March 30, 1901

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The Senate Street CITUR AND GA



Vol. L. No. 39

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, APRIL 6 1901.

AN ANCIENT CATHEDRAL AND ITS MEMORIES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

ganizations are too often friendly a total abstinence harvest. Here is promise and no possibility of failure. and partial recuperation of drunkards. They rarely become permanent abodes of the reformed. The vast

(From the Western Watchman.)
The Nineteenth Century was a drinking age. But the one before it was a drunken age. Will the Twentieth Century be a sober age? The various temperance organizations throughout the country are preparing for a campaign against intemperance the coming summer. These associations are changing their tactics. After years of effort among the drinking classes they find that the balance sheet shows little gain. The profits are nearly always balanced by the losses. The temperance organizations are too often friendly ganizations are too often friendly the temperature restraint.

known to all newspaper readers, but when the first protest was made in the British Parliament, shortly after the oath had been taken by the King, the representatives of the Government distinctly declared that nothing in the way of repeal or alternation or abrogation of the obnoxious designation of the obnoxious declaration in the House of Lords said that though personally he deplored the words of the oath no legislative action could be taken in the matter, plainly hinting as a reason the probability of opposition in quurters be refrained from mentioning, but whice everybody well understood to refer to ultra Protestantism. An answer somewhat similar was given by Missalfour in the House of Commons. He, too, deplored the would offer received the would offer received the would offer received the would offer received the protest that the way in the House of Commons. He, too, deplored the would offer received the would offer received the would offer received the words of the oath no legislative action in the House of Commons. He, too, deplored the words of the cath, but he would offer received to partial ment for the matter, plainly hinting as a reason the probability of opposition in quurters be refrained from mentioning, but whice everybody well understood to refer to ultra Protestantism. An answer somewhat similar was given by Missalfour in the House of Commons. He, too, deplored the would offer received the would offer received the would offer received the words of the cath, but he would offer received the words of the cath and the protects are the protects and the protects and the protects and the protects are the protects and the protects and the protects are the protects and the protects and the protects are the protects and the protects and the protects are the protects and the protects and the protects are the protects and the protects and the protects are the protects and the protects are the protects and t

communities have displayed untold heroism.

and partial recognition of density of the first or out that and the partial recognition of density of the first or out that and the partial recognition of the first or out that and the partial recognition of the first or out that and the partial recognition of the first or out that are also as a consistent are sum who may are also as a first of the first or out that are also as a first of the first or out that are also as a first of the first or out that are also as a first of the first or out heroism. In some cases the nuns support themselves by needlework, teaching, and nursing, but too often these are insufficient to keep the wolf from the door. A society has been formed, under the presidency of Father Raphael Ballerini, S.J., with the object of assisting these poor communities in every possible manner, but how to meet the wants of so many cases, one more deserving of pity and

the weight of his gigantic undertaking. There is no chance for an enterprising young ecclesiarch in these
days of gospel trusts; and Dr. Cave
goes down to his death crushed under the wheels of the Moloch of sectarian monopoly. The Non-Sectarian
Church is bankrupt. Assets: a large
lot of faded hopes and punctured ambitions; liabilities: pledges unredeemed, prophecies unfulfilled and a mortgage.

ed, prophecies unfulfilled and a mortgage.

Protestants who have never been
abroad are apt to think that the
rest of the world is as non-Catholic
as this. They would learn their error if they observed the diplomatic
corps in Washington, on a Presidential reception day. Of the thirtyfour representatives of foreign goveraments now in Washington, twenty-two are Catholic; while two more
are anti-Protestant, the Russian Ambassador and the Greek Minister.
When you spread Protestantism all
over the world it becomes too thin
to arrest the light.

INDIVIDUAL INFLUENCE .- On this important subject the Catholic Citizen remarks

BEING TALKED ABOUT .- So good advice is offered by the "Catholic Sun" in this regard. It says:-

olic Sun" in this regard. It says:—

A woman said the other day that a certain person had talked about her in a way that it would hurt her reputation. Talked about you? Well, you ought to feel encouraged. If you are living right your reputation can't be hurt by slanderous talk. No danger but people will find out whether you are right or not. Character is self revealing; it cannot be hidden. Sooner or later everything around you will tell what you are. Certainly you do not want to descend to the level of replying to the slander. It's a good deal better to live right than lie talked about, and if you let your light shine you will not have to tell people that it does. Deserve friends and you will find them. Remember that is the way to be righted. Yourself be careful never to slander others, then if you are assailed by slander take it as a compliment. Some one has said that there are two ways of establishing one's reputation; to be praised by honest men and abused by rogues.

THE GOOD OF AGITATION .-Under this heading the Freeman's Journal says:—

A good illustration of the practical utility of vigorous agitation for the righting of wrongs is furnished by the brief history of the recent crusade against the form of oath fixed by law to be taken by the sovereign of England on succeeding to the throne. How insulting the terms of that oath are to Catholics is now

NOTES FROM ROME.

TWO ENEMIES.—Italy, like every other land, has its drawbacks, and its people have certain enemies with which, or with whom, they are foreed constantly to contend. The two most deadly enemies to-day, in Italy, are Infidelity and Malaria. In glancing over some of recent Roman correspondences we find that these foes to spiritual and to physical well-being are more persistent in the school-room than elsewhere. That is their battle ground. They seize upon the young as the easiest victims. In this connection we will quote two very important paragraphs from a recent Roman letter to an English Catholic exchange.

INFIREMENTY IN SCHOOLS. The

bers of the Chamber of Deputies, in-

cian has to say regarding the important subject of death, the journal in question claims that Dr. Andrews is an undisputed authority on death. The subject is one of greatest moment; consequently, we will quote freely from the doctor's statements; but we must preface them by statements; but we must preface them by stating that we do not consider Dr. Andrews any more an authority upon death than we do upon agriculture,

"Death is as much of a mystery to me now as it was when I first saw a human being die." INFIDELITY IN SCHOOLS.— The most interesting, and certainly the most important, phase of the battle between Catholics and anti-clericals in Italy, is that which is now being fought with unyleiding determination on both sides for the supremacy in the school-room. The struggle has been more flerce at Milan than elsewhere, as that city has fallen under the sway of a Radical and anti-clerical Municipal Council, who recently decreed the abolition of religious instruction in the elementary schools. This tyrannical and unjust measure gave rise to so many protests that the Municipal Council, fieaded by a notorious Freemason, Signor De Cristoforis, had to come to a compromise, stipulating that religious instruction should only be impurted

The reason for this is. I think "The reason for this is, I think, that the vast majority of professional men, outside of the clergy and particularly doctors and scientists generally, are not inclined to believe or accept what they cannot demonstrate as a scientific fact. And yet, as a rule, these men and women willingly accept religious ministration when death is only a matter of hours."

on "The Layman at High Mass." While we cannot reproduce all the instructions given by this practical writer for the hearing of High Mass, we cannot refrain from giving. our readers the benefit of the following rules. Pius IX. sanctioned Father Le Vasseur's book on "Ceremonial," in which the author says:—

"The laity who assist at the office "The laity who assist at the office ought to observe the same rules, as far as kneeling, standing or sitting are conserved, that are laid down for ordinary members of the clergy."

As an adaptation of these rubrical directions, the following is taken from a leaflet which received the "Imprimatur" of His Eminence Cardinal Yaughan:—

tur" of His Emineace Cardinal Vaughan:

1. Stand during the "Aspurges."

2. Kneel from the beginning of Mass till the celebran tsits at the "Gloria in Excesis."

3. Stana during the collects. (Kneel at Mass for the dead at the Ferial Mass on fasting days.)

4. Sit during the Epistle and Gradual.

5. Stand during the Epistle and Gradual.

6. Sit for the Offertory, but stand while the thurlier incenses the congregation.

7. Stand from the beginning of the Preface till the "Sanctus" begins.

8. Kneel during the Canon until after the Communion of the priest or people. (It is more in harmony with the cermonial all to stand after the Elevation except at Mass for the Days, when all Kneel during the Canon until after the the elevation of the Host of Ferial Mass for the Days, when all Kneel during the Canon until after the receipt at Mass for the Days, when all Kneel during the Canon until after the receipt at Mass for the Days, when all Kneel during the Canon until devoutly raise their eyes toward the Blessed Sacrament, as it is for this purpose the priest is directed to elevate the Sacred Species.

9. Sit from after the Communion till

cles

9. Sit from after the Communion till
the prayer called the Post-Communion
begins, then stand.

(Kneel at Mass for the Dead and at
the Perial Mass on fasting days.)

10. Kneel for the priest's blessing,
but stand for the last Gospal.

BY A REGULAR CONTRIBUTOR.

feasts of the Church, Easter is scarcely ever twice on the same date -it is regulated by the fluctuations the seasons, so that it always falls within the period known as vernal, or springtime. Apart from astronomical calculations, unnecessary to explain at present, the period of Lent closes with the first indications of the real springtime Winter is over, and summer has no yet come. All nature awakens to a life. The icy barriers that bound up the streams are dissolved by the stronger suns of the length ening days, and the rivulets and rivers bound on rejoicing and sing their songs of freedom; the cold, white, shroud-like mantle of snow disappears and the earth appears in a new garment of the purest and freshest green; the leafless branches of the trees, that rise, like reefs of coral, in the chilly atmosphere of winter, are adorned with tiny buds that foretell the coming foliage; the san courses afresh under the chan ped bark, and imparts vegetable life to the long dormant wood; the birds return from the land of the sun, and chant anew their anthem of praise in the grand aisles of na ture's temple. It is the springtime the period of rejuvenation of s and general resurrection From the tomb-like gloom of the long, dark winter, all of God's creatures spring into activity, joyous ness, strength, and life. So it is in the spiritual sphere. Man, chained down by the icy shacles of sin. breaks the bonds and rejoices in a fresh emancipation from the serfdon of iniquity; buried in the shroud of cold indifference to God and to re ligion, the warm beams of heavenly grace dissolves the snowy mantle and he arises in robes of brightness and beauty-not of baptismal white but of regenerating verdure. The leafless branches, from which the autumn blasts of passion had swept away every vestige of God's beautiful gifts, bud once more with indications of virtue's grand foliage, and the songsters of peace. holiness and happiness return to chant their canticles of rejoicing and gratitude over the soul that has arisen to a stronger life of grace.

It is the day of Resurrection; the day upon which the Angel of God down, rolled away the stone from the sepulchre of the Aremathian, and stood aside to allow the transfigurated Christ to come forth glorious and triumphant over Sin. Death and Satan. Easter is the most important of all commemora. tive feasts; it is the day upon which the seal of Divinity's approval was set upon the accomplished work of Redemption, and the Son of God. conducting all His enemies and all enemies of man, radiant in His victory, looked up to the face of the Father-the face that had turned from Him while he carried the sins of men-and, in that glance, conummated the indescribable satisfaction of the Most Blessed Trinity.

There was war between the Heav-

aire, in connection with donations

of such people—a course that is fit. characterized by extreme selfishness.

LIBRARIES AND SCHOOL PRIZES.

BY OUR CURBSTONE OBSERVER.

During the past few weeks I have gratitude could build-even though

noticed considerable mention of Mr. they were as solid as the Pyramids Andrew Carnegie, the multi-million- by the Nile. He perpetuates his

which he has made, or has offered to that will affect the generations vet

make, to various cities, for the purpose of establishing free libraries, public libraries cannot be over-es-

While I believe in the principle that timated. Once, however, the gener-

no man should be dictated to in ous act of donation done, and the

matters that concern his private library founded, there arises, to my

affairs and that affect the disposal mind, a very important question-it

he deems well to make of his means
—be it by donation "inter vivos," are to benefit by the volumes in

or by will-still, when a person pos- such library. Then comes another

sessed of immense wealth; sees fit to question—that of censorship. or

employ his money for the good of selection of the volumes best calcu

his fellow men-according to his own lated to benefit-intellectually and

lights- all criticism should be of a morally-all who will make use of a

constructive, and not destructive, free public library. It is not my kind. We should simply be thankful province, nor my intention, to dwell

for the benevolence displayed, and upon these very important questions, feel satisfied that the man of wealth beyond stating that a public library

did not follow the ordinary course may not always be an unmixed ben-

Unlike Christmas and other fixed | caverns of perprtual torture, into which the fallen Angel, and his myriad following, were cast. Impotent to avenge himself against God, Satan gloried in the partial loss that he had caused Heaven to sustain in the departure of so many pure spirits. of Creative Miracle, he awoke to the knowledge that in man God supplied a being to replace the fallen ar The baffled demon at once took deep ounsel with himself, and resolved upon the ruin of man. The ways of tempter succeeded; man sinned God's goodness was outraged: and Satan felt that he had at last triumphed over the Almighty. But in mediately a new dispensation commenced, and the second person the Blessed Trinity spoke to the Father, and offered to redeem man and restore him to his pristine innocence, and favor with Heaven.

Original sin hung as a veil between God and his creature; centuries rolled away; laws were thundered from Sinai: the white tents appeared in the desert; prophet after prophet proclaimed his message; the temple arose all glorious in the heights of Sion; but still humanity was es tranged from the Creator-still Satan gloried in his work, but he knew not the resources of the Infinite One

It was his experience that all that was spiritual must live and all that was material must perish; imagine then his wonder on beholding the perishable and the immortal combined in one being, MAN! And he had ruined what he supposed to be God's master-piece of workmanship When, lo! another change came suddenly upon his vision; and he beheld God Himself assuming the mortality of man, on the day of the Incarnation. Then it dawned upon Satar that he was truly defeated; for he was obliged to recognize that God's master-piece was not mortal man made to the image of God, but God taking the form of mortal man.

Step by step along the thirty three years, from Bethlehem to Calvary, Satan followed the new and still more inscrutable combination. of Divinity and Humanity, in one person. He felt a lurid hope lighting up his dark soul, for he believed that he could ruin the second Adam as he had destroyed the first one. If not the spirit, at least the mortal part of the Saviour would he efface. And on Good Friday the wiley enemy imagined that he was again avenged and that he had defeated God.

But he knew not that the Infinite and Omnipotent had power over death as over life, over the mortal as over the immortal, material as over the spiritual. And on Easter morning, when Christ burst the barriers of the tomb, and came forth in all His perfect Divinity, as well as in all His immorta and ineffable Humanity, the enemy of God and man fled shricking into the deepmost caverns of the damned and bowed down defeated, crushed, annihilated under the weight and enly hosts. Lucifer, "star of the morning," had rebelled against the Most High, and in a twinkling the hand of Divine Justice dug out the

name in connection with a work

fully and honestly selected, with a presenting a few books to our men, there must be found books men love to talk about education good, bad, and indifferent. In nine to display a blatant interest in the cases out of ten it is the bad volume progress and development of the that the untrained reader will select. younger generation, but their inter-Hence the grave menace that a publest is confined to words, and rarely lic library may become. In my ever touches upon the practical humble estimation the proper selection of books for such a library, and ample; how many of the well-to-d a certain degree of direction or guidance for the benefit of inexperienced think of offering prize-books to be eaders, are matters equally as important as the founding of the li- their own former professors? Yet it trary. Because, if the volumes to be would be easy to count hundreds of had in such an institution are moral- these successful men, whose elemenly injurious, the establishment of tary instruction was obtained on the itself is a huge wrong perpetrated on humanity. should be taken in selecting the works to be placed in a public library, is, on a smaller scale, the same that should be adopted in laving the basis of a private library.

PRIVATE LIBRARIES: - There are many ways in which people have menced the collecting of a small private library; some have had a number of volumes willed to them; others have purchased a few sets of books at auctions; again others have begun by carefully putting away every book that they received or ught. But, not a few have found that their prize-books, from the school, constituted the foundation of their private collections. And in many cases these books remain amongst the most important on their shelves. Whenever I look up at the "history shell" of my own little library, my mind is carried back to the proud day when I secured three prizes-one for English composition a second, for general history, and third for rhetoric. There they stand, the three sacred reminders of days when ambition ran high and future spread out before me, "brilliant as the track of a harvest moon on the bosom of a placid lake." The three constitute the most valuable books on that shelf, they are Mc-Gee's "History of Ireland;" Lingard's "History of England," and man Empire." They were the pillars literary love, underneath the shadow of which I dream, and in dreaming, in spirit with the grandest minds of the past.

SELECTING PRIZES:-With what care, therefore, should not the prize books for our schools be selected When a volume is marked down as going to a certain pupil as a prize n some branch, we are not always aware that the book thus bestowed may serve as the basis of a future library, and even help in giving a turn, for all time, to the current of that boy's thoughts, predilections, and sentiments. A good and useful book thus won by a pupil will certainly be read, both by himself and the family. As it will ever be considered as a badge of distinction fo the boy, it will be shown to friends, strangers will pick it up when ed in the parlor, and a knowledge of its healthy contents will be thus increased and propagated far and wide. More depends upon the selection of appropriate volumes for school prizes than either parents or pupils may, at first, imagine. fact a whole future may depend upon the prizes that a pupil receives.

AN EXAMPLE:-I know of a public school in which prize-books were given yearly to the children. I recall now one special case. A very brilliant and subsequently successful young fellow won a high prize, and book given him was Volney's 'Ruins." Literally the teacher, who had bought a number of books, considering the covers more than the contents, and who included in his collection the above named work, presented moral and religious "ruin" to his bright pupil. The lad, of course, read his little prize-volume and dwelt long and dangerously upon its contents. When his school days were over and he had started in life in a profession, the poison that he drank in from Volney's work produced its effect, and he soon passed into the ranks of the Infidels. For fifteen years, during which time I was well acquainted with him, he was a learned blasphemer, an educated Atheist. And

characterized by extreme selfishness.

LASTING MONUMENTS.—In thus disposing of his surplus wealth, a man erects for himself monuments far more imposing and lasting than any that hands of admiration or In a large library, unless it be care—

SELECTING BOOKS:— Needless for me to dwell upon the patent fact that as a good book is a source of incalculable benefit, even so is a bad book the spring of untoid evils.

In a large library, unless it be care—

practical zeal and interest in matters of education. There are hunders of citizens who could, do a most meritorious work were they a little more thoughtful and gave appropriate volumes,—either from their own libraries, or else purchased at a low figure, yet how few ever think of and your brother was never examined anyour brother was

to the moral improvement of schools? In the majority of cases Take the Brothers' school as an exex-pupils of these institutions ever selected and distributed by some of benches of these schools, and who And the care that could afford to give a volume or two each year-and who never do anything of the kind.

> educated and trained in the convent schools and academies of our Irish parishes, ever think of showing their appreciation of the institutions, where they spent so many years in the good old school days, by sending the price of one book to the superiors of those noble educational establishments? Very few indeed. Yet we are too apt to bemoan our position in the community, while we fail to realize the fact that the real cause of the difficulty may be traced to our own selfishness and indifference. The same may be said in rewhich started out on its high mission a few years ago, and of various

tion kills the spirit of the author akes the courage out of the book seller, and leaves the best nativ works a drug upon the market. We can encourage everything, but a careful study of our needs should suffice to convince us that we not do our duty in this regard.

NOW'S THE DAY .- "Now's the day, and now the hour," on the approach of the vacation days, when the parishioners of the different par and national societies, should bestin themselves and give practical expres sion of their interest in the rising generation. Let any one of our peo ple-of any class-reflect on the importance of such a deed-the joy the happiness, and the deep-seated spirit of ambition it may be the means of awakening in the minds of our thousands of boys and girls, and I am confident that our religious Nuns and Brothers, and our lay-teachers, would never again have to fight the brave battle in the cause of our young and their prizes. Of course there are a few generous Irish men and women in some par ishes who contribute to the prize list, otherwise many of the talented pupils of our schools who should be our pride and delight, would have to go unrewarded. It is to be hoped that our people will make this open ing year of the new century a mem orable one by contributing to the gard to our Catholic High School, prize list of our schools and thus show their appreciation of their

sion a few years ago, and of various other school associated with our whose very lives have been dedicated nationality. This lack of appreciation to the training of our youth.

LETTERS OF LORD RUSSELL OF KILLOWEN.

Several biographies of Lord Rus-sell of Killowen are being prepared fourth year.—I am, duar sir, faith-fully yours, JOHN K. MARAN One is a "Life of the Great Irishman. by Richard Barry O'Brien;" and the other two are sketches for the Dictionary of National Biography and .Gibbon's "Rise and Fall of the Ro- for the Encyclopedia Britannicaupon which I subsequently construct- the latter by Mr. Aug. Birrell. But ed that humble but precious dome of of great interest is the contribution to the "American Ecclesiastical Review," by Lord Russell's brother-Rev. Matthew Russell, S.J. entitled "Memories and Letters." The following extracts from that valuable paper, which appeared in the March number of the Review.

will prove very interesting. Father Russell writes:-

Mrs. Russell's fervent Catholicity forbade her to send her sons to a Mrs. Russell's fervent Catholicity forbide her to send her sons to a university not approved by the Catholic Hierarchy, and as there was no such institution in Ireland, Charles was articled to a solicitor at the earliest possible age, and later endeavored to make up for his lack of university education by helack of university education by coming an extern student of Trinity.

"He did not gain any distinction during his career at the University. The result of his examination was fair, but by no means brilliant. An incident concerning this period of life is interesting in the light of after-events. One of the questions in the Moral Philosophy paper (set by Bain, I think) was, 'Give the different theories of right and wrong, and state your own opinion.' Russell gave a number of theories and stated his own opinion in a short note. 'I am an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. Whatever the Church teaches on the subject I hold to be

brother was a pupil in Trinity lege for two years. During t years he passed—besides his ma ulation—four examinations. He ulation—four examinations. He followed exactly the same course as all our non-resident students, and his connection with the University was in every respect the same as theirs, and not at all nominal. His object in becoming a student of Trinity College was, by keeping two years and presenting at the Inns of Court a certificate of having kept them, to shorten the period of transition. phemer, an educated Atheist. And his career of anti-Christian propaganda could be traced, infallibly, to the days and nights of serious meditation upon the false and wicked writings of the great infidel.

DONATING PRIZES:—In this connection there is another subject to which I will make bold to refer. I wish to speak about the lack of practical zeal and interest in matters of education. There are hun-

JOHN K. INGRAM.

The speech before the Charges and Allegations Commission, the speech which Sir James Hannew, in a note sent down from the bench, called "great . . . and worthy of a great occasion" went to Father Russell with this humble note:-

My Dear Mathew,-I have asked the printer to send a proof to you care, with a view of getting the ben eare, with a sense effect of a fresh and critical sense as you please, so long as the sense as you please, so long as the sense is not varied, and attend, please, to punctuation, which was very hope you will be the property of the propert is not varied, and attend, please, to the punctuation, which was very bad originally. I hope you will be able to return the proof to me very quickly, for I am urged not to de-lay. I want your judgment of the whole business, i. e., performance.— Aff'ly, C. R.

Beside this might well be placed the beautiful letter, written to his daughter when she entered a convent:-

One of the consequences of this was that after his death this beautiful romance appeared in a certain English magizine.

"He did not gain any distinction during his career at the University."

note. I am an Irishman and a Roman Catholic. Whatever the Church teaches on the subject I hold to be right, whatever she condemns I hold to be wrong.' An honest answer, given without fear or favour, which are dearned him a congratulation in the viva voce examination.'

Not too well pleased with this anecdote, Father Russell submitted it to the Fellow Trinity whom Charles Russell chose for his tutor, partly for the altogether Irish reason that he was the author of "Who fears to speak of '98?" and this was his reply, written in the spirit of the well-known gentleman who "never had any dog."

38 Upper Mount Street.
Dublin, October 8, 1900.

By Dar Sir,—Your late distinguished Dear Sir,—Your late distinguished Dear Sir,—Your late distinguished work to do. Well, if it cannot be so, we bow our heads in resignation. We know you will do your duty, as it comes to you to do well and thoroughly and unselfishly: and we have no fear that you will forget world, with our small selfishly concerns and little ambitions, to have a stout young heart steadily praying for us. I know we can depend on this; I know also you will not forget your promise to me, should serious misgivings cross your mind before the last word is spoken. I rely on this. God keep and guard you, my darling child, is the prayer of your father,

By Dar Sir,—Your late distinguished

There are other striking letters in the article, but those chosen for presentation here show aspects unsus pected by the world, and therefore all the more interesting to those who knew their writer only, to use Lord Dufferin's words, as the "man whose great talents, whose brilliant career at the bar, whose distinguish ed service as a statesman in Parlia. ment, and, above all, whose blameless reputation and lofty character had advanced him to the august position of Lord Chief Justice of England."

NO PROTESTANT INDIANS.

Mr. Charles F. Lummis editor of Land of Sunshine, in an account of his recent trip through districts held by the Indians in the neighboring Republic, thus pays a tribute to the Catholic missionary and his work. He says—"It has often occurred to me what a strange thing it is that here are those hundreds of tribes, all Catholic and speaking Spanish more or less; and then in self-defense, I have tried to think of a

Methodist tribe. I am sure my grandfather, if he had got there, would have left converts or sore heads. It is a sad matter of fact, but not a tribe speaks English, and there is not an Indian who belongs to any Protestant denomination. I have known a great many tribes and countries. I have never known a Protestant Indian. I have known several of them that thought they were Protestants, but never knew one that really was."

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DIXON VEGETABLE REMEDY

the greatest specific on earth for the cure of Alcoholism. Dr. Maekay of Queboc, a specialist, in the treatment of the bring the process of the property of the process of J. B. LALIME,

572 St. Denis Street, - Montreal, DR MACKAY, QUEBEC. All communications strictly confidential.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal.

> SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2990.

Dame Florence Gagnon, has this day instituted an action in separaas to property against her hus oand, Leon Girard, merchant, of the City and District of Montreal. Montreal, 16th March, 1901.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

SUPERIOR COURT.

No. 438. Dame Marjory B. Mowatt, of the Town of Westmount, in the District of Mon-treal, wife of Charles R. McDowell, of the same place, Merchant, Plaintiff;

The said Charles R. McDowell, Defendant,

An action in separation of property has been this day instituted between the above parties Montreal March 6th, 1901.

SMITH, MARKEY & MONTGOMERY, Attorneys for Plaintiff

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marie Hymne Gagnon of the City and District of Montreal, wife of Elzear Martel, of the City and District of Montreal, duly authorized a ester en justice, Plaintiff,

Vs.

The said Elzear Martel, Defendant

An action in separation of property has been instituted in this cause, the sixteenth day of March, 1901.

Montreal March 6th 1901. DEVLIN & BRISSET Attorneys for Plaintiff.

C. A. McDONNELL,

Accountant and Liquidator 180 ST. JAMES STREET,

.. Montreal..

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REDM

Saturday, April

The annual St. I

AT

quet of the Iris Party was held an London, Eng. To attendance and Mr M.P., occupied the ing speech was a n be realized fr may usal of the followi Redmond said:-He particularly fortur in the midst of a strain in the House take part in that annual functions d al service by bring men, and affording tunity for taking tional movements, sel together. When sided at the St. P quet, he was able them and Ireland a reunion had to ranks of the Irish that the disastro civil war through gone had come to though at that tir ly believed that th in the Irish race v enough to believe that they proclain one, and had the manency in it. We last year many ev which had raised Irish race through had given to the hope and new cour The general elec

place in Ireland a resulted in Ireland whole world a spe unity and brother er had been in eit Scotland. People were fond of snee sensions, but he whole course of B tory there never stance of political election showed they had 85 per sentation of Irelar same platform, pl principles, and em party. The party the most democr had ever sent to t ment-certainly in ience there had party elected from ly by the people t little interference, advice from so-ca present party was of the free action of Ireland, In the a number of new detach himself fre the moment to seemed to him to of Commons. Ire the House of Con able men-of men sense of their dut absolutely united in policy. He co timate personal l said that in the absolute brotherh there was no tr slightest personal sion, and absolut to any question o of which that pa had already bee ment had only be little over a mon a steady attendar Commons, and ar to duty, a const readiness of reso initiation, and w

best of all a cou er excelled, and, paralleled in th country. It had ment with a n 150, and in the c weeks it had rec ment to a position position in which vas overwhelme danger, and en the British Parlis rights of discuss During the whole

House of Common had been domin question and the question and the party had, durin filled the duty of had been the on had ventured to ventured to say tically no limit of achievement? am sure my had got there, nverts or sore matter of fact, ks English, and an who belon I many Indians of and countries, a Protestant own several of they were Prokhew one that

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01. TGOMERY, neys for Plaintiff

Gagnon of the of Montreal, el, of the City contreal, duly en justice,

1901.

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Church Belis

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CO., Cincinnati.O.

ater, Apple Nectar, our "Trade Mark" rook " Agents and "CALEDONIA S. & CO., Vallee Street.

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DINAL, T. GERMAIN.

of the Town of District of Mon-R. McDowell, of ant, Plaintiff; well, Defendant. on of property ed between the

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LLS. BELLS COMPANY

AND BLAKE REDMOND

AT THE LONDON BANQUET.

M.P., occupied the chair. His opening speech was a magnificent one, as people. be realized from a careful perusal of the following summary. Mr. Redmond said:—He felt that he was particularly fortunate in being able in the midst of a time of stress and strain in the House of Commons to take part in that celebration. Those men, and affording an unique opportunity for taking stock of the na tional movements, and taking counsel together. When last year he presided at the St. Patrick's Day banquet, he was able to congratulate them and Ireland upon the fact that a reunion had taken place in the ranks of the Irish National Party. that the disastrous ten years of civil war through which they had gone had come to a close. But although at that time he himself firmly believed that there were few men in the Irish race who were sanguine nough to believe that the reunion that they proclaimed was a genuine one, and had the elements of permanency in it. Well, since that day last year many events had happened which had raised the spirits of the had given to the Irish people new hope and new courage for the future.

The general election which took

place in Ireland a few months ago.

resulted in Ireland affording to the

whole world a spectacle of political

unity and brotherhood, such as never had been in either England or in Scotland. People in Great Britain were fond of sneering at Irish dissensions, but he would say in the whole course of British political history there never was such an instance of political unity as the last election showed in Ireland, where they had 85 per cent of the representation of Ireland elected upon the same platform, pledged to the same principles, and embraced in the same party. The party then elected was the most democratic that Ireland had ever sent to the English Parliament-certainly in his own experience there had been no political ulate the Irishman's pride of race. party elected from Ireland so directly by the people themselves with so little interference, dictation, or even Of all of the influences that had advice from so-called leaders. The present party was the direct result of the free action of the democracy of Ireland. In that party there were a number of new men, and he would English thoughts in Ireland, and the detach himself from that party for the moment to speak of it as it seemed to him to work in the House definitely Irish, more than famine. of Commons. Ireland had to-day in the House of Commons a party of able men—of men devoted to a high sense of their duty—a party of men absolutely united in sentiment and in policy. He could speak from intimate personal knowledge when he said that in the party there was an said that in the party there was an said that in the party there was an said that in the second, more than emigration and the second, more than emigration and coercion, even this gradual hary's Church, Charleston, S.C., the oldest in the Carolinas and Georgia, was consecrated last week with imposing ceremonles. Bishop Northrop, was the officiating prelate, assisted by Haid, of North Carolina, and Kelley, of Bishops Monaghan, of Wilmington, Del.. Savannah, and Monsignor Quigley and said that in the party there was an of Commons. Ireland had to-day in absolute brotherhood of feeling, that there was no trace to-day of the slightest personal rivalry or dissension, and absolutely no difference as to any question of policy. The metal of which that party was composed had already been tested. Parliament had only been in session for a little over a month, but the Irish a steady attendance in the House of Commons, and an unselfish devotion jury which it had done to the cause to duty, a constant vigilance and of national freedom; but, thank God. to duty, a constant vigilance and readiness of resource and power of best of all, a courage of action never excelled, and, he believed, seldom paralleled in the history of their country. It had to face a Government with a nominal majority of 150, and in the course of four short weeks it had reduced that Government to a position which had never been equalled in so short a time-s position in which the Government was overwhelmed with difficulty danger, and embarrassment; and though the whole of the time since the British Parliament in vain effort by revising their rules, by curtailing rights of discussion, to put an end to the freedom of the Irish Party. During the whole of the session the House of Commons, day by day, had been dominated by the Irish had been dominated by the Irish question and the Irish Party. That party had, during those weeks, fulfilled the duty of the Opposition, it had been the only Opposition that had ventured to oppose. And he ventured to say that there was practically no limit to the possibilities of achievement by a party of that character. He therefore congratulated them, and he congratulated Ire-

The annual St. Patrick's Day ban- land on this great new weapon that quet of the Irish Parliamentary had been forged, and that had been placed in the hands of their court Party was held at London, Eng. There was a large —disunion had disappeared in the attendance and Mr. John Redmond. ranks of the Parliamentary Party, so it had disappeared amongst the

To-day in Ireland the voice of disunion was unheard-the voice of disunion was not raised from one corner of Ireland to the other, and the people were once more banded together in a great, powerful, popular annual functions did a great national service by bringing together Irish- he firmly believed, was yet destined to achieve the final liberties of the country. Therefore, he saw before them a political prospect full of the brightest hopes. With such a party in Parliament, the continued maintenance of English rule, as they knew it in their country, was an impossibility in future. Of course, they knew not when, they knew not how, they knew not from what quarter the settlement of this great national question would come, but what they knew was that they had it in their power to make the government of Ireland by present methods impossible in Ireland and in the House of Commons. When they had reached that point they were very near indeed to a proposal of settlement. He was fully conscious of the fact that that gathering was some-Irish race throughout the world, and thing more than a mere party gathering. He believed, at any rate, that such a gathering as that ought to be, in the widest sense of the word, a national gathering, and he for one, had always recognized that, even outside the beaten paths of political parties; Nationalists had done in the past and might in the future do great service for the cause of Ireland, and, for his part, he heartily rejoiced that with the political movement, to which he had been alluding, there had sprung up in Ireland another movement which had the same goal in view-namely, the regeneration of Ireland, which desired to obtain what they were striving for-the freedom of their country-but which was not confining itself largely not to political methods, but to others, which was striving to nationalize Irish sentiment, Irish feeling, and Irish thought, to cultivate a knowledge of the glorious past of their country, and to stim-

> been working on the side of England in this quarrel with their country, the most deadly has been the spread of the fashion of English modes, of deprecation by the Irish people themselves of everything that was The ancient language in which the saints and sages and poets and heroes of their race in the past uttered their thoughts came to be regarded as a badge of inferiority amongst large classes of Irish people. If this work had been allowed to go on unchecked, Ireland would finally have sunk into the position of a province. It went on too long and nothing could estimate the inreaction had come. A great move ment had sprung up and had spread throughout the country-a movement for an Irish Ireland What was necessarily wanting in a purely political movement was supplied by the great Gaelic movement which had spread all through Ireland. One movement was complimentary to the other; they were both strong and vigorous, and both these movements working together would speedily create a situation in which the main tenance of English rule in their country, would become an imposs ibility. Therefore, he said, on this St. Patrick's night, at the commencement of their new century.
>
> Irishmen and Irishwomen had reason giving and joy in the belief that the near future would see an Irish Ire-land, concentrated, self-contained, self-reliant, not contaminated by the aping of the fashions and thoughts and modes of feeling of any other nation; an Irish Ireland, proud of its glorious past, confident of its future, and determined to be free.

The Rev. Anthony Dodley then gave the first toast, 'Treland a Na-

party. But they lamented that under the forms of freedom they had the substance of slavery. There was no more loyal part of the Empire than Canada, because they had been allowed to manage their own affairs der the forms of freedom they had allowed to manage their own affairs and concerns according to their own view. This had been imitated elsewhere except in the place where with the greatest advantage it could be imitated. So deaf, so blind and dull were those who ruled them that they seemed to make, with reference to the Conservatives, no headway, and with reference to the Liberals, as a whole, as little. As they were engaged in a constitutional movement, and as they wished to bring the matter within the domain of reason, he gladly recognized the existence of allowed to manage their own affairs he gladly recognized the existence of a very considerable body of sentiment favorable to the granting of Home Rule in Ireland still in their country. While he agreed that they had no cause to love the present constitution, yet he maintained that they were perfectly consistent when they said that they were determined not to be reconciled except upon the ground of justice. They were ready, on the common ground of justice being accorded, to shake hands even after the feud of, seven hundred years. The end and aim of their action was to manage their own affairs, and that was the aim at which the Irish Parliamentary Constitutional Party must look. What they had to do was to keep their minds steadily upon that objective and nothing parties could do would cause them to give up their claim to the right of a nation to rule herself.

From American Centres. THE DIOCESE OF DALLAS, Texas, will soon come into possession of a

CATHOLIC NOTES

THE DIOCESE OF DALLAS, Texas, will soon come into possession of a beautiful new Cathedral.

For the past three years the Bishop Dunne has gone North, and through his individual labors in Chicago and elsewhere has collected at least one-half of all the money that so far has been expended in the work of construction. He has, more than this, saved the Cathedral thousands of dollars by directly superintending the work himself. He has perintending the work himself. He has been, in fact, its architect, contractor and builder. Frequently in the heat of and builder. Frequently in the heat of summer did he preach five and six times in Chicago on Sundays, and leave for Dallas Sunday night to give directions to the workmen, and be again in Chicago the following Sunday to continue his collecting.

So far, beyond the Sacred Heart parish of Dallas no appeal has been made to the Catholics of the diocese, and now in order that the parishes of the diocese may in a most striking manner be identified with the Cathedral work it is proposed that each parish of the diocese place a window in the Cathedral

cese place a window in the Cathedral and have the name of the parish on it to forever perpetuate the memory of the gift.

Savannah, and Monsignor Quigey and thirteen priests. The sermon was preach-ed by Bishop Keiley, of Savannah, who forcibly presented the claim of the Cath-olic Church to infallibility. In reference to the Negro problem he said:

olic Church to infallibility. In reference to the Negro problem he said:

"Two non-Catholic religious bodies have practically monopolized the field of church work among the Negroes. Are they any better religiously or morally than they were a quarter of a century ago? Have honesty and personal purity any stronger hold on them now than then? My answer is, unquestionably, no. The reason the Catholic Church could then? My answer is, unquestionably, no. The reason the Catholic Church could heretofore do nothing for them was that she had sew priests and limited means in these States. There is involved in this question a social problem, and on its practical solution depends the well-being of both peoples—depends, maybe. the preservation of our c vilization. I have no hesitation in making the assertion that to the Catholic Church must the Negro look for amelioration of his the Negro look for amelioration of his spiritual condition."

CHURCHES ROBBED.-The systems

CHURCHES ROBBED.—The systematic robbery of the Catholic churches of New Orleans recently, has excited the Catholic population and their indignation found utterance in the strong denunciation of the police department by the Rev. John Brislan, pastor of the Jesuit Church of the Immaculate Conception.

"It is an outrage upon society," he said, "that these robberies can take place in this city of ours. I do not believe they would be tolerated for an instant in any other community in America. That such crimes are repeated with absolute impunity right here in the heart of New Orleans is enough to alarm every thinking person. The robbery of our churches is conclusive proof that the manggament of the poluce force of New Orleans is either criminally incompetent or is in league with the lawbreakers."

There have been robbed during the month ten churches in the central district of the city. In nearly all cases the churches were broken into at night and ransacked, and that, too, in spite of the fact that several of them are in the densely populated and best guarded part of the city.

tion," and Mr. John Delvin (Belfast) responded in an able speech.

The toast of the "United Irish Party" was given by the Rev Michael Maloney.

Mr. Edward Blake, M.P., in replying, said whatever were their merits or demerits, they were a united party. But they lamented that un-

complished much good in Catholic circles in New York, Mr. Joseph Thoron died last week at Cannes, France. He came to New York from France in 1853 and entered the commission and import-ing business. He was one of the found-ers and the first President of the Xavier Union, which is now the Catholic Club

er of the Order of the Saviour, in recognition of his services to the Greek colony in this city.

WHAT BIGOTRY COSTS. — Mineral City, 75 miles south of Cleveland, can now boast of possessing a Catholic Church within its corporate limits. The manner in which a site was procured for the same makes a tale worth the 'telling. One of the rich men of Mineral City, a bigot of the most offensive type, made in the control of the control of the most offensive type, made in the control of the most offensive type, made in the control of the most offensive type, made in the control of the most offensive type, made in the control of the contr

BOSTON'S SYMPATHY.—The United Irish League of Boston, last week, sen a draft for \$500 to the trustes of Hrish Parliamentary fund to show it appreciation of the spirited strugglewich Mr. John Redmond and his gallant contingent are making in the British House of Commons for the cause st dear to Irishmen on this continent.

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NOTICE.

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

A. I. CORILYEAU. A. J. CORRIVEAU

Managing D Montreal, 12th February, 1901.

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NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next session of the Parliament at Ottawa, the company called "Lo Credit Foncier du Bas-Canada," incorporated by the Act 36 Vict. Ch. 102, will apply for amendments to its charter for the purpose of changing its capital stock and board of management; of providing for a change in its place of business; of regulating shares, securities (lettres regulating shares, securities (lettres de gage), loans, deposits, and the keeping of accounts; of amending and making new by-laws and for other ourpos

LE CREDIT FONCIER DU BAS-CANADA.
Montreal, 19th. February, 1901. GEOFFRION & CUSSON, Attorneys for l'etitioners.

W. GBO. KENNEDY, ... Dentist ...

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

"PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal."

SATURDAY APRIL 6, 1901.

Notes of the Week. hick at the present hour. While brave

FATHER JAMES MEMORIALS. The memory of Rev. Father James Callaghan, whose death awakened such widespread sympathy in the Irish parishes of this city is to be perpatuated in two of our churches Cathedral and St. Patrick's -in a most fitting manner if we are to judge by the endeavors now being made in behalf of both undertakings. As has already been announced the "True Witness" the memorial to be crected in the Cathedral, bishop, will consist of an altar railing in marble. The plans, we are informed, have been completed and the work of construction will be commenced immediately.

At St. Patrick's it has been decided that the memorial will take the form of a magnificent stained- The statutes seem to be silent of Father Dowd, the greatest of Irish pastors and spiritual guides in the history of the Irish parishes of Montreal. Both undertakings have many zealous and enthusiastic workers, and there is no doubt that the memory of the zealous young priest will be honored in a manner worthy of the Irish Catholics of Montreal.

PERVERTING IN PORTUGAL. -As in all Catholic countries, Protestantism is at work in Portugal There are two bodies that carry on the delicate process of seizing upon homeless children and teaching them a belief that does not cone natural to the little ones, and of distributing carefully-timed charity to older people, for the purpose of drawing them away from the Church. One of these is the "Evangelical Alliance, a body whose name indicates its aims and methods; the other is called the "Imperial Protestant Federation," and is an institution of which we can say but little, for the good reason that we know nothing about it, nor does its name give us any clue to its identity. This organiza tion is quite alarmed at the "Daily Mail's" report that Admiral Rawson and the British naval officers under his command accompanied the King of Portugal to Mass, and has receive ed an official assurance that the re port is unfounded. A corresponden signing his letter "Civis Romanus, who has resided for a long period a Oporto, gives a near view of the me thods of work adopted by the Protestant bodies who take such a close interest in Portugal

speaking of these propagandists of Protestantism, says :-

"These propagandist sects are not content with liberty to practice their own religion and worship as they choose, but they must seek to pervert the Catholic poor, old and young. They set up schools and conventicles, and with various kinds of bribes in the guise of charity, soon begin to gather in the flotsam and jetsam of Portuguese Catholicism, for a residuum of unfaithful Catholics can be found there as elsewhere. The insincerity of the perverts from the Catholic Church is frequently patent and avowed. They attend both Protestant and Catholic services, in order that they may get the loaves of the former, and the benediction of the latter. The proselytizing sects ed make the renegade Portuguese Catholic ten times more a child of iniquity than the sectarians themselves in their invincible conceit and

THE LAW OF ASSOCIATIONS. On the night of March 29th this in iquitous Bill was passed by the by the Chamber of Deputies, and the vote stood 303 to 220. It has yet to pass the Senate before it becomes law; but there is little likelihood of it being defeated in the Upper House. While the Bishop of Bay-onne expresses a fervent wish for another concordat, such as the on which raised Catholic France out of the ruins heaped up in 1801, Mgr. Perraud, Bishop of Autun, thus ad-

ignorance could possibly become.'

"Priests and Faithful of my dio-

and devoted public men are doing all they can to defeat projects the success of which would be disastrous not only to the interests of religion in France, but to our country, it is our duty to do what we can to help them.

CONFESSIONAL SECRETS. -Many stories are told of martyrs of the Confessional-priests who have suffered every species of unjust treat ment rather than devulge that which was said in the confessional. with cently, in the London courts, a case the approval of His Grace the Arch- came up in which a priest was asked

sion. The judge said to the lawver

"You are not entitled to ask what questions priests put to their penitents in the confessional, or the answers. given. In England, the confessional enjoys no legal immunities glass window somewhat similar to the point. But all judges who are that erected to honor the memory not absolutely blinded with bigotry are agreed that the confidences reposed in the confessor are too sacred to be disclosed even in a court of

> JAMES STEPHENS DEAD. -On Friday of last week the old and long-since retired Nationalist, James Stephens, died in Dublin. On Sunday, the 30th March, his funeral took place to Glasnevin Cemetery At the request of Mr. John Redmond, Nationalist leader in the House of Commons: Mr. Timothy Harrington, Lord Mayor of Dublin Mr. William Field (member of Par liament for the St. Patrick's division of Dublin), and Mr. John J Clancy (member of the North Dublin County), followed the hearse as representatives of the Nationalist Par liamentary party.

Mr. Stephens was buried beside his wife in the Martyrs' plot. There were no speeches or demonstration Thus passed away, quietly and si lently, one whose name rang two continents some thirty-five years ago.

THE DELPIT CASE. - The cent decision of Mr. Justice Archibald in the preliminary issue raised in the now famous Delpit case has caused widespread surprise. It was generally supposed that the judgment of Mr. Justice Jette in Laramee and Evans' case had settled the jurisprudence on the question of the formalities to be served in this province for the valid marriage of two Catholics. The latter judgment was in line with whole series of precedents and by the leading case. Mr. Justice Archibald has undertaken to ignore the principles laid down by Mr. Justice Jette and to hold in the very opposite direction. A great deal been written on this subject, criticising the motives of Mr. Justice Archibald, with which we cannot concur. As a magistrate, honest in his convictions, we respect him, but wrong in his interpretation of the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec. The "Daily Witness" informs its readers in advance that when the judgment of Mr. Justice Archi bald shall have been carried to apmajority." Unless our contemporary wishes to impugn the impartiality of the Catholic judges in the Court of Appeal, or to inform its readers that the Protestant members of that bench shall be unable to overcome their religious prejudices; it is ficult to understand, why such statement should have been put forth. The case will be carried to appeal and there need be no anxiety but that the highest court of the Empire will maintain the principles laid down by Mr. Justice Jette

THE GESU.-On Easter Sunda night Father Kavanagh, S.J., will preach the last sermon of the Lenten course, which has been largely at tended and much appreciated. His subject will be "The Risen Life."

years ago.

Bishop Ludden of Syracuse, is very pronounced against the mixedwhat a load of enx- marriage evil." He does not sand

he sets his priests and people an example in not attending such affairs, no matter how prominent the part

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The monumental Gothic sanctuary amp for St. Patrick's Church, to which reference has already been made in the "True Witness" has being placed in position under the supervision of the manufacturer, Mr. Anthony Messet, of New York. It is without doubt a magnificent addition the the embellishments which the Church has of late receiv. ed and reflects the highest credit on the designer, Mr. Alex. G. Locke, of the firm of Arnold and Locke, Brooklyn, N.Y., whose artistic taste has been so, beautifully put in oxidence. lyn, N.Y., whose artistic taste has been so beautifully put in evidence in many forms in the renovation of the grand old parent Irish parish Church of Montreal. In this issue Church of Montreal. In this issue we can only give a few details of this unique lamp. Some idea of its massiveness may be obtained when it is considered that its height is 24 feet, width 5 feet, and weight 2,200 pounds. The material used in its construction is antique brass which is ornamented with the most delicate workmanship. On the centre crown or middle base rests six bronze figures, six feet in height, representing angels holding emblematic shields, the effect of which is most imposing. The lower bowl in tic shields, the effect of which is most imposing. The lower bowl in which the lamp, that is to perpetually burn, is placed and from which is suspended a Celtic cross of jeweled glass, is most ornamental in its design. The mechanical arrangements by which this ponderous.lamp may be lowered or raised consists of an ingeniously contrived balance which works with precision and ease, Electric lights are also placed in different portions of the crown, base and cross which will lend additional effect to its beauty. The lamp will be used for the first time on Easter effect to its beauty. The lamp will be used for the first time on Easter Sunday. Its cost, we are informed s \$1,800, and Father Quinlivan whose enthusiasm and zeal endeavor to beautify the sacred edi fice is well known to all our reacters, has undertaken this obligation has undertaken this obligation a many others, during the year at the confidence that the parishers will come to his assistance contribute towards the expensuch a noble sanctuary auxiliary.

CATHOLIC RELIGION AND THE NEEDS OF SOCIETY

His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons contributes an instructive article to he Easter number of Donahae's the Easter number of Donahoe's Magazine from which we take the following extracts :-

"There is no phase of human mis-"There is no phase of human misery for which the Church does not provide some remedy or alleviation. She has established Infant Asylums for the shelter of helpless babes who have been cruelly abandoned by their own parents, or bereft of them in the mysterious dispensation of Providence before they could know and feel a mother's love. These little waifs, like the infant Moses drifting on the turbid Nile, are rescued from on the turbid Nile, are rescued from an untimely death, and are tenderly raised by the daughters of the grea King, those consecrated virgins become nursing mothers to And I have known more than such motherless babe who, like

such motherless babe who, like Israel's law-giver, in after years became a leader among his people.

"As the Church provides homes for those yet on the threshold of life, so too does she secure retreats for those on the threshold of death. She has asylums in which the aged, men and women, find at one and the same time a refuge in their old age from the storms of life, and a novitiate to prepare them for eternity. Thus from the cradle to the grave she is a nursing mother. She rocks her children in the cradle of infancy, and she soothes them to rest on the he soothes them to rest on the

couch of death ouch of death.

"Louis XIV. erected in Paris the famous Hotel des Invalides for the veteran soldiers of France who had fought in the service of their country. And so has the Catholic religion provided for those who have been disabled in the battle of life, a home in which they are tenderly nursed in their declining years by devoted Sisters.

"The Little Sisters of the Poor, whose congregation was founded in

The Little Sisters of the Poor, whose congregation was founded in 1840, have now charge of two hundred and fifty establishments in different parts of the globe; the aged inmates of those houses, numbering thirty thousand, upwards of seventy thousand having died under their care, up to 1889. To these asylums are welcomed not only the members of the Catholic religion, but those also of every form of Christian faith, and even those without any faith at all. The Sisters make no distinction of person or nationality, or color, or creed; for true charity embraces all. The only question proposed by the Sisters to the applicant for shelter, is this 'Are you oppressed by age and penury! If so, come to us and we will provide for you.'

come to us and we will provide for you."

"She has orphan asylums where children of both sexes are reared and taught to become useful and worthy members of society.

"Hospitals were unknown to the Pagan world before the coming of Christ. The copious vocabularies of Greece and Rome had no word even to express that term.

"The Catholic Church has hospitals for the treatment and care of every kind of disease. She sends her daughters of Charity and of Mercy to the battle-field and to the plague-stricken city. During the Crimean war I remember to have read of a Sister who was struck dead by a ball while she was in the act of stooping down and bandaging the wound of a fallen soldier. Much praise was then bestowed on Florence Nightingale, and deservedly so,

for her devotion to the sick and wounded soldiers. Her name resounded in both hemispheres. But in every Sister you have a Florence Nightingale with the difference that like ministering angels they move without noise along the path of duty, and like the angel Raphael who concealed his name from Tobias, the Sister hides her name from the world.

"Several years are I accompanied

the world.

"Several years ago I accompanied to New Orleans eight Sisters of Charity who were sent from Baltimore to reinforce the ranks of their heroic companions, or to supply the places of their devoted associates who had fallen at the post of duty in the fever-stricken cities of the South. Their departure for the scene of their labors was neither announced by the press nor heralded nounced by the press nor heralded by public applause. They rushed calmly into the jaws of death, not bent on deeds of destruction like the famous six hundred, but on deeds of mercy. They had no Tennyson to famous six hundred, but on deeds of mercy. They had no Tennyson to sound their praises. Their only ambition—that the recording angel might be their biographer, that their names might be inscribed in the Book of Life, and that they might receive their recompense from Him who has said: 'I was sick and ye visited Me, for as often as ye did it to one of the least of My brethren, ye did it to Me.' Within a few months after their arrival, six of the eight Sisters died, victims to the epidemic.

eight Sisters dieu, vicenale epidemic.

"These are a 'ew of the many other instances of heroic charity that have fallen under my own observation. Here are examples of sublime heroism not culled from the musty pages of ancient martyrologies, or of books of chivalry, but happening in our own day and unhappening der our own eyes. Here is a here-ism not aroused by the emulation of brave comrades on the battle-field or by the clash of arms, or the strains of martial hymns or the love of of martial hymns or the love earthly fame, but inspired only by sense of Christian duty and by the love of God and her fellow beings.

THE EDITOR IS A BAD MAN

In the last issue of the "Catholic Universe" of Cleveland, some timely remarks on the Catholic critics of the Catholic press appears under the title "The Editor." duce the article in full for the benefit of local critics who are quite numerous in this city, and who belong to all classes in our various parishes. While we agree with the views of our excellent contemporary in a general way, we cannot sight of the fact that to some extent the critics are revenue producers for our press, because they in many instances, are regular subscribers, or frequently buy a copy of the paper at one of the many newsstands, where it is offered for sale. This is a view of the question which we have long entertained, and, in we seldom devote space consequence, to the Catholic critics who are more to be pitied than censured. The ar ticle is as follows :-

It goes without saying that an editor is a bad man, especially when he presumes to have opinions of his own. Everybody thinks that he thinks he is infallible, when he has infinite regrets that he isn't, as he remembers the hears of thinks he is infallible, when he has infinite regrets that he isn't, as he remembers the hours of misery when he searched high and low for the best methods of conveying a few thoughts to the indulgent reader, only to receive in return letters that came near setting fire to the mail sack, and to be informed that he never knew how to run a paper. So the editor gets a few hours to meditate on what glorious papers we would have if the people who read only got a chance to edit. The only got a chance to edit. The world is somewhat out of joint. The wrong men are always' in the right wrong men are always in the right places; and the poor, timid editor begins to feel like an intruder. It saddens us very much, and makes us unfit for next week's work to be told, when we have done our very told, when we have done our very best, that our issue ought to be made a bonfire of. It's a hard condition; but we console ourselves with the thought that when we drop out to enjoy the accumulation of our entrypy. ormous salary, our readers, according to the testimony of the men that want to succeed us, are going to have the best paper on earth. There is wanted in the editorial of-There is wanted in the editorial office a book entitled "How to Please Every Reader." A fortune awaits the author. Sometimes we have been called up and chided for advertising and not advertising the same man, and the subscriber at Kyle's Corners would like to be informed why we devote so much space to Roman news when the doings at the Corners get scarcely a mention. If we followed all the suggestions we receive about the manner, matter and form of our paper, we would issue a wonder beside which the Pan-American Exposition would be a mere side show. But the editor is a bad side show. But the editor is a bad

NEW RULES FOR MONEY ORDERS.

The new rates of commissions for money orders issued in Canada went into force this week as follows:
On orders up to\$ 5 3 cents
Order \$5 and up to\$ 0 10 cents
Order \$10 and up to\$ 0 15 cents
Order \$30 up to\$ 10 30 cents
Order \$75 and up to\$ 30 10 cents
Order \$75 and up to\$ 15 cents
Order \$75 and up to\$ 10 issued to the united States can be issued to the same person on the same day, drawn in the same place in favor of the same payee, but as many of \$100 each may be given as the remitter requires.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE

Report for week ending Sunday, 31st March, 1901:—Males 378, fe-males 61. Irish 206, French 199, English 26, Scotch and other na-tionalities 8, Total 439.

ARCHDIOCESE OF NEW YORK

AND ITS PROJECTS.

Amounts aggregating more than \$100,000 annually have been set free for other than orphanage purposes by the recent sale of the two Roman Catholic orphan asylum sites in this city, and by order of Archbishop Corrigan this money is to be devoted by the Church to religious education in the arch-diocese of New York, says a leading New York daily newspaper.

York, says a leading New York daily newspaper.

This announcement is made in a circular letter from the Archbishop which will be read to-day in all the churches of the arch-diocese. A large part of the money will be devoted at first 70 paying for a preparatory seminary to be established in this city at once. The Boland Trade School at Fiftieth street and Madison avenue has already been purchased for this purpose at a cost of \$350,000, of which \$50,000 is already in hand, owing, the Archbishop says, to the generosity of two benefactors now acceased. The seminary will be practically a preparatory school for Dunwoodle, the magnificent institution near Yonkers, where almost all the priests for this divicese are now educated, and it will double the Catholic educational advantages now in this city. double the Catholic educational advantages now in this city.

The money thus turned into new channels in the work of the Catholic Church in this city is the proceeds of the Easter and Christmas collec-

Church in this city is the proceeds of the Earler and Christmas collections in all the Catholic churches of the archdiotese. The collections are the best of the year. The amount realized from them has never been made public, but more than \$100,000 is a conservative estimate. The Easter collection, supplemented by voluntary efferings and bequests, will be devoted, temporarily the Archbishop says, to paying for the new be devoted, temporarily the Archbishop says, to paying for the new prepara'ury seminary. The site and building have been acquired at a bargain, the \$350,000 to be paid representing the value of the site alone, the building which is almost new, going with it.

Aiready more than half a million dollars is being spent annually by the Roman Catholic Church on parochial education within the territory covered by the olo city of New York.

the Roman Catholic Church on parochial education within the territory covered by the olo city of New York. The large amount which will be added to this comes as a result of a real estate deal by which the Church has sold for \$3,600,000 land acquired from the city for a merely nominal consideration more than fifty year

ago.

In 1897 the Board of Aldermer granted permission to the Orphar Asylum trustees to sell this proper ty, which comprised all but the Madison avenue front of the block bounded by Fifth and Madison avenue and Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and the entire block bounded by Madison avenues and by Madison and Fark Fifty-first and Fifty-second Madison and Park avenues and and since then the trustees have been building two new asylums on cheaper and more suitable sites in The Bronx. These will be ready for occupancy the coming fall and the asylum trustees have found that afasylum trustees have found that af-ter paying all expenses the asylums owing to the great price received for the sites, will be self-supporting, and the money received from the Church for their maintenance can be dis-pensed with. The Archbishop has de-cided that the money shall go to educational purposes.

cided that the money shall go to educational purposes.

In the letter in which these announcements will be made in the churches to-day the Archbishop says:

'My purpose in writing to you to-day is to return public and solemn thanks to the clergy and faithful of this diocese for their unfailing generosity to the thousands of poor orphans who have been cared for and edurated during the past eighty years, and to announce to you that the usual Christmas and Easter collections will henceforth be turned into new channels and applied to other uses. Until further notice the Christmas collection—the best in the year—will be devoted to the most important of all our wants, the promotion of Christian education. For the present it will suffice merely to announce this purpose; details will be arranged and announced later. The second collection, temporary in its duration, is intended to meet the expenses incurred by the purchase of a preparatory seminary. the purchase a preparatory seminary

a preparatory seminary.

"For the sake of greater clearness it is proper for me to recall some recent business transactions. The site of the boys' asylum has been sold for \$2,400,000; the site of the girs' asylum for one-half that amount, \$1,200,000. The new building for the boys will be ready for occupation on Nov. 1, but as we are obliged to give possession of the girls' asylum on that date, the Board of Managers has decided to transfer the orphan girls for the time being to the new building, leaving the boys in their present quarters until the new asylum for the girls will have been completed, when each class of children will take permanent posses-

new asylum for the girls will have been completed, when each class of children will take permanent possession of its own home. After paying all expenses we hope to have enough surplus funds still remaining to maintain both asylums without calling again on the charity of the diocese. In fact, unless an extraordinary increase in the number of orpans, or some other unforseen emergency arises, we can, with economy, carry on both institutions with the revenues Divine Providence has happily placed at our disposal. "With the advice of the diocesan consultors the Boland trade school has been purchased for a Latin day school or a preparatory seminary. The price stipulated is that of the value of the ground—not counting the cost of the building, which is almost new—and the site alone represents \$330,000. Of this amount, thanks to the generosity of two benefactors, now deceased, \$50,000 are already in hand. The balance will be paid off gradually by the Easter collections, supplemented, it is hoped, by voluntary offerings and pious bequests."

"Not many words are required to show the usefulness of a preparatory ceminary. It is needed to complet the plant of ecclesiastical training The preparatory seminary is a feed or to the seminary requer

all who have been consulted in the premises. The plan recommends itself by its comparative economy and its special advantages. The students will live at home and thus avoid the expense of a boarding school; they will grow up under the influence of home virtues and parental supervision. Their studies will all tend to the one point to which their lives are to be devoted. Vocations will be protected, ecclesiastical tastes enguidered, and fostered, the spirit of piety culcivated with fewer distractions and under more advantageous surroundings.

"In accordance, then, with the advice of the Diocesan Council, the Easter collection will be devoted to paying for the preparatory seminary. This collection is hereby ordered to be taken up in all the Catholic churches of New York during the

This collection is hereby ordered to be taken up in all the Catholic churches of New York during the masses and at vespers on Easter Sunday, and the reverend rectors will kindly make returns promptly will kindly make returns promptly the chancery office. I cannot con-

will kindly make returns promptly to the chancery office. I cannot conclude this letter, already lengthy, without voicing the gratitude which we all owe to the Board of Managers of the Orphan Asylum for their zeal in directing its affairs, in accomplishing the sale of the old sites, in providing the new homes and in promoting in every way the health, comfort and well being of the large number of orphans confided to their care. The reward will come from Him in whose honor such good deeds are done."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Michael Davitt is coming to America. He has accepted an invitation to address the Irish societies in Chicago, August 15. It is intended to have a delegation accompany Mr. Davitt from Ireland.

During the last year 158,000 pilgrims visited the shrines of Our Lady of Lourdes in France. In the Rosary Church were distributed 390,500 Communions; 25,250 Masses were said there and 45,675 persona publicly attested that their pravers were heard. Perhaps all these prayers will some day have effect on the French Government. French Government

The next disturbance, according to The next disturbance, according to English correspondents of American journals, in the balance of power in Europe threatens to be the withdrawal of Italy from the Triple Alliance. Italy's dissatisfaction with the burdens imposed upon her by the necessity of maintaining an arment, proportionate to that of her ament proportionate to that of he two allies is well known

The Far Eastern situation continues an enigma to all European observers. Russia's apparent withdrawal or modification of her demands quite fails to restore confidence in an amicable settlement of the problem. It is pointed out by one English writer that trifling with the Anglo-Russian incident at the one English writer that trifling with the Anglo-Russian incident at the Tien-Tsin railway siding will probably cost Great Britain at least £20,000,000 in hard cash.

A St. Louis contemporary says: Protestants seeing Catholics marching through the streets in thousands, visiting the jubilee churches, are thunderstruck. "What do these people mean?" When told that these people are trying to saye their souls. people mean?" When told that these people are trying to save their souls, they ask in wonderment: "What is that?" When informed that they that?" When informed that they are doing works of devotion. they ask again: "What is that?" When assured that they are seeking the grace of God, they exclaim: "What is that?"

The London correspondent of the The London correspondent of the New York "Sun" says:—
Although the story published in the "Daily Express," to the effect that Lord Salisbury was suffering from kidney complaint, was emphatically denied as utterly groundless, the "Weekly Dispatch" on Sunday morning. the "Weekly Dispatch" on Sunday morning, maintains the correctness of the more alarming description of the Premier's condition.

So unfavorable a turn has Lord Salisbury's illness taken, according always to the "Weekly Dispatch," that his proposed visit to the Rivithat his proposed visit to the Riviera has become almost hopeless, and that the announcement of his resignation of the Premiership and his retirement from political life may be anticipated before the end of April. The "Dispatch" adds: "The doctors have pronounced Lord Salisbury to be suffering from Bright's disease in so aggravated a form that a grave view is being taken of the case.

IN AID OF ST. VINCENTS' HOME.

A grand and musical vaudeville enter-tainment will be given in Karn Hall, on Wednesday, April 24th, in aid of St. Vin-cents' Home. Some of the best profes-sional talent has been secured for the oc-casion. As the performance is gotten up for a very charitable work, it is hoped that the hall will be crowded on the occasion.

OBITUARY.

MRS. CULLEN.—Among the many deaths which occurred recently, we notice that of Mrs. Wm. Cullen, one of the oldest residents of St. Garbiel's parish. Mrs. Cullen, who passed away at an carly hour on Wednesday morning, 13th March, was well known for her charitable and kind disposition The funeral took place to St. Gabriel's Church on the Friday morning following and was attended by a large number of triends. Rev. Father Casey, nephew of the deceased, assisted by Fathers O'Meara and McDonald, officiated at a solemn requiem mass. There was also noticed in the Sanctuary Rev. Father Donegan. R. I. P.

The talents granted to a single in-dividual do not benefit himself alone, but are gifts to the world, every one shares them, for every one suffers or tenefits by his actions. Genius is a lighthouse, meant to give light from afar; the man who beaus it is but the tock upon which the lighthouse is

consulted in the recommends ittive economy and ges. The students and thus avoid the ling school; they impered the influence of parental superviswill all tend to which their lives to the consultations will be tical tastes enred, the spirit of the supervisions will be tical tastes enred, the spirit of the supervisions will be tical tastes. red, the spirit of th fewer distrac-ore advantageous

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CENTS' HOME.

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THE ENDURANCE OF THE IRISH RACE.

A SERIAL ESSAY, by "CRUX."

INTRODUCTORY.

would risk falling into the ways of

I have, from time to time, contributed short reviews to the columns of the "True Witness." I will he had sense enough to know it. He did not appear on the street in that condition nor attempt work. The both at home and abroad, in a light both at home and abroad, in a light that I believe to be new—at least as far as the general reading world is concerned. It is not my intention to pour forth a long series of laudatory phrases, constructed with rhetorical elegance, nor to draw up a list of the virtues and characteristics of the Irish people. In so doing I would risk falling into the ways of I would risk fall would risk fall would risk fall would risk fall would risk fall

I would risk falling into the ways of fattery—and the pen of flattery is worse than the pencil of caricature. I have entitled this essay, which will appear in sections, each week, "The Eadurance of the Irish Race." I might have called it the "Elasticity" the "Solidity," the "Recuperative-ness," or anything else; but I have selected the word "endurance" as the best calculated to apply in the field that I propose exploring.

While the physical endurance of Irishmen is proverbial, still it is no portion of my plan to deal with that quality of our race. Nor do I wish

Yet he never, or scarcely ever, sits

OUR NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.—The parent Irish national organization in Montreal—St. Patrick's Society—held its annual meeting on Monday evening, and there was a large number of members present. Mr. William E. Doran, the president, occupied the chair, and Mr. Samuel Cross, the recording secretary, with his unrivalled record of service in that onerous and important office, but the members to I whom he mentioned the wish made very effort to induce him to recomplete his decision, but without success, as Mr. Cross felt and very justify so, that he had done his duty in executive offices in the society. Twenty-six years is a long period to have occupied such a position as that of a recording secretary which, as those who are familiar with its duties are aware, calls for talents of no mean order. Mr. Cross, as was evident by the many expressions of

regret heard at the meeting, his source for his long. The solution of officers for the end of the solution of

The above paragraph was published in of our local daily newspapers. The Mr. Hoobin referred to is, we are pained to say, one of the best known and most highly respected Irish Catholic citizens of Montreal. For a period of nearly thirty-five years he has been associated with the Shamrook Lacrosse Clinb, and has occupied various positions of prominence in this great athletic body, as an active player on the senior team when great victories were won by the "boys in green" in the leading cities of Canada and the United States, and as an accutive officer when the Shamrooks had to make a determined fight against the prejudice which the colors of the

Whilst our enemies are powerful, vigilent, ever seeking to thwart the Church in her sublime mission, there are vast numbers of the laithful, who, in shame and sorrow we must confess, join hands with the enemies of Jesus Christ in insulting and blaspheming Him. With singular inconsistency they kneel down and worship and adore Him as their God, yea, receive Him on their tongues, and in their hearts in Holy Communion and then rise and join the ranks of the infidels in uttering blasphemies against Him. How inconsistent this vice among Catholies—the special children of God, members of Christ's mystical body! I know well that many of our men fall into this vice of blasphemy through thoughtlessness or ignorance; but will this excuse them before Jesus the Judge, when he will call them into judgment? The law is "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," for God will hold no man without guilt who takes His name in vain. And again "every idle word that man shall speak he shall render an account of it at the day of judgment." For all other crimes the sinner may promise himself some pleasure, some gain, some benefit, but in God's name where is the pleasure or benefit in insulting our best Friend, our Beloved Master?

ABOUT OUR JUDGES. — At the last session of the Quebec Legislature a bill was passed preventing

The proof of state of the proof of

Easter Trade, comprising the Conden Lagre Little.
Each. Per doz.
"Mammoth" Shaddocks (Brights) 28 to a box35 cents \$3.75
"Superlative" Shaddecks (Brights) 46 to a box 25 cents 2.50
"Oueen" Shaddocks (Brights) 64 to a box20 cents 2.00
"Golden Russet" Shaddocks 54 to a box 20 cents 2.00
"Golden Russet" Shaddocks 64 to a box 15 cents 1.50
The Florida Grape Fruit is the very finest grown in the United
States. We guarantee the above to be the very pick of the New York
market. The choicest, heaviest and juciest fruit grown.
CHOICE FRUIT FOR OUR EASTER TRADE.

EASTER EGGS, EASTER EGGS—
1,000 dozen Strictly New Laid Eggs to arrive this week for our Easter Trade.
Easter Teas and Easter Coffees. Easter Ports and Easter Sherries.
Hock and Moselle Wines for East er. Clarets and Sauterne Wines in abundance for Easter. Special shipments to arrive every day this week of Deerfoot Farm Sausages, Deerfoot Farm Sliced Bacon, and Home-Made New England Sausage for Easter.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM, in glasses— Supplies to arrive Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for Easter de-mands, etc., etc.

Easter Stout. Easter Ales and Easter Sto

OUR CELLARS ARE STOCKED WITH AMPLE STORES OF

BROWN OCTOBER ALE FOR EASTER DEMANDS.

Moison's India Pale Ale and Moison's Porter, Capsuied or Plain.

Dow's India Pale Ales, Crown Stout, *** Ale, Sand Porter, Mild
Ale, etc., etc.

DAWES' (LACHINE) ALES AND PORTER.

As well as a full line of Imported Ales, Lagers and Dublin Stout,
British Ales, Irish Stout, American and German Lager Beers.

FRASER, VIGER & CO., Italian Warchouse, 207, 200, 211, St. James Street.

THE CORONATION OATH

Discussed in the British Parliament.

before the members of the Catholic Truth Society at Ottawa some time ago, on the offensiveness to the Catholics of the Empire of certain portions of the Royal Coronation Oath, has borne practical fruit.

has brought the question up in the House of Lords, with good results. as will be seen. He moved: "That it is desirable that a joint committee of both Houses be appointed to consider and report upon the declaration which the Sovereign is by statute compelled to make upon oath after his accession to the throne."
He declared that to use a mild term considerable dissatisfaction had been aroused in the minds of the Catholic population of the Empire by certain words used in the Coronation tain words used in the Coronation Oath by His Majesty the King when ned the present session of Parhimself responsible. On the contrary he admired the low tone in which he had uttered the words. showing his desire to offend as little as possible the Catholic members present. At the same time he, the speaker, must say that the declaration, drawn up two centuries ago, was not one which might be expected from the Kin- of Great Britan and Ireland, and the colonies, wherein there were at least twelve million Cathowere at least twelve million Catho lic subjects. His friend Lord Brave, he understood, had introduced a bill understood, had introduced a abolishing the declaration altoge-ther; and if the declaration could be ther; and if the declaration could be swept away in that way he would only be too glad to support it. But it appeared to him that the desired end could best be attained by a committee of both Houses composed of the leading members of each political party meeting together and devising some means by which the declaration could be altered or abolished. He regretted the absence of Lord Kimberly, the Liberal leader in the House of Lords, who, he knew, was in favor of the abolition of the eath. He himself felt greatly pained when he listened to the oath. The oath was never intended to be taken ed when he listened to the oath. The oath was never intended to be taken by the King of this realm. It was framed at the time of Titus Oates, when by means of falsehoods and perjuries the people of England were induced to believe that Catholics were plotting to upset violently the Protestant religion, and when many Englishmen believed that James II., when he became King, would make when he became King, would n the country Catholic by killing was made for the purpose of driving Catholics out of both Houses of Parliament, and they had to take it l Catholic emancipation was sed in 1829. The Protestant suc-

Rev. Father Fallon's noted lecture to force the members of the Catholic overwhelming majority passed a resolution stating that the coronation oath has borne practical fruit.

Lord Herries, a Catholic peer, the brought the greation up in the

The Earl of Portsmouth, as a Protestant, agreed that the words that the Sacrifice of the Mass in the Catholic Church "was idolatrous and su-perstitious" were most offensive.

Lord Salisbury admitted that every member of the House regretted very much that language of such indecent violence had ever been placed in the Sovereign's oath. (Cheers). It was a matter of deep regret. If the oath were abolished, many thoughtless people would think the House were giving some support to the doctrine of Transubstantiation in which many members of the in which many members of the Church of England believed. They

Church of England believed. They had, therefore, to move cautiously in the matter. But he had no hesitation in accepting Lord Herries' motion for a reference of the matter to a committee of both Houses.

The British Premier suggested that the Catholic members of both Houses anomalous, though it might seem, should abstain from membership of the committee; and that the motion should be altered so as to read that in modifying the language of the dein modifying the language of the de claration nothing should be said dim-inishing the maintenance of the Prosuccession.

Lord Herries agreed to this, and Lord Salisbury introduced a motion for the appaintment of a joint committee on the subject, which was

From the tone of the debate it is to be expected that the insulting words will be taken out of the oath.

The "Universe," London, says:—
We have frequently pointed out that
the position of His Majesty Edward
VII., as regards the Coronation
Oath, is a very trying and painful
one. His Majesty is a gentleman
and a man of heart. As such he
must abhor the idea of giving pain
to millions of his subjects and that must abhor the idea of giving pain to millions of his subjects, and that in their most profound and sacred convictions. The King, we are informed, has just had an interview with Lord Herries who is acting as the spokesman of the little band of Catholic Peers in the House of Lords. During the interview His Majesty is said to have expressed the disgust he felt at the words he had to repeat the day he opened Parliament. He also trusted to see them He also trusted to see them eliminated from the code of ceremo nial in future. We Catholics, as have over and over again stated in these columns, have no objection to passed in 1829. The Protestant succession and the position of the Church of England were, he contended, sufficiently protected by the Bill of Rights; and it was idle to believe that either could be safeguarded by insulting the consciences and cherished convictions of Catholics.

Lord Braye said that when he first introduced the subject he felt discouraged; but since then the House the King taking an oath to mainten the Protestant that the Protestant that the Protestant that the Protestant converted and naturally he feels interested in the maintenance of Protestant principles. But this can be achieved, as we have already said, without any reference whatever to the beliefs and convictions of His Majesty's Catholic subjects.

THE AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN AND HIS WORRIES.

real or fictitious business, says a sort of barrier has to be erected, and there is always some one deputed to see that none but those properly accredited obtain personal interviews. If access to prominent men of affairs were easy, they would not only have the greater part of their business hours taken up with trivial matters but would also be subjected at time to no little personal danger from "cranks" and criminals. Accordingly, in big offices of every kind in this city, hall-men, detectives, special policemen, clerks, private secretaries office boys are assigned aries between the visito

or ordinary office boys are assigned as intermediaries between the visitor and the man he desires to see.

It is in the financial districts, where large sums of money, as well as important men, have to be protected, that this work is best systematized. Nearly every bank or large financial institution employs one or more men as special 'officers'. Their duties are usually three-fold. They accompany and guard the messengers when carrying large amounts of money through the streets; when in the bank, they watch for 'cranks' and criminals, and many of them act as 'confidential man' to the president or cashier.

as "confidential man" to the president or cashier.

At least 90 per cent of these men, it is estimated, are ex-policemen. They get their jobs, as one of them expressed it. "through influence, like everything else." As a matter of fact, many have the highest of recommendations for honesty and faithfulness. They are physically powerful, and their experience on the "force" is supposed to have familiarized them with the "under world" and its methods. A member of one banking house said that he had watched a certain patrolman's record for more than twenty years, had seen him promoted to roundsman, and when he was retired, offered him at once the Wall Street position which he still holds. One former London "bobby" holds a position in the "street."

Up to about fifteen years ago the Police Department regularly assigned policemen to watch each of the large city banks, the institution paying salaries and expenses. When this ar-

Between the man of position and rangement was discontinued, many the people who want to see him on form the policemen so assigned resigned from the force and kept their bank

There is, moreover, the 'dead line,' established by building.

puatters in the Stock Exchange building. There is, moreover, the famous "dead line," established by Inspector Byrnes, along Fulton St., and below which no man with a criminal record is allowed to go. Inside the doors of a bank there is little danger from the criminal classes, and the duties of most of the "special officers" are chiefly those of "crank-catchers." The typical crank is the one who comes for money, usually several million dollars, which he must have right away. The following letter is a typical production of the more harmless type of "dunning crank."

Dear Sir: Trusting you will readily understand the following: Being known or termed an outsider by an organization called Swim, secret, of course, if the latter name is correct, I can hardly conjecture.

I am supposed to be dead to the world by this same secret organization, and am left to my own resources to find the reasons. I trust to your kindly advice to enlighten me under the above peculiar circumstances, knowing you to have a knowledge of such matters, being in your line. If it is necessary to be enrolled and entered on any list of Freemen to be in the so-called Swim, I shall be most happy to comply. I have also claims of a lifetime to be considered and adjusted. Hoping you will have no trouble in comprehending the purport of the above, I remain, yours,——

On the envelope enclosing this ef-fusion was written: "Full claim, \$25-000,000, will compromise for \$4,-000,000."

Not long ago a long-haired person with a wild eye came into the United States. Sub-Treasury and asked to see the Assistant Treasurer. R. IV. Braley, the detective at the Wall Street door, asked the man what his business was. After glancing furtively about he led Mr. Braley into a corner and in a mysterious voice unfolded his mission. He had invented a machine, he said, which was guaranteed to make all the Government clerks work hard for not less than

eight hours a day. For this discovery he asked the very moderate compensation of \$6,000,000. Now, it is said to be a fact that a machine really accomplishing such a result would be worth much more than \$6,000,000 to the Government, yet Mr. Braley was skeptical. He referred the man to the Custom-house. At the Custom-house he was told to go to the City Hall steps and that a man with a black hat who would soon come out of the building, was the man to see. That particular crank was never seen again, and it is not known whether he found the man with the black hat. A common performance with these eccentrics is man with the black hat. A commander performance with these eccentrics is to write themselves checks for labilious amounts on slips of scrap paper. These they present at banks for payment, and are furious when the money is not forthcoming.

ey is not forthcoming.

All these varieties are harmless enough, but the actual bomb-throwing which killed a well-known bank officer a few years ago in this city has created in the minds of many an almost morbid fear of "cranks." More than one bank president keeps a revolver in the top drawer of his desk, and one has devised a contrivance which is concealed inside his desk, and would blow a visitor into eternity at the touch of a lever. Where possible bombs or nitroglycerine are concerned, he believes, trifling is out of place.

Quite as ingenious as the "cranks" are the "grafters" of various kinds who pick up what they can in the financial district before the police run them out. The commonest "graft" and consequently the least successful nowadays, is the "fake" subscription list circulated for some ostensibly charitable purpose and headed by a list of prominent names all forged, of course.

A swarthy man wearing a sombrero made a tour of the Wall Street offices a number of years ago selling what he called the Mexican "cozeta"

offices a number of years ago selling what he called the Mexican "cozeta" plant. He had some curious half-grown plants with him as specimens, but did not sell these. Instead, for but did not sell these. Instead, for several dollars a package, he would sell minute seeds from which he said any one could raise the wonderful plant in a short time by merely laying them on pads of moistened cotton. A good many brokers and bankers "bit," and he went away with a good server of worse. The seed bankers "bit," and he went away with a good sum of money. The seed turned out to be common grass-seed. About a year ago this man came back to begin work again. His first call was at the Sub-Treasury. Mr. Braley recognized him as the same old Mexican, and divined that he came to sell the "cozeta" seed. He did not sell any this time.

It is one of the most important qualifications of a "hall-man" to be prepared for all possible emergencies, but occasionally even the best of them are out-manoeuvred. One of the most powerful and influential men in Wall Street, whose aversion to interviewers is well known, has, as a sort of personal guard, an expoliceman almost as haughty and as policeman almost as haughty and as unapproachable as himself. No one can gain his ear, even for a moment, until he has passed this Cerberus. A certain illustrated mewspaper not long ago made several attempts to obtain sketches of the great man at work. Invariably they were foiled by the doorkeeper. At last the newspaper sent two representatives, a by the doorsceper. At last the newspaper sent two representatives, a a woman and a man. The man began by executing a flank movement, as though trying to sneak into the inner office. The hall-man intercepted ner office. The national intercepted him and some argument ensued. Meanwhile, the young woman walked into the private office unchallenged, presented a letter of introduction in person, and so astonished the finanthat he involuntarily furnished

A NEW AMERICAN SAINT

Bishop Barga, the Apostle of the Chippewas, is the latest candidate for canonization among the ecclesiastics of the United States. Already the process of canonizing Bishop Nowang her processed through hop Neumann has progressed through its earlier stages. Baraga is a fel-low-countryman of Neumann's. He came to this country in 1829. He began his ministry by preaching to the non-Catholics of the West. He the non-Catholics of the West. He relates an incident of his preaching in a Protestant church in Ohio in secular clothes, and he adds that "I intended to ask my bishop for permission to let me always travel around in the country to seek such lost souls, and stay with each one until he should be thoroughly instructed, baptized, and strengthened in the faith." But his superiors considered the ministry among the in the faith." But his superiors considered the ministry among the Indians more fruitful. He was sent to the Northern Peninsula of Michigan, and there for many years he lived and labored among the In-

dians.
"In his incessant journeys as priest or bishop, he often suffered untold hardships, and bore miseries of every description, being several times in imminent danger of death. Nor did he flinch at the deadly cold of the climate, often travelling many weary miles on snow shoes packing of the climate, often travelling many weary miles on snow shoes, packing on his back his "personal baggage and all the articles necessary for the Holy Sacrifice, sleeping under the open sky or in some wretched Indian wigwam. Meanwhile, his abstinence was simply miraculous. He would travel all day, paddling in a canoe from dawn, or sliding painfully along on snow-shoes through the trackless forest, and first and last have for his daily nourishment but a little bread and crackers, cheese, and tea. For the last twenty-odd years of his life he never ate flesh meat. As to wine and all alcoholic drinks he was a total abstainer of the strictest kind, practising that virtue rigidly, and preaching and enforcing ft among his Indians universally."— Father Elliott in the Catholic World Magazine for April.

DEATH OF BROTHER JOHN.

The death of Brother John, a member of the Christian Brothers of St. John Baptiste de La Salle, who has been connected with the teach-

ing force of St. Malachi's School since last September, occurred at St. John's Hospital, Cleveland, Monday morning, March 25.

Brother John was a noted educator, well thought of by the Superiors of this excellent teaching body, and very successful in the various missions with which he has been connected since entering the order, twenty-two years ago. He was an Englishman by birth, his name being John Atkins, and was forty-five years of age at the time of his death. He early resolved to devote his life to the great work of education and entered the novitiate of the Christian Brothers in New York, in 1879. For two years he taught the Christian Brothers in New York, in 1879. For two years he taught in Halifax, N. S., for one year in Troy, N. Y., and the remainder of the time until the present year he was acting as principal of Holy Innocents' School. He was sent to Cleveland last September, and during his brief stay, had already endeared himself to his pupils and made many friends.

deared nimself to his pupils and made many friends.

The news of his death was received with sincere regret here and with heartfelt sorrow in the various scenes of his former labors.

The funeral took place Thursday morning from St. Malachi's Church. It was a very imposing corremony.

morning from St. Malachi's Church. It was a very imposing ceremony. Brother John's associates in religion acted as pall-bearers and conveyed the remains from the Brothers' residence to the church. They were accompanied by a procession composed of surpliced altar boys and the members of La Salle Club. Solemn High Mass was intoned by Rev. John MacHale. The remains were interred in Calvary Cemetery. Present at the funeral were the three ent at the funeral were the brothers of the deceased, Mr. T Atkins, of Toledo, and Mr. O. kins, of Buffalo. His parents are still living in New York.

The Christian Brothers have lost

The Christian Brothers have lost a worthy member of their order in Brother John. The order is one of the largest teaching bodies in the world, and is composed of none but men who are eminently qualified for instructing boys thoroughly and practically. Brother John was one of their ablest teachers. May he rest in peace. (Catholic Universe, Cleveland, O.)

Boys and Girls.

A LESSON.-There is a touching story of the famous Dr. Samuel Johnson, says the St. Anthony's Messenger, which has had influence on many a boy who has heard it. Samuel's father, Michael Johnson, was a poor book-seller in Litchfield. England. On market days he used England. On market days he used to carry a package of books to the village of Uttoxeter, and sell them from a stall in the market-place. One day the book-seller was sick, and asked the son to go and sell the books in his place. Samuel, from a silly pride, refused to obey. Fifty years afterward Johnson became the celebrated author, the com-

distinguished scholars in England; but he never forgot his act of unkindness to his poor, hard-toiling father; so when he visited Uttoxeter he determined

to show his sorrow and repentance. He went into the market-place a He went into the market-place at the time of business; uncovered his head, and stood there for an four in the pouring rain, on the very spot where the book-stall used to stand. "This," he says, "was an act of contrition for disobedience to my kind father."

The spectacle of the great Dr. Johnson standing baredeaded in the storm, to atone for the wrong done.

storm, to atone for the wrong done by him fifty years before is a grand and touching one. There is a re-presentation of it(in marble) on the

presentation of it(in marble) on the Doctor's monument.

Many a man in after life has felt something harder and heavier than a storm of rain, beating upon his heart, when he remembered his acts of unkindness to a good father or mother now in their graves.

Dr. John Todd, of Pittsfield, the eminent writer reverses for the property of the property of

ominent writer, never could forget how, when his old father was sick, and sent him away for medicine, he (a little lad) had been unwilling to go, and made up a lie that "the go, and made up a lie that "the doctor had not got any such medi-

cine."

The old man was just dying when little Johnny came in, and said to him: "My boy, your father suffers great pain for the want of that medicine."

Johnny started in great distress for the medicine, but was too late. The father, on his return, was almost gone. He could only say to the weeping boy: "Love me and always may sense the truth for the eye of

for the medicine, but was too late. The father, on his return, was almost gone. He could only say to the weeping boy: "Love me and always speak the truth, for the eye of God is always upoa you. Now kiss me once more, and farewell."

Through all his after life Dr. Todd often had a heartache over that act of falsehood and disobedience to his dying father. It takes more than a shower to wash away the memory of such sins. Dr. Todd repented of that sin a thousand times.

The words "Henor thy father and thy mother" mean four things—always do what they bid you: always treat them lovingly, and take care of them when they are sick or grown old. I never yet knew a boy who trampled on the wish of his parents that turned out well. God never blesses a willfully disobedient son.

When Washington was sixteen years old he determined to leave home and be a midshipman in the Colonial navy. After he had sent off his trunk he went to bid his mother good-bye. She wept so bitterly because he was going away that he said to his negro servant: "Bring back my trunk; I am not going to make my mother suffer so by leaving her."

eaving her."

He remained at home to please

his mother. This led him to become a surveyor, and afterward a soldier. His whole glorious career in life was turned on this one simple act of trying to make his mother happy. And happy, too, will be the child who never has occasion to shed bitter tears for any act of unkindness to his parents. Let us not forget that God has said: "Honor thy father and thy mother."

FATHER MATTHEW.—The young, says the "Sunday Companion" no doubt know much about the life of Father Matthew. After all has been said about the good and great of earth, or about any human being to whom the Creator has instructed the mighty task of developing brains, we can but say that the brains used for the honor and glory of God and the salvation of souls are the brains that have been used for the highest purposes, the only ones that have been used wisely and well.

You each have some model whom

You each have some model whon

You each have some model whom you wish to imitate; some ideal who is spurring you on, making you study your lessons better, do your work better, and try to please God more and more each day.

He who prevents sin is a benefactor to humanity.

Rev. Theobald Matthew saw that many people were committing sin because of strong drink, and he firmly resolved to suppress the vice of intemperance. He was about forty-eight years of age when he began the work in a way to give his whole time and attention.

time and attention.

Knowing that human nature-was weak, he asked men to do more than promise to be temperate, he asked them to take the pledge of "total abstinence." He pleaded with men to take this pledge for the sake of God, for the sake of their own souls, for the sake of their families and friends.

In two years' time 2,000,000 had

In two years' time 2,000,000 had taken what they called "The Father Matthew" pledge. In 1849 he came to this country, and thousands here took the pledge from him. Nothing took the pledge from him. Nothing was too much for him to do in order to save people from the sin of intemperance; no sacrifice was too great for him to make. He was the leader in a great battle against sin, the agitator of a mighty revolution against the tyrant "bad habit" which had control of thousands of neonle

Father Matthew was a poor man Father Matthew was a poor man, but he knew God would send him means to carry on the good work. The medals which he gave to those who took the pledge, are today considered priceless by their owners; and they are the badges of the "Legion of Honor" which will be recognized at the gate of Heaven.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

In speaking of the charm of beau-Maude Murray-Miller says : "Now-a-days the words health and beauty are synonymous terms, for the preservation of beauty necessitates caring for the health. There is no real standard of beauty unless we except the lines for which an artist looks. We are not all artists and we judge of beauty by our own ideals. Each nation has its standard; the ideals of one would not be those of another. Nevertheless there is one standard which we all recognize—that of good health. It snines in the eye, glows in the cheek, reddens the lips and quickens the step. It also makes one at peace with the world, for, indeed, the temperament is simply a matter of the liver. A torpid liver will in time spoil the temper of an angel." This excellent bit of advice, says Julia Teresa. Butler, in the "Weekly Boquet." Now-a-days the words health and Butler, in the "Weekly Boquet," proves that the preservation of beau-ty depends on health. It is not the doing of extraordinary things that

doing of extraordinary things that created health and beauty. The laws of health are simple and beauty follows in their train.

Take for instance a daily walk. The fresh air purifies the body and refreshes the brain. Consequently, one is fairer to look upon. Then there is the two or three hours' sleep before midnight known as the "beauty sleep." It is a generally conceded fact that sleep during the earlier part of night is more refreshing and strengthening than the sleep of later hours. The daily bath is another health giver and beauty producer. So is the drinking of plenty of water which keeps the system clean and, therefore, the complexion clear.

clean and, therefore, the companies clear.

On the simple laws of health the doctrine of beauty depends. And yet it is not an uncommon thing to meet women who would feel highly offended if their intelligence was regarded as second rate and yet who garded as second rate and yet who seem to ignore the simple rules of hygiene and look to fashion and cosmetics as the promoters of beauty and grace. Although nature may give perfect features and form yet it is health alone which sustain them giving them vitality and animation and the nourishment which prevents them from early fading.

Just as our bodies gain strength from good food so our minds become beautified and expanded by good thoughts. A genial companionship toward others is what broadens a woman's life and brings out all the good characteristics of her nature. Hospitality is one of the

sweetest blessings of humanity. Speaking of it Ada C. Sweet Says: "There is nothing so broadening to a woman's mind as a wise thoughtful hearty hospitality. In no place is a cultivated, refined and thinking woman seen to such advantage as wen entraining in her own home." There is an infedinable sweetness about a spiritual woman which reveals a rare grace wan which reveals a rare grace woman seen to such advantage as one of the second only through the atmosphere of religion. A woman way be spiritual and yet not manifest any piety. To be good and hely does not mean we are to hold ourselves as the models for others to imitate. This busy old world is apt to take piety that is thrust upon it as it would medicine with a distasteril flavor.

The charm of spirituality in it never asserts itself. Like the fraverance of a flower it permentes the personality, unconsciously them with a power almost impossible to resist. We are all the better for our association with the spiritual woman for hers is the character that influences for good. The spiritual woman is the ideal type of her sex. She may not dress according to the latest dictates of fashion but in the beauty of holiness she is a creature we are forced to love and admire.

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On the outskirts of o lages a gloomy looking ing in its own grour rounded by ornament evergreens. It had b

yet how far!"
But, though the congreat prison was ent books as Exham, the woon were known as Mu

house. Above the lowe heavy string course ran an idea; there were but minutes of daylight left climb up there he would the next eight hours thought it seemed powas a water-spout, and stout vines of Virginia voices came nearer; he ward, and after a minut ertion lay full length up ledge, panting for breat edge, panting for breat voices were close just in time.

been just in time.

"In here you saw him
"Ay, measter! I sir
quarter hour agone!"

"In here, men! S Right, oh!" "Two of you to back.
lookout now! You st
me, Thompson!"

A pealing ring at th then silent waiting.

The men on the lectholding their breath. Now, young woman

ere?"
"Mrs, Murray, officer indly speak soft?"
Then a man's voice:
"What's this—what do "Want enough, sir. onvicts escaped this after traced here."

Yes, sir-seen only a ago. I must come in, search the house."

search the house."
"That you can't do lies dangerously ill."
"Afraid we must, thou Then another voice:
"Ah, Sergeant Makephere, it's impossible, yo shan't allow you in with warrant. I wouldn't an patient's life. Mrs. Mul gerously ill—dying, dyin "Well, Dr. Stewart, y't's a serious businessanagistrate."
"Yes, Makepeace; and

Makepeace; and son I tell you to get a you can. Why, man, wouldn't be such a fool 'I don't know, sir-th

"I don't know, sir-ut rpns into some silly place besides he was seen—"
"Ah, well—you'll have side the door, and that it. If we find him insi-shall know what to do."
The doctor could not be ed what made him hes middle of his speech, shost of an idea had mind that the wretch might have hidden the might have hidden the
The sergeant and his
reluctantly away as the
softly behind them. Nigen, and the thick driz
dark as a grave.

"He'll be off arms."

"He'll be off sure as search the outhouses a watch anyhow. This been falling long enough the ground. There'll to follow. I'll get

As they walked away creature on the ledge dr of relief, and, letting his his arms, heard through as it fell all around hi rate, he had time for comments of the letter of the relief of as it fell all around his rate, he had time for control of the con

heavy, wet sea fog, out of h guns thundered. onvict escaped," muttered the ie in the villages, most of them a hope that he might get clear

The gloom thickened as night ap-

urday, April 6, 1901

sings of humanity.
Ada C. Sweet says, and a C. Sweet says, and a S

a creature and admire.

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e Main, 3552 LISHED 1864

Then a man's voice:

'What's this—what do you want?''

'Want enough, sir. One of the nvicts escaped this afternoon and

Yes, sir-seen only a few minute I must come in, please, and That you can't do-my mothe 'Afraid we must, though "

panting for breath.

just in time

voices were close by; he had

en just in time.
'In here you saw him, eh?'
'Ay, measter! I sin mun 'bout larter hour agone!'
'In here, men! Spread your-

"Two of you to back. Keep sharp ookout now! You stay along o' le, Thompson!"

A pealing ring at the door bell,

hen silent waiting.
The men on the ledge listened, olding their breath.

'Mrs, Murray, officer — will you adly speak soft?''

, young woman, who lives

Then another voice:
"Ah, Sergeant Makepeace! Look "Ah, Sergeant Makepeace! Look here, it's impossible, you know. I shan't allow you in without a search warrant. I wouldn't answer for my patient's life. Mrs. Murray is dangerously ill—dying, dying I fear."

"Well, Dr. Stewart, you see, sir, 't's a serious business—and you a magistrate."

nagistrate."
"Yes, Makepeace; and for that reason I tell you to get a warrant—if you can. Why, man, the prisoner wouldn't be such a fool as to come

'I don't know, sir-they generally

"uon't know, sir—they generall ryns into some silly place or other-besides he was seen—"
"Ah, well—you'll have to stay out side the door, and that's all about it. If we find him inside, why—we shall know what to do with him." ow what to do with him." doctor could not have explained what made him hesitate in the middle of his speech. An absurd ghost of an idea had crossed his

gnost of an idea had crossed his mind that the wretched convict might have hidden there after all. The sergeant and his men turned reluctantly away as the door closed softly behind them. Night had fall-en, and the thick drizzle made it dark as a grave.

"He'll be off sure as gun. We'll search the outhouses and keep a watch anyhow. This rain hasn't been falling long enough to soften the ground. There'll be no tracks to follow. I'll get a warrant, though."

the ground. There'll be no tracks to follow. I'll get a warrant. though."

As they walked away the hunted creature on the ledge drew a breath of relief, and, letting his head lie on his arms, heard through the silence as it fell all around him. At any rate, he had time for consideration. For half an hour he lay there in the darkness, his head buried in his arms, perfectly secure, and thankful for the breathing space. He was thinking hard what he should do next. The soft, warm summer drizzle enveloped him and melted him to the skin. At last it began to chill him. In discomfort he raised himself from his warm place, and shivered. A ray of light shot out into the darkness in front of him—a window! He crept toward it; then cautiously raising his head, he peered in. An empty bedroom—a man's room by the garments hanging on the door. He might climb in and steal a suit of clothes! It was a casement window and unlatched. He had almost screwed his nerve up to chis venture when he heard a voice; another window had been opened further along. He shrank against the wall. The voices ceased.

"I'll see who they are," he said, and again he crept onward. With infinite care he raised his head, and found, he could look right into the room past the edge of the blind. Two men stood with their backs toward him. They were looking down upon someene in bed. They spoke in low murmurs. Presently the

"What is it?" murmured the sick oman.
"Nothing, mother; but I fancied I eard some one call 'Chris.'"

The man outside had again laid nimself flat on the stone ledge; he was trying to gather his scattered

the anope that he might get clear way.

On the outskirts of one of the viltoes a gloomy looking house, standges in its own grounds, sand surging in its own grounds, sand surging to gather his scattered wits.

The man outside had again laid himself flat on the stone ledge; he was trying to gather his scattered wits.

The man outside had again laid himself flat on the stone ledge; he was trying to gather his scattered wits.

The minute he hear him, Chris," was know them, they had no visitors they were, to the country folk, a without he is not far away—and thow far!"

But, though the convict in the eat prison was entered in the other prison was entered in the eat prison was entered in the prison was entered in the observance of the prison was entered in the prison was e

nutes of daylight left; if he could be up there he would be safe for next eight hours or so. He sight it seemed possible; there a water-spout, and some fairly ut vines of Virginia creeper. The ces came nearer; he sprang ford, and after a minute of wild extend the state of the same text.

ed for her missing son.
"Why is he so long in coming?"
"Tell her he has been sent for."
whispered the doctor; "it will quiet

her."
Chris bent over and whispered.
"Yes," she said, "I know—and innocence is proved?"
"Yes, mother," faltered Chris.
"Ah! He—must—make haste."
There was a silent pause.
"Why doesn't he come?"
Again there was a pause. Again there was a pause.

Suddenly she called "Dick, my

dear boy "Here I am. dear mother!" The two others turned in amazement. Chris shivered and his nerves crawled; the doctor merely wonder-

Dick advanced to the bed.

"Tell her you're pardoned—innocent," gasped Chris.

Dick bent over and whispered. His

mother clasped him, and tears filled her dying eyes. "Thank God!" she But the excitement has hastened

But the excitement has hastened the end. In a few minutes the three stood silent by a corpse.

At last Dick spoke. "Have the police gone? I suppose you know I have escaped?"
"Escaped?"
"Yes"

"Yes. Dressed in your room."
"Didn't you hear the police at the

door, then?"
"Yes, I was outside on the ledge."
"Great heaven! Then what are
we to do? Where are your other

Under the bed in your room,

"Under the bed in your room.
Chris."

"But — you're not safe here! I shouldn't wonder if they come back.
They are back!"

For the door bell rang.

"Oh, Dr. Stewart, what shall we do?" said Chris.

"Why and bring his things in here.

"Let him come up," said the doctor, extinguishing one of the candles as he spoke.

as ne spoke.

Dick took a long breath—then looked roond—there seemed to be no way of escape. The three listened silently to the steps coming upstairs. As the sergeant entered, holding out the search warrant, the doctor put

FOR A CHILD

who is "not doing well"-the condition occurs now and then with all children.

Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil is a food that begins to build you up at once-of course, it don't show at once.

"Not doing well" means that the child is not getting the good of his food. Not today, or this week; it may have been going on for a month; before it begins to

You want him to get back to turning his usual food into strength.

show in the child's condition.

You want the food that begins to build, up at once. We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE. Toronto.

a finger on his lips and said, "hush!"
The policeman halted.
"So you were bound to trouble us, ch?" whispered the doctor. "Mrs. Murray has just died; there will be no need for you to search this room?"

"Well—no, sir," faltered the ser-geant, "but might we have a bit more light just for a minute?"
"Oh, certainly," said the doctor, and he lit the other candle with un-steady hand. "These are Mrs. Mur-ray"s two sons."

steady hand. "These are Mrs. Murray's two sons."

The man lifted his eyes—the young men faced him—he looked perplexedly at Dick, and seemied to be trying to remember something. It was a moment of intense strain. The doctor broke the oppressive silence.

"You can post one of your men at the door, you know."

"Yes, sir; and, of course, you bein' a magistrate—"

"Yes, yes, that's all right," said the doctor.

The sergeant saluted; then turned and walked slowly through the doorway.

way. "Phew!" ejaculated Dick. "Phew!" ejaculated Dick.
The officer halted and looked round. The three stood staring at him, waiting his departure. Somehow he felt that all was not right. With hesitation he again turned, and passed out of the room with his attendant.
"Who was that fellow like," 'Awting?"

"Who was that fellow like," 'Aw-kins?"

"Didn't notice him, sergeant."

"Some one I know. Dashed if I can think who! Well, you stay here at the door. I'm roing through the house, dead or no dead."

The search was, of course, without effect, and the sergeant was about to leave the house when a thought struck him. He went back to the death chumber.

"Might I see them two young gents again for a minute, doctor"

"Yes, I suppose so. But there's only one now; the elder had to go—funeral arrangements, you know."

funeral arrangements, you know."
"What! In the night, sir?"
"Yes. There's a night train, you know. Here's Mr. Christopher Mur-

ay."
The sergeant stared at the young

man.
"Well, sir your face seems familar, too."

He looked sharply, questioningly o the doctor, who turned a stolid

"Hanged if I know!" he muttered. well, good night, gentlemen

member.

The friend did not reply. It does not do to be too inquisitive as to people's relations in colonial society.

"What's that great building?" asked the friend as they came out of "That? Oh, that's-a-er-convict

prison."-Catholic Columbian

A CATHEDRAL DESTROYED BY FIRE.

As a result of a lightning storm. St. Abdrew's Catholic cathedral. Grand Rapids, Mich., was totally destroyed last week. The loss is about \$50,000, with only \$20,000 insurance. The entire interior of the building was burned out, and only walls and spire are left standing. The large pipe organ, valued at \$10,000, was utterly ruined. Three alturs, numerous statues and other furnishings were destroyed or badly damaged.

A mission conducted by the large pipe organ with the large pipe organ will be mailed post paid, at 50c a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

do?" said Chris.

"Run and bring his things in here.
quick!"
Chris ran. They flung them under the bed of death.

Hardly had they done so when the housemaid was at the door.
"Please sir, here's the p'liceman back, and says he's got a warrant to search the house."

"Let him commend was at the door when the process of the brick fell to the pavement and two young men were shocked by the lightning and thrown to the ground, although not injured. The crashing report that came with the stroke startled the residents of that neighborhood and alarmed some of the priests who had not left the church after the service just closed. Father Gallagher and Father Reid were among these, and realizing that the church had been struck by the lightning, they hurried upstairs to the gallery, but found nothing amiss. Not content with this, they called two young men, who climbed into the steeple, but found no traces of fire. The priests left the church with the conviction that the bolt had done no more than apparent damage to the outside brickwork. But the flame had been kindled in a space under the roof where it could not be discovered by a climb into the belfry, and it smouldered on into the morning at 2:30, when it broke out.

The old and well dried timbers of

out.

The old and well dried timbers of the roof and the maze of architectural ornamentations of pine wood depending from it on the interior were easy prey for the flames, and the fire spread with a fury that seemed to lend speed to the passing moments.

seemed to lend speed to the passing moments.

The priests and other occupants of the episcopal residence adjoining the church on the south were awakened only by the arrival of the fire department, so that the work of saving the furniture and other contents of the church was greatly delayed. Father Emperor, however, hastened to the sanctuary of the church and hastily removed the holy eucharist to the chapel in the episcopal residence. Some of the other priests removed the costly vestments and gold chalices, ostensorium and other valuable altar furnishings, but great haste was necessary, and it was not found possible to remove the costly statues from any of the three altars.

Early in the day the roof collapsed. Then the interior of the shurch looked like a dery furnace. The pews

SPRING WEATHER.

Is Your System in Shape to Carry You Safely Through?

The Practice of Taking a Tonic in Spring is Descended from Our Wise Forefathers and Has Good Medical Endersement - A Few Suggestions Regarding Health.

The practice of taking a tonic during the inclement weather of early spring is one that has been bequeathed us by our forefathers, who lived in days when a sturdy constitution and vigorous health meant even more than they do to-day. The custom has the highest medical encustom has the highest medical encustom has the highest medical endorsement, and the healthliest people are those who follow it. Thousands not really ill, need a tonic at this season. Close confinement in badly ventilated houses, offices, shops and school rooms during the wintermonths, makes people feel depressed and "out-of-sorts." Nature must be assisted in throwing off the poison that has accumulated in the system, else people fall an easy prey to disease and are subject to many discomforts from boils, cruptions, and similar troubles. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the best tonic medicine known to medical science. These pills make rich, red blood and strong nerves. Through their use in springtime, laded listless, easily tired men, women and children are made bright active and strong. Evidence of the wonderful health restoring virtue of these pills is given by Mrs. J. Lengleis 659. dorsement, and the healthiest people "And, well, good night, gentlemen both!"

And he went out.

Last year the member for Montgomery. Tasmania, visited the old country. He had a memorial brass set up in Thorney Church to "Laura Exham, by her loving son Richard."

"But, Murray, that's not your name!" gueried the friend who was with him.
"It was once," said the honorable death was staring me in the face. "It was once," said the honorable death was staring me in the face.
I had often read of Dr. Williams'
Pink Pills, and finally decided to try Pink Pills, and finally decided to try them. After I had used three boxes my appetite was much better, and I felt a little stronger. I continued the use of the pills for three months when I felt fully cured. When I began using the pills, I only weighed 92 pounds, and when I discontinued them my weight, had ingreased to them my weight had increased to

000000000000000000000

ital, there must needs be some. The farm is to be purchased and stocked. Manufactured fertilizers are but temporary expedients, - the upturned acres must be fed solidly with composted or green manures, for one must be generous with Mother Earth with so many rotating crops, and after these the Timothy and red-top for the hay-mows. Then, there is the farm machinery, and the best is the cheapest. Moreover, no draft implement should be used that hoes implement should be used that hoes not provide a springy riding seat for the operator,—planting machines perhaps, excepted. The work will be better, more easily and quickly done, enabling the farmer to husband his energies as well. And not the least among these provisions and precautions, is the choice of the scene of operations. The farmer should select his farm in much the same among these provisions and precautions, is the choice of the scene of operations. The farmer should select his farm in much the same mood as a general with a small force at his command chooses his place of giving battle to a superior, having view to abundance of water, good draimage, sunny exposure, friable soil, ample pasture and woodland. These acquired, average intelligence and robust health with a pair/of willing hands and an active brain, should meet with some degree of success, barring the advice of enthusiasts whose hobbies constitute probably their larger possessions.

While the bulletins issued by the experiment stations seem to offer the solution of the problems which the farmer is bound to face, sooner or later, yet, for local reasons, they can be termed hardly more than "mighty interestin" readin." Conditions vary; therefore, what might he savor in one man's cup, might in another's be the rankest poison. One must discover for one's self the peculiarities and needs of the soil under tillage, and the greater

were in flames and the aisles were filled with piles of burning debris. The firemen were fighting at this time to keep the flames away from the tall spire; and luckily succeeded. It was thought that the episcopal residence was believed to be in danger from the proximity of the flames and the falling sparks. Bishop Richter immediately ordered the tabernacle of the small chapel at the residence, containing the sacrament, removed to a place of safety, and it was borne by a number of men to the residence of the Sisters of Charity, across the street. The brick walls were left standing, and the tall spire still towers over the ruins.

CODDINIC WIDAMUED

That anyone can bring a run-down

in the situation time ten.

That anyone can bring a run-down or even a fallow, soil into profit-bearing, is a sweeping proposition, having in view the primary elements that enable one to meet and fulfil the thousand and one exactions consequent upon the adoption of farmthe thousand and one exactions of sequent upon the adoption of far ing pursuits, and open to gradoubts. Perhaps the best answer ing pursuits, and open to grave doubts. Perhaps the best answer to the question,—can any man get a living off the soil.—is safest answered by the inverse proposition, that any man who can farm the soil of New England profitably. is veey likely to succeed at anything else. I know men who have failed at farming, and who, later, have succeeded at other pursuits. All things are not possible to all men, but of all things, the impatience is invariably a loser, but I should say if the farm lost its place in the competitive class, such might not be wholly due to the farmer, or chargeable to incompetency, but to unforeseen conditions. The degree of success is always problematical. The few will make easy and rapid profits: more will attain comparative independence: the mass will work to live and live to work, and inasmuch as that is true in all the walks of life perhaps coint back.

work to live and live to work, and inasmuch as that is true in all the walks of life, perhaps going back to the soil is as sensible as going forward with something else.

A lucky "strike" or "happen" may set the farmer upon his feet at the entrance to his career, but such are as rare as white black-birds, and are not to be expected. Only rare foresight makes such possible.

There is nothing ignoble in the There is nothing ignoble in the be, but the common honesty be, but the common honesty is its guarantee of thorough respectabil-ity, and far more of a fearless in-tegrity that is not always possible in other and less independent follow-ings. But when all is said, the fact remains, that to him to whom the farm with its multifarious exactions is an undiscovered country the is an undiscovered country, the question, whether to become, or not to become, a tiller of the soil, is a doubly pregnant one.-First, whethdoubly pregnant one.—First, whether his preferences are borne out by his qualifications for the necessary apprenticeship he must perforce serve; and second, whether he has the helpment, the health, and fortitude to master a doubtful situation and to bear up bravely and hopefully against the failures and disappointments that are inevitably to be in some part the fruitage of his experiment. experiment. I should say the venture might be

worth the effort, for few pursuits afford more gratifying compensations or more days of quiet content

The existence of a new church, hitherto unknown, was made known, yesterday by Mrs. Mary Jackson, colored, when she had her husband James up before Magistrate Cornell in the West Side police court to answer a charge of non-support. Mrs. Jackson explained to the Magistrate that she came here from Philadelphia with her husband about eight months ago, and they went to live at 223 West Fortieth street. A few days ago James left her and went to live at 209 West Twenty-sixth street. Since then he wouldn't support her. The existence of a new church

street. Since then he wouldn't support her.
"He was a good husband till he joined de "Washenfeet Church,' Judge,' said the woman. "Since den I can't do nuthin' wid him."
"The Washington Church?" asked the Plow," H. M. Sylvester, in Donahue's Magazine, says:—As to capadon't know that I ever heard of it. And what has it to do with soiling your husband?"

your husband?"
"It ain't de 'Washington Church,
Judge. It's de 'Washenfeet Church,
leastwise dat's what I calls it. Yo see, de members wash each other's

see, de members wasn each other's feet."

"Why, this is something new!" said the Magistrate, much intered.

"Tell me more about it."

"James here, he could tell you if he wanted to," replied Mrs. Jackson. "I don't know much about it. I calls it de "Washenfeet Church,' but they calls it de "Church of God."

"And what do they believe in?" was asked.

"Why, everybody washes each other's feet; then everybody hugs and kisses each other. Las' of all dey blows holiness inter each other's heads."

"Why, this is most extraordinary," remarked the Magistrate. "And where is the church?"
"On Forty-sixth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, on d

norf side of de street, over a livery stable," said the women able," said the woman.

James Jackson denied all know ledge of the church. On his promise to go back to Philadelphia with his wife and to be good he was dis-charged.—New York Sun.

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Society Directory.

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A.O.H.—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, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catherine street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, tele-Lennon, 255 Centre street, phone Main 2239. Reco Recording-Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 319 Hibernian street, — to whom Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street,— to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; —J. J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

A.O.H., DIVISION NO. 3.— Meets on the first and third Wednesday of each month, at No. 1863 Notre Dame street, near McGill. Officers: Ald. D. Gallery, president; T. Mc-Carthy, vice-president; F. J. Devlin, recording-secretary, 1635 Ontario street; John Hughes, financial-se-cretary; L. Brophy, treasurer; M. Fennel, chairman of Standing Com-mittee; marshal, M. Stafford.

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

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every month in St. Patrick's Hall,
92 St. Alexander street, inamediately after Vespers. Committee of Management meets in same hall the first
Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m.
Rev. Father McGrath, Rev. President: James J. Costigan, 1st VicePresident; Jno. P. Gunning, Secretary, 414a St. Antoine street.

M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26. —(Organized, 13th November, 1883.)— Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: Frank J. Curran, B. C.L.: President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Robt. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jno. H. Feeley, jr., Treasurer.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY, established 1863. — Rev. Lirector, Rev. Father Flynn. President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Secretary, Jas. Brady, No. 97 Rosel street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killfeather, T. Rogers and Andrew Cullen.

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DEATH PENALTY NOW .- The Mis DEATH PENALTY NOW.—The Missouri Senate has passed a bill affixing the penalty of death to child abduction. This, says the "Home Journal and News," will strike most people as a wholesome and necessary measure in view of the enormalty and crucity of the crime, especially when it is remembered that the recent weaper from punishment that the recent weaper from punishment that the recent weaper from punishment that the recent was the following the date of the recent was the following the date of the recent that the recent was the following the fol

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IRELAND.

His Eminence Cardinal Logue.

On His Return from Rome, is Presented with an Address and a Pair of Handsome Carriage

His Eminence Cardinal Logue, Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, from his visit to the Eternal City ad limina Apostolorum whither he had been, it will be remembered, from October last, the faithful and devoted people of the archdiocese, were eager to accord to his Eminence an early earnest of their joy in seeing him in their midst again, and this commendable spirit found expression in an address and presentation. The address was designed and executed by the pupils

some carriage horses were presented to his Eminence. His Eminence in reply to the ad-

of the Sacred Heart Convent, and is a beautiful specimen of art. In ad-dition to the address a pair of hand-

His Eminence in reply to the address referred to the great work of the renovation of St. Patrick's Cathedral. He said in part:—

It was a time also of consolations, because I happened to be in Rome during the closing weeks of the Jubilee, and it was certainly a delight and a consolation to anyone at the end of the nineteenth century and the beginning of this 20th century to see so much faith and piety and fervour still flourishing among the members of Christ's flock. To be sure, side by side with that fervour there are very serious drawbacks. We find side by side with the most ardent devotion and the most lively faith the traces of unhappy people who are exerting themselves to the utmost to destroy the faith and underwine even the morality of the faith the traces of unhappy people who are exerting themselves to the utmost to destroy the faith and undermine, even the morality of the people, but still on balancing the disagreeables with the agreeables, it was both a pleasure and a consolation to have been able to witness such a grand and magnificent outburst of Christian faith and Christian feling. I had another consolation also, that of hearing so often from the lips of the sovereign pontifi those expressions of affection and esteem and admiration which he has ever entertained for his Irish children. He has never lost an opportunity when I had the great privilege of speaking to him even for a few moments of saying some words about Ireland, and when he spoke of Ireland his face lit up and his eyes shone and his tongue became eloquent. On the very last occasion when I went to take leave of him he kept me there for half an hour, and during that half hour he occupied my attention in listening to the strongest and most fervent expressions of affection and admiration for the Catholic people of Ireland.

In referring to the Coronation

requires at their hands.

To referring to the Coronation on this Eminence said: At a meeting like this, which is more or less of a family gathering, it might be out of place to refer to any subjects of general interest, though I am not surprised that you, as fervent Irish Catholics, should have taken occasion in your address to make a protest against one of the greatest insults that has been offered to our holy Faith in the present generation. I refer to the blasphemous and insulting oath which was forced upon his Majesty the King by the remnant—one of the last remnants—of a barbarous code, and I say advisedly it was forced upon him. I don't believe the King has any sympathy with this barbarous declaration launched against so many of his faithful subjects and I have reason for saying so, and it is a natural inference. He has been before the public as Prince of Wales for a long time—as long a time—as most of them remembered—and I do not believe that there could be found on record one public expression or one public at of his which would be calculated to give pain or offence to any of his future subjects and, as we may be sure, that amiable disposition has not changed with his advent to the throne. We may take

we may be sure, that amiable disposition has not changed with his advent to the throne. We may take it for granted that this declaration which he had to make, being a Constitutional Sovereign, in obedience to that barbarous law, was made very much against his inclination.

I can tell you—because I had the opportunity of seeing people from many lands and hearing their views, I can tell you that that very declaration shocked the whole of Christendom, not merely those who are members of the Catholic Church, but those who are outside the Church, belonging to other Christian Combellonging the Christian Christian Combellonging the Christian Combellonging the Christian Christian Combellonging the Christian Christian Combellonging the Christian Christian Combellonging the Christian Christian Christian Combellonging the Christian and of months; Plus VI, 22 years and and of months; Adrian I, 23 years and 10 months; plus VI, 23 years and 10 months; plus VII, 23 years and 50 months; plus VIII, 23 years and 50 months; plus VIII, 23 years and 40 years years and 40 years and 40 years and 40 years years and 40 years years and 40 years years and 40 years and 40 years and 40 years years and 40 years years years and 40 years and 40 years and 40 years years years years years years years years y

On the occasion of the return of

reverence for the Holy Mother of God that we have, still they regard it as a remnant of barbarism. That an insult such as this which has been offered to his Catholic subjects should be the first act of a Monarch ascending the Throne.

However, we have received some consolation in this matter from the leader of the House of Commons. It may be a consolation to old people like myself, who do not expect to see another reign; perhaps it is not such a consolation to the young people, but he has assured us that we would not get this slap in the face again during the reign of the present monarch. It is something to be thankful for. I suppose we must be grateful for small mercies, and that, as far as I can see, is the only concession that has been made up to the present to Catholic feeling.

Touching on the death of the Queen his Eminence said: During my absence, among other things which took place in the country was the death of the Queen. The country was deprived of a very great and very good Sovereign, a lady who ruled over a large Empire for years, and was a model of a constitutional sovereign, and she certainly was a model and good Christian matron, and it was only natural that on the occasion of her death that there should be grief amongst her subjects. There was real sorrow amongst her Catholic subjects, but it did not appear to satisfy some of those in England and Ireland. I have nothing to say to English Catholics in Ireland. Someone sent me a copy of the "Irrish Times," on the principle, I suppose, that when a person is a bused in a newspaper, it would be a sad thing to let it escape his notice. There are in that paper a series of letters purporting to be signed by-Catholics, complaining that we did not show our grief on the death of the Queen by violating the at whe reletter since expressing his disgust at this declaration forced from the King. Another letter was from one who I believe is an ex-member of the Papal Brigade, censuring the Archbishop of Dublin and myself and all the other Bishops simply because bishop of Dublin and myself and all the other Bishops simply because we would not make a mere instrument of religion and the most sacred things in religion for the purpose of political manifestation. Now, when a person is attacked it is but natural that he should feel indignation against these writers. I feel there was a very serious want under which they labored, and that was the want of a good sound course of Butler's Catechism. (Applause.) They may be very accomplished gentlemen, but they are very ignorant Catholics—(applause)—and I often find that to be the case. On one occasion I remember a leading Catholic and a good Catholic—a practical Catholic and frequent communicant—who on a public occasion made an assertion connected with Catholic practices that if a child preparing for Confirmation gave me the same answer I would "spin" him—(laughter)—and would not confirm him. Those are the people who write letters and teach the Bishops their duty, and what the love of religion, the law of society, and the law of patriotism requires at their hands.

IX, who died in 1241, aged 99; and Celestin III, who died in 1198, aged 92. So that Leo XIII. is an exception as to age. He is only one of the four who lived into the nineties. Now as to length of reign he occu pies a sixth place. Saint Peter. reigned 34 years; Pius IX, 31 years and 7 months; Pius VI, 24 years and 8 months; Adrian I, 23 years and 10 months; Pius VII, 23 years and 5 months; and finally Leo XIII, 23



Many a wise man is otherwise when it comes to buying shoes. He looks at our "MANSFIELD" He looks at our "MANSFIELD" skeptically because \$3.00 looks too little. He can't see how a shoe as good as we claim the "Mansfield" is can be sold for \$3.00. If the price were \$4.50 or \$5.00 some men would "jump" at it.

Those who have jumped and tried it are now jumping back again. Selling of new Spring styles for Easter wear is very brisk.

In both Men's and Women's

In both Men's and Women's styles in Box Calf, Vict Kid, Enamel and Patent leathers, in light and heavy-weight soles, guaranteed Goodyear welted—\$3.00.

MANSFIELD, THE SHOEIST. 124 St. Lawrence Street. Montreal.

not be compared to any other poten-tate any more than we could com-pare his functions with those of an earthly monarch.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN SCOT-LAND.

From our exchanges we learn that it has seldom happened, within the last twenty years, at any rate, that St. Patrick's day has been held with such whole hearted fervour throughout Scotland as it has been this year. Of course, in all the churches in the land references were made to the great saint, for there is not a church in however remote a corner it may be situated but has its quota of faithful followers of the saint. In Glasgow the streets looked a moving mass of shamrocks, due largely, no doubt to the happy idea of some of the rectors of the churches, who arranged for the distribution of shamrocks to the congregations as they From our exchanges we learn that

passed out at the various services. As usual the festival was held both religiously and politically, but in both cases there seemed to be nothing left undone to pay due honor to the saint.

ing left undone to pay due honor to the saint.

At St. Andrew's Cathedral, Glasgow, the whole Chapter assisted at the mass, whilst His Lordship Bishop Maguire preached the panegyric, in the course of which he contrasted the striking similarity between the mission which the saint had to perform and the mission which his followers had to carry out in this country. They had to live amongst a people wealthy, intelligent, and cultivated—a people who had religion, one that was quickly dwindling into indifference and unbelief. The Catholic religion was still by law publicy insulted, whilst the followers of the Protestant religion were ashamed that their ruler was obliged to so degrade himself as to say a thing which he did not believe. They had nothing but sympathy and pity for the man who believed that what he was expected to say was untrue, yet had not the courage to refuse to do so.

The political demonstration at which Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, Cullinane, and Flavin, M.P.'s, spoke was the largest seen in Glasgow for some twenty years. The Wellington Palace, where the demonstration was held, was crowded to its fullest capacity, and there were as many turned from the doors as were packed in the hall. The resolutions were proposed in English by Mr. Hugh Murphy, and seconded in the "grand old tongue" by Mr. Denis Brogan, president of the Gaelic League.

NEW INVENTIONS

List of Canadian patents recently granted:—70,669, Dosithee Arbique St. Placide, P.Q., potato harvester 70,678—Hector Boudreau, Montreal P.Q., means for fastening grain ca

doors.
70,680.—Stanislas W. Laroche,
Valleyfield, P.Q., stirrup attachment
for beds and tables.
70,701.—S. O. Cowper Coles, London, Eng., manufacture of reflectors.
70,717.—Emilien A. Manny, Beauharnois, P.Q., life boats.

777777777 EASTER. And in doing so remember that J. G. Kennedy & Co. maintain the greatest and most finished Boys' Department in Canada. It occupies the entire second floor, and contains hundreds of patterns in the choice new style.

No Boys' Department in Montreal can compare with it in any detail, and we want you to see it before selecting your Boys' Outfit. Youths' and Young Men's Suits.—Ages 14 to 20; sizes 30 to choicest French and English novelty suitings, \$7.00, \$8.50 and \$10.00.

Boys' Knee Pants Vest Suits.—Blue Blacks, Oxfords and tancy checks, stripes and plaids in an immense variety of weaves and Vast assortment, \$3 95 to \$6.50.

Boys' Sailor Russian Blouse and Norfolk Suits ors in Serges, in the finest qualities, Norfolks largely in the swellest of Tweeds and a liberal assortment of fancy mixtures, \$2.95 to \$4.75.

Boys' Vestee Suits .- Ages from 3 to 9; they are made in two excellent styles. Material, shape and trimming adapted to the ages, made only by the best makers. Prices, \$2.75 to \$4.50.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

31 St. Lawrence Street.

The One Price Clothiers. Received the test the second

JOHN MURPHY & CO. Butterick's Patterns and Publications.

EASTER SHOPPING.

The week of Easter shopping is a busy week for shoppers. So much has to be dene and so little time to do it in, for as a rule this class of buying is left to the last minute. No matter, we can make it easy, pleasant and ratisfactory. Our stocks in all departments offer a practically unlimited range of choice in all the Novelties at prices based on the closest margin of profit. Call and see how well we can satisfy your needs in all lines of Ready-to-wear

EASTER Millinery, Mantles. Blouses, Costumes, Gloves.

A Photo of the Queen free with every pair of Gloves this week EASTER NOVELTIES in CAROS, BOORLET's and HAND-PAINTED WARE.

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2348 St. Catherine Street, corner Metcalfe Street.

Telephone, Tp 983,

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. St. James Street

SATURDAY, April 6, 1901,

Easter Novelties.

The store tells of Easter everywhere. It is bright and attractive from end to end, full of life and ambition, full of energy and business. Goods are new, styles attractive and everything ready for quick service no matter how big the crowds. Trade is always at high water mark Easter week and with more different classes of goods to sell we appeal more than ever to your self interest.



EASTER JACKETS.

Ladies' New Spring Jackets in Fawn Box Cloth, cut open front style, trimmed fac y applique, lined silk. Special,

\$14.00

Ladies' 3-4 length Raglan Coats for Easter wear, in new draw Covert Cloth, fly front, semi-fitting, beautifully tailored, lined silk. Special,

第21.50

Ladies' Spring Jackets in Fawn Broad Cloth, cut latest Raglan style, trimmed gold cloth and braid, velvet collar, lined silk. Special

\$2950

EASTER COSTUMES.

Ladies' New Homespun Costumes, cut bolero style, skirt lined line. Ladies New Homespul Costantes, and the Style, skirt lined lias-nette, velvet bound. Special \$9.40.

Ladies' New Admiral Serge Cloth Suits in blue, gray and navy jacket cut Eton style, skirt with box seams and full sweep. Special

Ladies' New Easter Costumes in fawn checked cloth, straight front jacket, trimmed braid and gold buttons. Special \$18.75.

Ladies' Russian Blouse Costumes in fine quality green box made very latest style, trimmed braid and tailor-stitched. Special \$29.50.

SILK WAISTS.

Ladies' Black Taffeta Silk Waists made with tucks, plain sleeves with stiff cuffs, fitted lining. Very special \$5.95.

Ladies' Silk Waists in colored taffeta silk, blue, pink, cyrano, Nide green, very closely tucked and hemstitched, made over a fitted lining high stitched stock collar. Very special \$8.35.

EASTER GLOVES.

"Kathleen" 2 dome Kid Gloves, very dressy, perfect fitting, the come in all the leading shades. Special 73c.
"Countless" Ladies' 2 dome kid gloves in tans, browns, lawns are heliotrope, white and self points, all sizes. Special 97c.
"Lucille" Ladies' 3 dome real kid gloves in new shades of fawa, slate, tans, etc., gusset fingers, silk points. Special \$1.30.
"Bel Air" Ladies' 2 dome French Kid Gloves in black, white, tan brown, navy, etc., in self and contrasting points. Special \$1.55.

BUTTERICK'S Patterns and Publications on sale at

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

Market Report.

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORT.

GRAIN-Ontario No. spring wheat afloat May, at 77½c; peas, at 72½c; No. 1 oats, at 34½c to 35c; No. 2, do., at 38½c to 33½c; buckwheat. 56½c; rye, 58c, and No. 2 barley,

FLOUR—Manitoba patents, \$4.30; strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4.05; straight rollers at \$3.40 to \$3.50; in bags at \$1.67\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$1.70; winter patents, \$3.65 to \$4.

FEED-Manitoba bran, \$18; shorts \$19; Ontario bran in bulk, \$18.00; in bags, at \$19.50; shorts in bulk, at \$19; in bags, at \$20.50.

ROLLED OATS-We quote millers prices to jobbers, \$3.45 to \$3.50 per barrel, and $\$1.67\frac{1}{2}$ to \$1.70 in bags.

HAY-No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11; No. clover, per ton in car lots on track.

PROVISIONS-Dressed hogs, \$8 to \$8.25, according to weight and size of order; becon, 14c to 15c; hams 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadian short of order; becon, 14c to 15c; hams, 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at \$20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10½c to 13½c per lb.; compound refined, 7½c to 8c per lb.

DRESSED MEATS.— Hindquarters beef at 6c to 8c, forequarters, 3c to 5c; lambs at 5½c to 6c; mutton, 4c to 5c; veal, 2½c to 5½c.

EGGS-Fair-sized lots at 14c to

BUTTER—Choice creamery, 211c; rolled dairy, 17c to 18c.

CHEESE—The price should somewhere in the neighborhood 9½c to 9½c.

HONEY-White clover comb, 910

MAPLE PRODUCTS -New syrup, 75c per tin; bid, 50c per gallon.

POTATOES—Prices are firm 38c to 40c. Sales have been mat 36c in car loads.

ASHES—First, \$4.20 to \$4.30 per 100 lbs.

LIVE STOCK—Business at the Eastern Abattoir on Monday morning was exceptionally brisk, Easter prospects of an improved retail trade acting as an impetus. The arrivals in cattle was large, while the receipts of sheep and lambs and calves were below requirements. Prices showed a slight increase all round. Stock fair to choice, with splendid assortment. Butchers and other buyers were out strong, buying freely. A regretable feature of the market was the few small stock offered for sale.

Cattle—Receipts from 1,000 to 1,200 heads. Prices slightly in advance of last week. A few picked lots of choice for Easter sold at 54c per lb. Good cattle brought from 44c to 5c per pound. Medium to fair was quoted at prices ranging

and prices slightly in abvance. Quality from 3½c to 4½c per lb., while lean and common stock were offered at 2½c to ½c per lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Received.

per ib.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts about 100 head in all. Demand in excess of supply and prices slightly in advance. Quality good. Sheep sold at from \$4 to \$7 per head, or \$3\text{q} to 4c per pound. Quotations for spring lambs was from 4c to 6c per ib. for grain fed yearling 5\text{q}c per pound was naid.

pound was paid.

Calves—Receipts light, amounting to about 150 head. Demand steady and in advance of arrivals. Price firm, and se-clined upwards for best stock. Quota-tions were from \$1.50 to \$12 per head according to size and quality.

Hogs—Receipts light, about 25 head Demand fair. Prices steady. Quotations were from \$6.25 to \$6.50 per hundred pounds for select lots.

Montreal City and District Savings Bank.

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its Head Office, 176 St. James Street, TUESDAY, 7th May next, at 1 o'clock p.m., for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements, and the election of Directors

By order of the Board, HY. BARBEAU,

Montreal, 30th March, 1901.

PUBLIC NOTICE-To all subscrib ers of the Mutual Fire Insurance Company-You are requested to attend a meeting of said Company, tend a meeting of said Company, to complete formation, which will be held in Chevalier's Building, corner St. Louis and Clarke streets, Town of St. Louis, P. Q., Tuesday, 16th day of April, 1901. This meeting is called to appoint Directors and to decide on the name of the said Company. C. T. Jette, Jos. A. Descries, A. J. H. St. Denis, Jos. Jariviere, Jos. Deutrisac, Chas. W. Moyet, J. R. F. Beaudry, L. B. Houle, Ant. Robert, S. Gaudry, O. A. Drouin.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 1048. Superior Court. Eusebe Lalout. Plaintiff, versus Dame E. Denauk. defendant. On the 15th day of April, 1901, at ten of the clock a the forenoon, at the business plaze of the said defendant, No. 181 Bistry street, in the City of Montral will be sold by authority of Justie. all the goods and chattels of the said defendant, seized in this causconsisting of piano and househelfurniture, etc. Terms, cash. Olivia C. Coutlee, B. S. C. Montreal, April 4th, 1901.

Vol. L. No.

The Churc

Paul Bruchesi, by th and Favor of the Archbishop of Mont To the Clergy, secul to the religious co to all the faithful health, peace, and Our Lord Jesus Ch

Dearly Beloved Bro not conceal the fact profound emotion th

profound emotion the you to-day.

In our pastoral let January last, we laid trine of the Catholicerning Christian may be read to the Catholicerning Christian may origin of marriand indissolubility, if our Lord Jesus Chraity of a sacrament were all dealt with manner and in the litradition. The opinic gave expression were tradition. The opinic gave expression were traditionally in the company of the pure and simple chart is infallible, comutable, and which sophers, or jurists. ophers, or jurists tack or deny, but of ity, not one iota—in before God—can they call at this mome words of the apostic the Galatians (1) a well to repeat them "But though we, o heaven, preach a go sides that which we to you, let him be a said before, so now any one preach to y sides that which you let him be anathema persuade men, or Go tack or deny, but of

let him be anathema persuade men, or Gc to please men? If I I should not be Christ. For I give s stand, brethren, the which was preached cording to man. For receive it of man, n it; but by the revell Christ." Moreover, dearly ren, we are happy your faith has made the authority attac trine which we hav which you received spect and submission spect and submission therefore, go over a subject, then treate that circumstances—who are by God guardian of revealed you—the duty of in few essential points their serious practic The church receive vine Founder the p right to regulate a

right to regulate a Christian marriage.

christian marriage, belong to place on crament such prohil lidating impediment necessary, or useful welfare of her men ing the functions and of their unde church, from the ti t,es till our own da power and those rig ly did she maintain enials on the part of contradictions or

princes. Then, let un the church has done nineteen centuries, to do in this twent throughout all the come. When the ass fence of prerogative from heaven, and of guardian and deposition, there is nothither bend or shake. Well, then, dear question her; she we Christian marriages canonical impedim good and valid. In other impediments and by the civil pow liamentary laws, a sions of courts of ing divorce must a in presence of the dithe church repeats Quod Deus Conjur separet; let no ma God Himself has jo the contrary, all twith an invalidat for which competer not granted a dis though the civil power which competer and the considered as a considered a