STRIPE GRENADINES. NEW NOVELTY LACE GRENADINES. NEW GAUZE GRENADINES. NEW STRIPED MUSLINS NEW ORGANDIE MUSLINS.

NEW SWISS MUSLINS.

NOVELTIES IN WASH FABRICS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER.

Hundreds of Ladies visited this department yesterday and viewed with admiration the many gay fabrics that fill this section to overflow. The splendid assortment of Grenadines show a rich blending of colors and dainty lace effect that make them favorites already. Now look at the prices.

HOUSEKEEPERS' LINENS.

This is undoubtedly CANADA'S GREATEST LINEN STORE. There is not a liren producing country in the old world, that is not well represented in our great stocks. England, Ireland, Scotland, Belgium, Germany and Russia all contribute to the immense assortments. Quality is always the best and prices always the cheapest.

COTTONS.

16 Bales Useful Grey Cotton, 34 inches wide, the kind that's ordinarily sold at 50 inches wide, 33c. 5c a yard; just to cause a stir to day, 3c a yard.

wide, made specially for Ladies' Underwear, 4½c a yard.

Extra Heavy Grey Sheeting, plain or twill, 72 inches wide, special price, 12½c. Heavy Cotton Sheets, made and laundered ready for use, 2 yards by 2½ yards special price, \$1.15 a pair.

= 200 500

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited.

LINEN DAMASK.

Good Useful Linen Damask, bleached Good Useful Linen Damask, close make, 62 inches wide, 60c.

yard.

Fine Quality Linen Table Damask,
12 cases Heavy White Cotton, 37 inches 1898 designs, 62 inches wide, 38c. Extra Quality Pure Irish Linen Table Damask, very close weave, 68 inches wide, 77c.

Extra Fine Quality Pure Linen Table Damask, fine round thread and new deeigns, 95c. High Grade Barneley Linen Table

Damask, very fine quality and new pattern, 72 inches wide, \$1 20.

THE S. CARSLEY CO., Limited

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

The S. CARSLEY CO.

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

OF EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND. Luvotments in Canada . . Assets Exceed \$1,783,487.83. Forty Million Dollars.

MONTREAL OFFICE, 117 St. François Xavier St. WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent. Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office

Paid HOW TO SEE THE POINT A back of 40 pages, which teaches punctuating rapidly by essent AND PLACE IT.

ple Many people who have studied English, Latin, and Greek Carpet Store No. 1

Punctuation without Rules of indispensable to all writers. By mill 20 Cemiss.

Grammar.

Dame Street

The Lastament of the last 98 Shoe Sale

With this month our '98 Shoe Sale ends. We as giving price cuts, these last days, that will be in possible to repeat, some special lines and broken sizes are placed at absurdly low prices.

200 Pairs Men's Samples, in all colors and styles of toes, worth \$3.59 and \$5.00 for \$1.98.

300 Pairs Ladies' Laord and Buttoned Boots. samples in all colors and styles, worth, \$3 50 and \$3,00, for \$1.98. Other lines reduced 15 to 25 per cent. Ladies' Rubbers 300.

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention

E. MANSFIELD THE SHOEIST,

124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET Cor. Lagauchetiere &t.

Our assortment of Carpets. Rugs and Oilcloths is not excelled in the city. MERRILL'S Carpet Store, 1661 Notre Dame

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

SPRING

SUMMER!

OUR SPRING AND SUMMER

Jackets, Capes

were placed in stock to-day. There are many Novelties in this season's shewing that are worthy of inspec-

An experienced Mantle Cutter and first class Assistants, in our Mantle Department.

MAIL ORDERS.

Samples of our Summer Fabrics gladly sent to all parts of the Dominion.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS

The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

St. Catherine & Mountain Sts

Full assortment of Carpets and Oilcloths at Merrill's Carpet Store, 1661 Notre Dame Street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, real estate owners in the County of Hochelaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners of the Courties of Hochelaga, Jacques Cartier, Laval, Terrebonne and L'Assomptien will be held on Friday, the eighteenth day of March next, at two o'clock in the atternoon, at 1614 Notre Dame street, in the City of Montreal, to consider the opportunity of establishing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, according to the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, article 5264 and following articles:

Benjamin Benoit, J. Horace David, F. X. Roy, J. A. Girard, G. E. Baril, M.D.; A. J. H. St. Denis, P. C. Lacosse, Anthime Dubreuil, W. J. Proulx, W. Reeves Chistophe Messiay, H. J. Elliott, Leandre Ouimet, Sr. Leandre Ouimet, Jr., Wilfrid Ouimet, Pierre Mile, Hor isdas Choquette, Adolphe Bissonnette, G. C. J. V. Picotte, M.D.; D. A. Hamel, Muurice N. Delisle, Napoleon Deslauriers, C. A. Laframboite, Joseph Levesque, L. F. Larose and J. B. Dubreuil.

Special discounts to Religa ious Institutions, at Merrill's Carpet Store, 1661 Notre Dam Street.

MIXED, 91.75 per load.

HARD, 82.00 per 108 Guaranteed the best value in the city. Order early by Phone No. 396.

RICAUD MILLING CO. 653 ST. PAUL STREET.

Our assortment of Carpet Rugs and Oilcloths is not the celled in the city: MERRIL Carpet Store No. 1661 No.