EAUTIFULLY

Women.



MONTREAL, THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

THE HOME RULE AMENDMENT.

Speech of Mr. Redmond on the position of Mr. Wyndham.

London, Feb. 21.—In the House of Commons to-day on the motion for the Address to His Majesty, in reply to the Speech from the Throne, Mr. with cheers, said :

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the Irish people, and gives them no sequently ineffective and extravafectorily promoting the material and intellectual progress of the people (cheers). My object in moving this ent is to raise a discussion on the entire question of the government of Ireland, and to give expression, perfectly frank and unmistak-able expression, to the feelings of detestation of the present system, which is well nigh universal among all classes of the people of Treland more to define the position and policy of the Irish party upon this mater, and to make it plain to everyone, not only the Government, but to the Opposition, that we stand where we have always stood, irrevocably committed to Home Rule, (cheers), and necessarily independent of any British Government that does not make Home Rule a cardinal point in its programme. I think that everybody will admit that we are entitled, perhaps people will say we are bound, at the present moment to make our position in this matter quite clear. We are drifting, some people think we are drifting rapidly,

A GENERAL ELECTION,

and many people also think that that general election will result in the return to power of those who have been identified in the past with the policy of self-government in Ireland, and who for that reason re-ceived the support of the Irish Party in the past. But no one will my that there is an unmistakable effort to limit the decision of the therefore consider it a duty which we owe to Ireland and to ourselves, and, indeed, I will say, to our English friends also, to dispel any doubts that might exist anywhere as to the views and policy of the Irish Party on this question (cheers). For us, Mr. Speaker, there is only one issue. mand the freedom of our country (hear, hear). We are elected here an nagement of our own affairs From that attitude nothing can shake us (cheers). With us it is not a matter of convenience or expediency, it is a matter of principle and necessity. It is not, of course, my business to attempt to forecast the future, or endeavor to foretall the state of foretell what the future proceeding and policies of British parties ma be, but I deem it common honesty, and I believe that British parties will find on their part that honesty in this matter is the best policy, to tell them plainly that

OURS IS AN UNCHANGEABLE ATTITUDE

and with that attitude they will

Redmond, who was received tion with a burden of unjust taxation (hear, hear); because, in addi-I beg to move an amendment in the tion to that, it is an inefficient I beg to move an amendment in the following words—"But humbly represent to your Majesty that the present system of Government in Ireland is in opposition to the will of content. And, further, we object to the Irish people, and gives them no voice in the management of their this Government because it is disown affairs; that the system is contrusted and condemned by every class and creed in Ireland (cheers), as I gantly costly, does not enjoy the confidence of any section of the population, and is productive of uni- as by those who call themselves versal discontent and unrest, and Home Rulers. Mr. Speaker, the has proved to be incapable of satis- first of these points it is not necessary for me to labour. Amidst all the uncertainties and doubts surrounding the Irish question, amidst our contradictions and controversies, one fact stands out perfectly plain and beyond dispute. For the past thirty years or more the majority of the representatives of the Irish people have been returned to this House pledged to overturn the present system. Since the extension of the franchise in 1885, the majority of the Irish members has never fallen below 81 out of 108. In the present Government of Ireland the public opinion of Ireland is a negligible ty of her representatives have to-day absolutely no control whatever over her domestic affairs, and no Irishman—I will say no man, whatever his nationality, and especially no Irishman-is allowed to serve in any ernment of our country, unless he is aspirations of the overwhelming majority of the people he is sent to govern (cheers). Of course, there

are exceptions. Yes, but EXCEPTIONS PROVE THE RULE. Seventy years ago a brave and able Scotchman was sent to Ireland in the person of Thomas Drummond. He was sent to Ireland as Chief Secretary. He was not an Irishman, but as soon as ever it became known that he had popular leanings, a campaign was set on foot against him by the ruling powers in Ireland, and when he ventured to rebuke Irish electors to one great public issue, to landlordism, and, when, especially, the exclusion of all others, and I which, in those days, seemed flat blasphemy, that "property has its duties as well as its rights," from that moment he was thwarted, maligned, and pursued with a malice which, no doubt, in the end helped to drive him into an early grave after four or five years' service only. We have been sent to this House to But though that was his fate, he was able for four or five years to conduct the government of Ireland. That the control of the majority must be extravagant; and so it has been in every instance prove of and adopt the policy of restoring to the results of the majority must be extravagant; and so it has been in every instance in the past. In our case this extravagance has been without a parpudiated or thrown overboard those who had availed themselves his great abilities and his unrivaled experience in the government of Ire-land (cheers). To-day, after 70 years, we have had a very similar case, and the mere fact that Sir Antony MacDonnell has popular leantony MacDonnell has popular lean-ings is sufficient, apparently, to have his appointment denounced as a be-trayal by the English Government of the handful of men who endeavor to impose their will upon the majority of the Irish people (cheers). These exceptions only prove the exceptions only prove the rule which I lay down, namely, that no man in any degree in sympathy with the majority of the Irish people is allowed to have hand, act or part in

he government of the country. Ire-GOVERNED BY A MINORITY.

and for a minority, of the people cheers). She is governed by a bu-cessoracy more divorced from sym-athy with the governed and from esponsibility to the governed than

try are fond of denouncing in Russia (cheers). Ireland, no doubt, is articulate in the House of Commons, and often I am glad to know that she is able to make herself troublesome in the House of Commons, otherwise I fear that Irish discontent would find no voice at all. But we are in a permanent minority of 80 members out of 670, and we are voted down by representatives elected by another people, and, sometimes in malice, I am afraid, but oftener through a natural ignorance or indifference, they have shown through the experience of a century their inability to govern Ireland well We are governed by a network of public boards-Board of Public Works, Local Government Board, Congested Districts Board, Board of Trade, Prison Board, and I know not how many others—all of which are nominated by Dublin Castle (hear, hear), These boards are not representative in any shape or form the people whom they govern. Public opinion in Ireland has for them no existence. Why, the very names of the men who rule these boards are scarcely known to the peo-ple of Ireland. They can never be called to account. They are all represented in this House by the Chief Secretary for the day, who is president, I think, of each one of them, and who, of course, is not cognizant of their proceedings, and can only be in a nominal way responsible for their actions.

CHIEF SECRETARIES COME AND GO.

There have been 53 changes in the office of Chief Secretary since the Union. There have been 27 changes in the office of Chief Secretary in the quantity, the overwhelming majori- last 50 years. That gives an average since the Union of about two years to each Chief Secretary. And who have these Chief Secretaries been? Why, they have all been strangers to Ireland. They had no interest whatever in the country, no really prominent position in the Gov- stake in the country (cheers). Only seven or eight of the whole number a known opponent of the wishes and have been Irish by birth, or by even a less remote connection. Since 1871 no Irishman at all has been Chief Secretary for Ireland. What earthly probability, I would ask the

House of Commons, have these men of making themselves acquainted with the affairs of those boards? The thing is impossible. The permanent centralized nominated semi-independent boards, stuffed full of members of the ascendancy party, have been omnipotent in the government of Ireland, and the Chief Secretary the day, if he is challenged on the ground of his nominal responsibility, is accountable only to this House, where the members for Ireland are in a permanent minority. Is it any

a permanent minority. Is it any wonder that under these circumstances the soul of Ireland is in revolt at this system, and that the sentiment of the people is that of rebellion? Armed revolt itself would be a duty if a reasonable chance of success existed (hear, hear). Such a travagance has been without a par-allel in the history of civilized nations. The Irish government of today is admittedly the most costly government of the kind in the world. It costs double the cost of the gov-ernment of Belgium, which has a larger population, and four times the rateable value. The cost of government of Ireland, compared with that of Switzerland, or any country in the world with similar resources, is shocking in its extravagance; and even compared with the government of Great Britain, it is not so much shocking as absolutely ludicrous.

THE COST OF THE CIVIL GOVper head of the population of Ire-land is just twice as much as the cost per head in Enginnd. The police and the prison system in Ireland costs three times that of the police and prison system in Scotland, though the population is about the same, and though the annual crimi-nal statistics show that there is far less crime in Ireland than there is

CHEVALIER HENEY.

Interesting References Are Made Regarding the Progress of the Past Towards the Living Present.

Ottawa, March 2.-The Board of Trade meeting last evening was made memorable by the presentation to Chevalier John Heney—who has been a member since the year of its inception, in 1857—of an address embodying the feelings of respect and good wishes which the board tertains toward him. Mr. Heney replied in tones that showed that although he has passed eighty-four years, his mental abilities are still unimpaired and his physical strength is still in condition to beat back the ravages of tine. Three other veterans of Ottawa's business life and growth, Dr. George Hay, Sir Sandford Fleming and Mr. D. O'Connor, added their messages of congratula-tion to Mr. Heney on the valuable services he has rendered to the city and their wishes for future happy years of life to him. References were made to Dr. Osler's much quoted remarks concerning the period of man's usefulness in this vale of misery, but only to the discredit of the savant's judgment, with such instances of living arguments to the contrary.

Before calling upon the secretary to read the address to Mr. Heney, Mr. Murphy stated that noticing a short time ago that Mr. Heney was retiring from business it had been thought advisable to mark the board's appreciation of his valuable services in some way. The record has shown that he had belonged to the board since 1857. Since coming to Ottawa in 1843 he had proved himself in all ways a faithful citizen, and since he became a member of the board an active worker in it. Mr. Murphy regretted that in the distribution of honors the advisers of the King had not seen fit to mention Mr. Heney as worthy of an honorable title.

Secretary Cecil Bethune then read the following address, signed by the officers and council of the Board:

THE ADDRESS

Chevalier John Heney, Esq.: Dear Sir,-On the occasion of your retirement from active business life, we, your fellow members of the Ottawa Board of Trade, with which institution you have been connected for almost half a century, desire to congratulate you upon so long a life, distinguished both by valuable and honorable public service and by private business success.

In offering this, our sincere expression of esteem for our oldest member, we feel that by your connection with the Board since its organization in 1857, we and our predecessors in its membership have been honored.

Whether as a member of this board or as a representative of the public in the City Council for thirty-seven

you have seen many and great changes in this city and you have every right to reflect with pride upon the fact that you have, yourself, by your large contribution of honest, unselfish and unwearying public service, become entitled to be identified in the public mind with the great improvement and advance of this city since you witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the Parliament Build-

It is a gratification to all that at It is a gratification to all that at the great age of eighty-four you remain in vigorous health and good spirits, and we hope you have yet many years of happiness in store in the city with whose advancement you have been so actively identified, and that the membership roll of this Board will long continue to have your name at its head.

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa:

Signed on behalf of the Board of Trade of the City of Ottawa: D. Murphy, President; James W. Woods, First Vice-President; Peter Whelen, Second Vice-President; C. A. Douglas, Treasurer; A. W. Ault, D. M. Finnie, S. McClenaghan, Jas.

Ballantyne, A. W. Fleck, John Mc-brought to the Board meeting with

MR. HENEY'S REPLY.

Mr. Heney, in reply, said that he had experienced many favors in his ST, PATRICK'S DAY PARADE.

He had lived almost all his life in Ottawa, and had done everything he could to help the city since the days of Bytown up to the present time. His purpose in this regard had never faltered, and he felt well repaid. In days gone by he had looked upon the city with pride and in the trust that it would grow to something important. When first he came to it there had practically been only six months' connection with the outside world. He and other citizens had faced such a problem, and as a result the Ottawa and Prescott railroad had been built. It had been a difficult matter, but he had never wearied 'n this, or other movements for the development of the city. He would go home a proud old man over what had been accomplished, and the kind

for his part in them. At that time one hundred miles of railroad was worse than a road to the sea now, but the road to Prescott was completed, and the journey could be made in a day instead of a week. Then a main sewer was constructed, and later the water works, which raised a fear in the minds of many that paying for them would rob them of their savings, but which prevented smallpox and such diseases to a great extent.

address he had been presented with

WOULD BE A GLAD MAN.

He would be a glad man going nome for the honor done him. From a boy he had tried to love his neighbor as himself. He had worked with all creeds and classes for the good of the city, and from that stand he had never varied.

Mr. George Hay, the only surviving member of the original charter members, was then called upon. He jestingly remarked that had he been in his usual condition of good, cautious, Scottish sense he would probably not have ventured out to address such a gathering. But to honor his friend, Mr. Heney, he had come, not for the sake of the other gentlemen gathered. (Laughter). For many years he had known him, for although he was not quite so old as Mr. Heney, he had come to Ottawa, or rather Bytown, in 1844. He would recommend Mr. Heney to keep early hours as he did, for chloroform is in

the air. (Laughter.)
Mr Hay then confessed that on the next anniversary of Waterloo he will reach his eighty-third year.

In the days when Mr. Heney and he had come to Ottawa the people did little travelling. Then it was possible to get goods from Montreal as quickly by traineaux (sleds) as by ailroad via Prescott. At times it took a month either way.

A body of the nature of the Board of Trade had a serious duty to perform towards the city. They could

The speaker concluded by wishing long life to the "two Irishmen" (Mr. Hency and Mr. Murphy).

Sandford Fleming expresser great gratification at being present to greet two of the fathers and founders of the Board of Trade. He had come here in 1845, and so had been in Ottawa almost as long as either

Mr. D. O'Connor also expressed his pleasure at being present to do hon-or to one of the most respected citizens of Ottawa. He knew no one who had received more respect from all classes of citizens than Mr. Heney. From his earliest days he had been an active worker in the city's interests, and had been so popular that not even with Dr. Os-ler's chloroform would anyone have been able to get rid of him. (Laugh-

ter.)
Mr. J. J. Heney then thanked the meeting on behalf of the family for the honor they had done his father. The other speakers had known him as a good citizen, but he had known him as a good father. He had

Rinley, C. J. Booth, W. P. Hinton, John R. Reid, W. H. Dwyer, Geo. S. May, P. D. Ross, Cecil Bethune, would live a useful and honorable

Arrangements for St. Patrick's Day parade were completed on Monday evening, when representatives of the different Irish Catholic organizations of the city met at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, P.P. presided, and Mr. Robert Warren acted as secretary. The following delegates were present : Messrs. Joseph O'Brien and T. P. Tansey, St. Patrick's Society; J. H. Kelly and J. P. Gunning, St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society; Thos. Flood and John Hughes, Hibernians; C. C. O'Rourke and R. J. Louis Cuddihy, St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society; W. J. Ryan and J. McMahon, Young Irishmen; J. A. Heffernan and George J. Fox, St. Mary's Young Men.

Messrs, O'Brien and Tansey spoke of the lack of interest taken in the procession of late years, and thought it time that measures were taken either to do away with the procession or have it worthy of the Irish people of Montreal. It was resolved that the meeting for next year be called the last week of January, so that there will be sufficient time to discuss among the various societies the advisability of holding a procession or not.

On motion of Mr. J. A. Heffernan it was proposed to have the route this year as follows: Form on Beaver Hall Hill, then march to Craig street, to Delorimier avenue, to St. Catherine street, to St. Alexander street to St. Patrick's Hall.

On motion of Mr. J. McMahon, Mr. W. J. Ryan, of the Young Irishmen, was chosen as Marshal-in chief. In the procession this year there will be several new additions. St. Patrick's fife and drum band; St. Ann's brass band, St. Ann's fife and drum band, St. Mary's Equine Club and St. Gabriel's Juvenile Total Abstinence and Benefit Society.

Solemn High Mass will be sung at St. Patrick's Church at 9.30, and the sermon will be preached by Rev. Father Zilles, C.SS.R., of Saratoga, N.Y.

The following will be the order of the procession :

Chief Marshal, Mr. W. J. Ryan. Band-Flag. The Ancient Order of Hibernians and

Uniformed Knights. Congregation of St. Agnes' Parish, The Congregation of St Michael's

Band-Banner The Congregation of St. Gabriel's (not members of any society.) The St. Gabriel's Junior Temperance

Society. The St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence & Benefit Society. Band-Banner.

The Congregation of St. Mary's (not members of any society.) Band-Banner.

Holy Name Society Band-Banner. St. Mary's Young Men's Society. The Congregation of St. Ann's (not members of any society.)

Band-Banner. St. Ann's Cadets in uniform. Band-Flag.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Band-Banner.
The St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society. Band-Banner

The Congregation of St. Patrick's (not members of any society.) Banner

Pupils of St. Patrick's School. St. Patrick's Cadets in uniform,

Band—Flag.

The Young Irishmen's Literary and

Benefit Society.
Band—Father Mathew Banner.
The St. Patrick's Total Abstiner and Benefit/Society.
Band—Banner.

The St. Patrick's Society. The Mayor, Invited Guests and Clergy.

It is mere contrast that makes a lot of men seem great

INTERESTS HOME

Conducted by HELENE.

is nothing nicer or better than trip over the mountain. The paths no slush as yet, and the rarified air invigorates after breathing the dust, setting it will be necessary to walk laden atmosphere of the city. Pos sibly snowshoeing is the pleasantest way to accomplish the trip, but no one need hesitate to undertake it who, for one reason or another, do not take kindly to snowshoes, as simply walking across is a delight in The slide is always an at traction, more especially on a Sa turday afternoon; then, skiing also comes in for its share of interest; and on the whole a few hours spent on old Mount Royal is not time lost. Far from it. Apart from the healthful pleasure the tramp may be, it is so good to get away from the noisy bustle of the city at its feet and to feel the freedom of the wilds while within hailing distance of habitation. The pines seem to be the only things which have not submitted to the stern edict. Their green is so remarkable just now, when every thing else is buried 'neath its winter mantle. And yet it is such a little while until we will walk through green glades thickly strewn with ar abundance of wild flowers, and there will be no thought of the moonlight tramp on snowshoes because there will-be a present surfeit of delight which only for the sheltering snow would not then be ours.

. . . FASHIONS.

The wave of brown, in every shade, that has overwhelmed us, irrespe tive of sex or age, is happily receding, and the wise ones who foresaw its popularity and passed it by whe ordering clothes at the beginning of the season, are now rejoicing over their sagacity. Nevertheless, brow always has been, and always will be a favorite color, and, after this present furor for it, will re-establish it

self on its old-time basis.

A sectional shirred skirt is made of willow green veiling, the tucks sim ply stitched, but can be reproduced in a variety of materials. The skirt is made in three sections joined be neath frills formed by gathering the upper edges of the two lower ones. The upper section is shirred to form a hip voke, the centre one for its cnflounce shirred for several rows at its upper edge and laid in tucks at

In Paris the women do not follow in sheep fashion a certain color or style, as they do in this country, consequently there is always with them a touch of originality is even the plainest gown.

So many fascinating colors are killed by their own popularity that it is always safe to be a little conservative in choosing a gown or hat that one must wear a whole season Of course the woman of unlimited means may throw aside a thing that fortunate sister the wiser plan is to wait to choose the color of her gown and when in doubt take black. A New York woman who goes to

England every little while for idea and Scotch terriers for her kennels has introduced a new departure in women's footgear. She got the suggestion from some of the smart wo men in London, and then insisted upon her New York shoemaker adopt In less than a month nearly every up-to-date dealer and make in Manhattan was making money out of it. This is her explanation:

'When women put on a tan walk ing shoe and every smartly-dressed an wears tan boots and very short skirts this year-and then puts on a black rubber over the russet her feet look abnormal. This is es pecially emphasized where extension soles and instep skirts are worn.

"Now, our foggy city sisters are rather cleverer at these things than we Americans, and some time discovered that a tan rubbe could be made as well as black ones set shoe made the foot look for dzes smaller and a whole lot dres

If we are to credit all the res

For those who enjoy walking there | Possibly the most noticeable thing among the new importations is unanimity with which milliners have posed the bulk of the trimming upon beaten, the snow is firm, there is the backs of the hats. If these straw really show which way the tide is around the summer girl in order to enjoy her millinery thoroughly Moreover, a large number of the mo dels, one might say without exagger ation a majority of them, are tilted forward over the face in a fashion distinctly saucy, and the trimming is massed under the brim or against the brim and hair at the back. turally, many of the brims are turn ed up sharply and the trimming built up against them. It sounds rather dreadful, and in a good many cases it looks very much as i sounds, and the hat angle would be hopelessly unbecoming to the average woman; but on the other hand some of the new models are very

> The lingerie hats deserve specia mention, and the tingerie hat of the coming summer does not mean merely the shirred baby hat in its varia-liftom the salmon, cook one minute tions. The broderie Anglais fad has invaded the millinery world and this openwork or evelet embroidery is the basis of some of the most delightful summer hats.

The wide brim which droops all around save at the one point, is faced with corded shirrings of cream net. There is too a wide brimmed, high-crowned hat of this embroidered linen, whose drooping brim is escalloped and buttonholed on the edge and is faced with many little frills of Valenciennes. tanding frills of Valenciennes surround the crown, and on the front of the hat, falling forward over the brim and backward over the crown, is big, loose bunch of wonderfully na tural white and lavender lilacs.

. . . TIMELY HINTS.

A length of cretonne laid over the pillows is one woman's solution of day bed dressing in these days who fashion has declared pillow shame quite passe. . Of course a spread of cretonne to match goes without say

ticks are to grow yellow or discolored just where the head rests. A way to avoid this is to keep old pillowcases for tick covers und the outside pillow slips.

Bronze lamps or chandeliers should never be wiped with a damp cloth or the bronzing will wear off. A fea ther duster only should be used.

A saturated solution of borax an water, rubbed on with a sponge then followed by clear water, wil remove glaze, the result of wear from black goods.

The musty taste and smell may removed from a metal teapot that has not been used for some time by putting in a red-hot cinder and let ting it remain until it is cold

To keep cheese moist and prevent its molding, wrap it in a cloth wet with cider vinegar

Sweet oil and putty powder, followed by soap and water, are that could be desired to clean brass and copper.

Before frying bacon soak it water for three or four minutes. This will prevent the fat from running and will make the bacon go further One ingenious woman hangs pretty china plates on the wall by the following method: Three or four large dress hooks were slipped over the edge of each plate. Wrapping cord was then run across the back of the plate from book to book, fastened ecurely in the centre with a loop to hang the plate up by. White hooks being used, they were scarcely no ticeable when the plates were hung.

For some cleaning purposes materials are commonplace articles to be found in every household. cut raw potato may be turned to good account when you get mud stains on your black dress. mud should be allowed to dry before making any attempt to remove it. sible, and if any stains remain rub the cut surface of a raw potato over

the spots.
Wooden picture frames, whether polisher oak, walnut or any other polished wood, may be improved greatly by being rubbed over with a mixture of turpentine and linseed oil. The pro-portion is one tablespoonful of tur-pentine to three of linseed oil. Ap-ply with a small piece of cloth or flannel and rub until quite dry. Table linen to look its best must

GRACE OF WOMEN

washed as white as snow and ironwhile very wet with irons not lough to scorch. The froning must be kept up until the linen is perfectly dry, first on the wrong side to bring out the pattern and then the reverse to acquire a polish. Fine damask should never be starched.

warm water and ammonia, used for freshening carpets, add a tablespoon and the result he still more satisfactory than usual To remove grease spots from silk moisten the spot with chloroforn and rub with a cloth till dry. + + +

RECIPES.

A delicious way to prepare salmon can of salmon, remove all skin and bones and mince the fish finely. Stir one tablespoonful of melted into one cupful of bread crumbs, add two beaten eggs, one teaspoonful of salt and a little pepper, then fish, and mix all thoroughly. Turn the mixture into a buttered mold, cover, stand it in a pan of hot water and bake one hour, replenishing the water as it boils away. Cook gether one tablespoonful of butter and flour, season with pepper and salt. add slowly one and one-half of sweet milk, stir until cupful mooth and thick, place on the back of the stove and cook ten minutes then add one beaten egg and the oi longer and take at once from Unmold the fish on a platter, sprinkle with finely-chopped parsley, pour the sauce around it and serve.

Ham Patties-One pint cooked han chopped fine, mix with an equal amount of bread crumbs wet with milk fill this into buttered gen pans break one egg on top of each sprinkle with bits of butter and pepper, bake until brown.

Potato Puffs-Add to two teacups scold mashed potatoes, one half cup milla pinch salt, tablespoon butter two tablespoons flour, and two eggs beaten to a froth. Mix thoroughly put into a buttered pudding dish spread the top with butter, and bake a golden brown. The success of the puff depends upon having the egg beaten exceedingly light.

Small bits of cold meat, or a cerful of canned peas, left from din ner, make a heartier dish of the breakfast omelet, by adding when the eggs are set in the pan, and there folding over. Let the mistress daily inspect her pantry shelves and ice ox, if she is conscientious in he endeavor to administer wisely well the affairs of her household

One girl who was obliged to think of dishes which an invalid sister might partake of arranged prunes in such a way that the voted it a delicious dessert. soaked the prunes in water until they were plump and full. Then sh piled them in a dish and poured whipped cream over them. Some times a few almond meats added with excellent result.

The juice of canned fruit may make thickened with a little corn starch may be served warm with hot steam ed or baked puddings. A rich fruit syrup is, like honey, a delicious accompaniment to hot griddle cakes and waffles.

"MOTHER."

There is no title more beautiful The good woman glories in it and fits herself to be worthy of the name in every sense Willingly she goes down into the valley of the shadow of death that she may rise almost glorified in her new honor. Unfortunately there are many erring, selfish mothers, as well as good one ver have been mothers. The woma who accepts the crown of mother should discharge her dutie faithfully, even though they involve Reverence would be th sacrifice. natural possession of every child is the paren's were worthy of the respect of their children. Parents may ther their children respect them or not-that the achievement is no worth the effort which it costs -but it matters to the children Their own well-being demands tha As binding as this duty should be considered by parents, equally so is their own old age. Parents should not, when the evening of life comes he dependent on their children, thus interfeding with the responsibilities those children must naturally have assumed. It should be the duty and privilege of a mother to teach

han beauty. certain fine self-possession, an which reposes on its own sensation and derives pleasure from all arou it, that is more irresistible than any other attraction. There is an air of languid enjoyment in such persons, "in their eyes, in arms, and their hands and which robs us of ourselver faces, and draws us by a secret sympathy toward them. Their minds are shrine where pleasure reposes. Their smile diffuses a sensation like breath of spring. Petrarch's cription of Laura answers to character, which is indeed the Italian character. Titian's pictures are full of it; they seem sustained by sentiment or as if the persons who painted sat to music.

. . Those who knit and crochet know the trouble caused by the ball of yarn or floss falling and rolling easily obviated if the yarn is wo so that it can be used from the in side of the ball instead of in ordinary way. Unrolling from outside is the cause of the ball's rolling propensities. First wind the wool or silk six or eight time over the outstretched fingers of th left hand, giving as great a length as possible to the windings and keeping in mind the fact that these wind ings are to be pulled from the centre when the ball is finished. With thes first windings always protruding a the top and bottom, proceed as us al, winding very loosely. When the skein is wound the outside is tucked in securely, and the first is pulled out. After once using and experiencing the satisfaction of a nonroll ing ball the knitter will never back to the old method of working from the outside.

WHITTIER AND HIS ADMIRERS. Few poets had more admirers among women than Whittier had and this admiration frequently tool personal form. One day his sister in her slow, Quaker fashion, we describing these eruptions. "Thee Greenleaf spends in trying to los hese people on the streets. Some times he comes home and says: 'Well sister. I had hard work to lose him out I have lost him !" To this Whittier pathetically added, "But can never lose her.

IF YOU WOULD BE POPULAR We know two women. One of them care of her horse besides. She is happy and singing all the day long. The keyboard of her life sounds whining note. It is a pleasure to he with her, a good, wholesome tonic to watch her. other woman is so situated

that she does not have to work. Nothing to do but amuse herself. She no zest in life, no interest in anything. She is a bunch of selfishness and whines at everything. Whining has become such a habit with her that her most casual remark tinged with a whine. She is miser able herself and makes everybody else in her presence miserable. is a weakling, a parasite, a a heavy weight on somebody all the

it will stop the development and growth of your body. row and shrink your mind. It drive away your friends; it will make you unpopular.

AVOID RASH JUDGMENTS

We must always interpret in best sense we can what we see our neighbors do; and in doubtful things we must persuade ourselves that but that it is our imperfection that causes such thoughts, in order avoid rash judgments on the actions of others, which is a very dangerou evil and to be detested above things.-St. Francis de Sales.

GOOD ADVICE

In an admirable sermon delivered by Rev. Father Lawton, S.J., a umont, Texas, the following prac-

tical suggestions were made : "Keep off the tables of your home poisonous product of a prurient age, on whose pages are to be found ro-mances reeking with maudlin senti ment, glowing with sensuous descrip tions and illustrated with picture that would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of the decent, self-re-specting paganism. Teach your daughters to look for higher ideals of womanhood than those to be found in the vapid pages of the so-ciety novel; teach them the rare, the almost forgotten art of making home happy and attractive for those who dwell therein; teach them to be an-gels of light in their own homes

A conference of the directors of the transatlantic steamship lines in L don agreed to increase the cabin

Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons on Monday that Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary of Ire land, had resigned.

President Roosevelt's inauguration on Saturday is declared to have been the most brilliant and imposing inauguration ever witnessed While studying in preparation for

his first Communion, Joseph Asselin, eleven years of age, died suddenly in the parish church of Longueuil Tuesday. The Parliamentary press gallery

held its annual dinner on Saturda night. The function was one of the most successful in the history of the organization.

The Government has refused to en tertain the offer made by the Dominion Steamship Co. for the carrying of the Canadian mails to and from the British Isles.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, widow senator Stanford, founder of Leland University at Palo Alto, California was poisoned last Thursday by trychnine, and died in great agony. The rumors concerning the separa tion of the Montreal and Quebe

val Universities are unfounded, ac ording to a cablegram to the vice ector from His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi. The management of the City and Savings Bank have under District

consideration the reconstruction their premises on St. James street, or maybe the erection of an entirely new building. The House of Commons Railwa Committee on Friday reported a bill

giving the Lake Champlain and St. Lawrence Ship Canal seven years extension of time to complete their proposed work. Some fifteen hundred British immi grants passed through the city on

Monday on their way to the North west. They are a fine looking lot of people, and number many mechanics mong them. The Rev. Father Lacombe, the ve

teran missionary, left Winnipeg on Thursday last for this city, to pronote a plan to locate two thou halfbreeds in a colony a hundred and twenty miles north-east of Edmon The householder of Montreal

face to face with the prospect of an almost immediate appreciable addition to his bread bill, for the bakers of the city are about to increase the cost of the 21 lb. loaf from 9 to 10 cents. On motion of Senator Spooner, the

privileges of the floor of the American Senate were extended on Friday Hon. Raoul Dandurand night to Speaker of the Canadian Senate, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell, who were present in the gallery.

Judge Winchester, the royal nissioner, appointed to investigate the alleged employment of aliens in connection with the surveys of the Frand Trunk Pacific Railway, reports that he finds that no effort is made to procure Canadian engineers, and | nulled it himself and instituted the that discrimination is shown in favor of those from the United States.

The business of the Fairbanks in Canada has been purchased by Mr. Henry J. Fuller, and in the very near future the new Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd., as it is called, will build a large plant in the city for the manufacture of the Fairbanks chinery and railway and mill supplies which have heretofore been imported.

About five hundred Russian Jews ave arrived in the city in groups during the last week. It was cided at first to keep the bulk of the party at Halifax till spring, but a change was made, and the Jewish people of Montreal will be respon sible for the keep of the whole per until such can be absorbed. Each immigrant has a certain sum of mo

The C.P.R. were given an exter sion of time to build the eight branch lines in Manitoba and the Cerritories that parliament authoriz ed five sessions ago. There was a protest against another extension of time to build the Napinka branch, in time to build the Napinka branch, East Assiniboia. Mr. Drinkwat for the Company, however, promis that all the branches would started within two years and finis d within five years



THE IRISH MARTYRS.

The Holy Father received in private audience recently the Postulator (Monsignor Murphy, of the Irish College) and the Vice-Postulator (Very, Rev. J. S. Commee, S.J.) in the cause of the Irish martyrs.

Since the Pope came to know of the judicial proceedings taken in be half of even a group of the men and women who gave their lives for the faith in the 16th and 17th centuries in Ireland, His Holiness has shown a special interest in the case, and being informed that Father Con mee had just brought to Rome Acta of inquiry held in the Dublin Diocesan Court, he very willingly granted an audience to him and the Postulator.

Father Conmee told the Pope of the steadiness and vigor with which the inquiry had been prosecuted-a steadiness and vigor which had enabled the Court, presided over by the Archbishop of Dublin, within the space of one year to collect and to tabulate evidence regarding one hundred and sixty-five individuals-evidence given by witnesses who had to be sought out with discriminating care, evidence drawn =from regions as remote as Australia. The Pope listened with pleasure and admiration; then, speaking with great emphasis, he said:—"We must now see that the Sacred Congregation of Rites does its part. I will speak to the Cardinal Prefect of the Congregation; I will speak to the Promotor Fidei. Monsignor Verdi: I will impress on both of them that the cause of the Irish Martyrs is one in which I take a special personal in terest, and that it is my desire that the proceedings in Rome shall be conducted with energy and with despatch." His Holiness also noted how fitting it was that Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli should be the Cardinal Ponente in the case, adding that His Eminence's heart would no cessarily be in any work affecting the honor of Ireland.

Why the Church Annuls Marriage.

Rev. Thomas J. Campbell, S.J., of New York, lectured on divorce the other night before a large audience in Loyola College Hall, Baltimore. Among other things Father Camp-

bell said: "The assertion made at a mass meeting of Episcopalians of New York by Dr. Silas B. McBee, editor of The Churchman, that the Catholic Church could afford no help against divorce because it had introduced a thing more dreadful-the annulment of marriage by the Popeomes with very poor judgment or poor memory from one whose whole church was built on a marriage an-nulment. The Pope had refused the annulment of the marriage of Henry VIII. with Katherine. It transcended his power. Whereupon Henry an-Church of England.

"If there lever was an occasi when the Pope ought to have yielded The northern nations it was then. of Europe had revolted against the Church; discontent was seething the rest, when the king, who just been named Defender of Catholic Faith, announced his intertion to drag England into the sch Though the Pope was advised that he could do so by bishops, univ ties and theologians, and urged to it by every motive of public policy, he refused, and England was ever lost to the Church. disclaiming against annulments parriage, Anglicans should be partial to them. "To say that Catholic annula

dreadful than divorces to claim that they have done me harm, in the United States, for stance, than the 60,000 divorces last year, or the 700,000 in thirt four years, not to speak of the re of the world. But as nobody h eard of anything like a corresp ng 60,000 or 700,000 anni he statement cannot be taken

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE

Report for the week ending Se ay, 4th March, 1905: The following people had a nis deging and breakfast: Irish, reach, 178; English, 28; other

Dear Boys and Girls : I would like to see eve letters. This is C Glad to hear from Write soon again D. is quite an old friend nie was very thoughtful I hope her cold Mary E. is a new contri hope she will keep her pr write a long letter next est regards to all my litt Your loving frien

AUNT I near Aunt Beckey : We receive the True Wit fond of reading the little

you, and would like to mine in print. I am nine I go to school every day near my home. I am in reader, and I study Cate graphy, Sacred Histo History of Canada. My name is Miss Katie Henne like her very much. I ha tle brothers, one older younger than myself. sister. Santa Claus brou dolly, oranges, candy. I you a longer one the Good-bye from

Your loving niece

West Frampton, Que. Dear Aunt Beclev :

This is my first letter. the True Witness and I li the letters in it. As the so few I thought I would I am nine years old and ge every day, as my home is school. I am in the fifth like my teacher very well. a town and my father is and makes good trade. I will be all for the first ti Your loving frien

Hudson, Mass.

. . . Dear Aunt Beckey : I was sorry to see only letter in the corner this suppose you have received nd letter. This is my t and I am interested very writing. I am getting o school. My sister Winnie to school when the weath She has a cold, this week not go. She is longing to write to you, and sends was seven the 24th of She is in the first book

every fine evening after cla Thursdays with my little Johnny and Ernest, John years. He is handy. He m They sleds and toy carts. brothers. Ernest is my s to bed at 7 o'clock in wir

Your loving nephe HAR West Frampton, Que.

Dear Aunt Becky:
As I have not written while I thought I would let you know that I am started to write last week not find any news. It is a around here this winter. storms nearly every second the roads are awful bad day with my two brothers sisters, and we had to turn drifts. My grandma has h sick, but she is up around go to school every day. Va a little village with hills or d our school is on one of I have a little brother four

my letter in print. As news I will close, saying good-b WASHING Kouchibouguac, Kent Co. (Glad to hear again for Washington.

and he likes to snowshoe v

Now, dear Aunt Becky, I ho

A GENTLEMAN.

Let no boy think he can gentleman by the clothes the horse he rides, the trots after him, the horse in or the money he specine one or all of these things one or all of these things of yet every boy may be a g clothes, live in a poor spend but little money.

By 5eing true, manly and ay being civil and cour

ON THE PINCIAN HILL.

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9, 1905.

ARTYRS.

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made at a mass alians of New . McBee, editor that the Cathoafford no help use it had introdreadful-the anby the Poper judgment one whose whole a marriage anhad refused the arriage of Henry e. It transcen-eupon Henry an-d instituted the

as an occasion to have yielded northern nations Ited against the was seething in king, who had Defender of the ounced his intend into the schism was granted. as advised oishops, universi-s, and urged to of public policy, gland was for-irch. Instead of annulments of should be parholic annulments

han divorces is have done more d States, for is-00,000 in thirty speak of the rest as nobody has ke a correspond-,000 annulm ot be taken se

IGHT REFUGE ek ending Satur 1905 : 1905:
ple had a night's
ast: Irish, 196
ah, 28; other na
tal, 218. OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY AUNT BECKY.

Dear Boys and Girls : I would like to see ever so many more letters. This is Chester S's first. Glad to hear from you, Ches-Write soon again. Harold D. is quite an old friend now. Winnie was very thoughtful to send her love. I hope her cold is better.

Mary E. is a new contributor. I hope she will keep her promise and write a long letter next time, Kindest regards to all my little friends Your loving friend,

AUNT BECKY.

Dear Aunt Beckey We receive the True Witness. I am fond of reading the little letters to you, and would like to see one of mine in print. I am nine years old. I go to school every day, which is near my home. I am in the fourth reader, and I study Catechism, geo graphy, Sacred History, French, History of Canada. My teacher's name is Miss Katie Hennessey. like her very much. I have four little brothers, one older and three younger than myself. I have no Santa Claus brought me a dolly, oranges, candy. I will write you a longer one the next time. Good-bye from

Your loving niece, MARY E.

West Frampton, Que.

Dear Aunt Becley This is my first letter. We receive the True Witness and I like to read the letters in it. As the letters ar so few I thought I would write one I am nine years old and go to school

every day, as my home is near th school. I am in the fifth grade and like my teacher very well. I live in a town and my father is a plumber and makes good trade. I think thi will be all for the first time.

Your loving friend, CHESTER S.

Hudson, Mass.

Dear Aunt Beckey :

I was sorry to see only one little letter in the corner this week. I suppose you have received my cond letter. This is my third letter and I am interested very much writing. I am getting on well at My sister Winnie will come to school when the weather is finer She has a cold, this week and can not go. She is longing to be able She was seven the 24th of January, She is in the first book. I slide every fine evening after class, and or Thursdays with my little neighbors Johnny and Ernest. Johnny is 11 years. He is handy. He makes little sleds and toy carts. They are no brothers. Ernest is my age. I go to bed at 7 o'clock in winter. Good might, Aunt Becky.

> Your loving nephew, HAROLD D.

West Frampton, Que.

Dear Aunt Becky: As I have not written you for a while I thought I would write to let you know that I am well. started to write last week but could not find any news. It is awful quiet around here this winter. There are storms nearly every second day, and day with my two brothers and two sisters, and we had to turn back for drifts. My grandma has been very sick, but she is up around again. I go to school every day. We live in a little village with hills on all sides, and our school is on one of the hills. I have a little brother four years old and he likes to snowshoe very much Now, dear Aunt Becky, I hope to see my letter in print. As news is scarce I will close, saying good-bye.

WASHINGTON R Kouchibouguac, Kent Co., N.B. (Glad to hear again from you, Washington.

A GENTLEMAN.

Let no boy think he can be m a gentleman by the clothes he we the horse he rides, the dog that trots after him, the house he live in or the money he spends. No one or all of these things do it, and yet every boy may be a gentlem He may wear an old hat, ch clothes, live in a poor house spend but little money. But ' By being true, manly and honor Ry being civil and courteous.

doing the best he knows, and, finally and above all, by fearing God and keeping His commandments.

. . .

NOT DEAD, BUT UNDRESSED. Under the date of 1790, on an old weather-beaten slate-stone slab in a New England graveyard, is the following unique version of the transition from life to death :-

'Weep not for me: I'm not dead I'm but undressed and gone to bed.'

-Sunday Companion.

WHO WILL EVER KNOW? "I'll do it !" said Tom. "It's my

only chance now, and who will ever know ?"

So he began carefully to copy the essay on "Studies" from the yellowed page before him, here and there changing an old-fashioned word or a sentence to suit his fancy. And he wondered vaguely all the while who had written the words to which he name, Thomas Page. He knew in his heart that he was

eleventh hour, and when he finally seated himself to "dash off" his composition, no ideas would come. "Studies" was such a dry and impossible subject, he thought; what boy could think of anything interesting about a subject like that !

Then came the sudden temptation. How was it his eyes had chanced to light upon this queer old book, with covers and frontispiece gone, and nothing in the world to show who the dead-and-gone writer might be?

It was so old that everyone must have forgotten its contents by this time; and yet curiously enough its yellowed leaves had opened almost of themselves to an essay on the very subject which had been assigned to him two weeks before

The essay looked short on the printed page, but it seemed long when he came to write it out, so he ended it with the sentence, "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man," though he changed it more to his own liking, thus: "Reading makes a well-read man, conversation a ready man, while writing makes a man exact "

The compositions were to be handed in early the next morning, and Tom congratulated himself upon having so narrowly escaped getting a bad mark. For Mr. Williams, the teacher, was known as a "regular crank" on the subject of punctuality, and Tom knew that if he failed to hand in his composition promptly Mr. Williams would accept no flimsy excuse.

Though Tom was not an idle boy, he hated most of his lessons and shirked them all he could, spending his time on outdoor sports and play.

For some reason he was not very popular among his comrades, and he often wondered why it was. Though he tried to persuade himself that he didn't care, in his heart he did care very much indeed.

During the week's interval before the compositions were returned their writers, Tom fancied Mr. Williams looked very strangely at him at times, and he could not help feel-

composition had been copied out of that old, old tattered book in the library at home, so he went his way trying to wear the same bold face as usual.

He felt a little dread, however, when he entered the class room that morning, lest his name should be read out and some unpleasant comnent made. He was quite relieved when he found that his composition was among the many which were passed over without special mention But suddenly his wandering atten ion was arrested by something that Mr. Williams was saying:

"Boys, I have always dwelt upon the great importance of your being industrious and punctual in your ork, but I want to impress you with the fact that it is far, far mor portant to be absolutely honesi

Never for one moment allow your-elves to be thought elever when you are not. The downward road has flen begun in what seemed a very rifling deceit. And a boy who tells

he may say, forgetting that there are two who will always know-God and own conscience

"And sometimes others may know, as well. I once taught in a school this afternoon." "Where are we to where one of my boys would not—or go?" says, almost indignantly, the could not-write a certain composi- Roman addressed. "Why, to the Pintion. So he copied an essay out of cio, of course—isn't it Sunday?" We a book and signed his name to it forestieri submit humbly that it is, and handed it in as his own. His but do not dare to excuse ourselves and handed it in as his own. This but do not dare to excuse ourselves thought was doubtless, 'Who will for not being as wise as, a true-born ever know?' It happened, how- Roman. "I suppose you will want ever know?' It happened, nowever, that the words he had stolen—
for this act of deceit was no less "the forestieri always do—we can for this act of deceit was no less than a theft—were the words of the great Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, of whom you were reading the other tempt with which some of these Roday-and when I read it of course I

felt. Yet I knew the boy was not a bad boy; he simply disliked to study order to be able to take his place in man?" the world-the equal of his fellows, And no man in the world is really worth anything if he is not upright and honest in every way.

career of slothfulness and deceit. 1 and abhorred by all his former friends-he ended in a felon's cell.

"But also in imagination I saw to himself, 'Who will ever know?' but his own uneasy conscience knew, sin and conquered it; but he kept the I will not stoop to deceit again. I ways.'

The other boys had soon all left the room, but Ton, remained. His eyes were glittering, his head was thrown back and his lips were working nervously.

"Mr. Williams," he said desperate ly, "that boy you spoke of was I! I have felt mean ever since I did it, and I'm glad you know. But I do hate to study and write compositions-it's all such desperately hard work."

"Yes, Tom, I know, I understand. I do not forget that I was once boy. But in this life there are no half-way measures. You must make a choice whether you will be honest and upright, or yield to a tess manly course. If you try with all your might, and ask God daily to give you his help, you will find a way for accomplishing the most difficult Itasks."

"I will," said Tom. And Mr. Williams grasped his hand.—Young People.

. . . TOO LATE

An angel passed over the earth one morning, and met a little child in a sunny field. "Little one," said he, "do you love the Master?"

The child looked up with bright eyes, and said: "Yes, I am one of His little lambs "

"Then," said the angel. "there is work for you to do; go and do it." do love to play."

And the child ran away after the butterflies and flowers. The angel, on his way, murmured: "The day will end, the night comes, and it will be too late."

In a few years the child had grown into a school-boy. The angel visited the earth again one morning, and passing near the school, found the boy locked out, too late for school. "My boy," said he, "the day is

passing, night will come, and your work is not yet begun."
"Oh," laughed the boy, "there is plenty of time; the sun was shining so brightly, I could not stay shut up

In a few more years the angel vis-ited the earth the last time. He was passing down a hill one evening when he overtook an old man leanng on a staff. Slowly he plodder

own the hill toward an open grave.
"My friend," said the angel, "have
ou completed the life-work which "The night is come," said the old

man, "and my work is not yet be-gun; the day seemed so long, but now it is too late,"

And he tottered into the open

The question now is, "Where we go mans regard mere Englishmen or new.

"I cannot describe the sorrow I if not to the vanity, of the victim. In due time we get a trap, our Roman friend firmly enlightening the and seemed to think that his only driver beforehand as to what his fare object in attending school was to es- will be. The man gives in with a cape getting bad marks, instead of sigh, looking at us as much as to being there to learn things that say, "Wouldn't I like to get hold of every educated man must know in you without that interfering Ro-

From the Via Ludovisi (where we stay) to the Pincio is not far. Down tina (street of streets for the Eng-"In my imagination I saw this lish), and past the Trinita dei Monboy going on as he had begun, in a ti. Here we meet a picturesque procession of students in blue with orsaw him telling a lie whenever he ange girdles. I always think that now boldly intended to sign his own thought that the easiest way, until the students of the various colleges deep in thought. A work basket and his word could not be depended upon make one of the pleasantest street at all. And from that I saw him sights in Rome. Now we are on the not doing right. But as usual he fall lower and lower till—avoided Pincio. It is a lovely afternoon; the at the picture, there is no thought sun shines down strongly, and the sky is of a real Italian blue. What crowds there are, swarming round pression of the face fills our minds this boy suddenly realize with hor- the fountains, covering the stone ror what he had done. He had said benches, and leaning over the parapet looking down on the narrow streets, flat roofs and domes of the and above all he came to realize that mighty city ! Gorgeous nurses in God knew! So he struggled with his pink and blue head-dresses, coral and filigree, and lace aprons, with their remembrance of it always before him swathed and nummified burdens, as a warning when he should be tempted again. Bad marks will not eved and curbulated to a board. Darkeyed and curly-haired children, dodgreally hurt me,' he learned to say. ing about and shouting like children They are simply the reward of all the world over. A party of peawasted hours. But an act of deceit sants in their best bibs and tuckers, does hurt the soul. Whatever comes awe-struck at the display of fashion, Magnificent mounted guards scatter may never turn out to be brilliant, ed about, and last, but not least but I can and will be honest-al- more forestieri like ourselves, to whose cocchieri ours makes mysterious signs. Now we are nearing the band, and the crowds almost prevent our proceeding, for an Italian is never disposed to trouble about getting out of the way unless it is absolutely necessary. Now we get a good view of Monte Mario, with a few solitary olive trees on its summit. Round the drive we go, noticing at each side the numerous pedestaled busts. There is Dante, here is Michael Angelo, and Victoria Colonna is not far off. Now we pass the famous water clock, and our driver pauses to point out the equest-

rian statue of Garibaldi amidst the trees. Here we are round again (the drive not taking more than five minutes). The same thing is repeated, with ever varying crowds, until after an hour the sun begins to go down, the "Ave Maria" rings, and the crowd thins. Then at the fountain the carozza is dismissed, and we pause to see the sun set behind St. Peter's. This is a famous view, and many pictures we have seen of it comes back to our minds, but the original is more magnificent than any. The city spread out before us, here and there is a dome showing in superior height and that greatest dome keeping guard over all. It looks dark against the yellow sky, with a few black floating storm-clouds showing a golden lining. Now there is a sus-"Yes, I will do it after a while," picion of pink, and the color dies health. almost fades into night. And as we turn away, the thought that comes into our minds is not that we have seen one of the sights of Rome, but something higher and nobler, suggested we know not how fills ou minds and keeps us in silence until we arrive home once more.

It would, perhaps, not be inappropriate to give here a short descrip tion of the Trinita dei Monti, that famous old convent, which crowns the "Spanish steps" and guards the entrance, so to speak, of the Pincio.
Although the beautiful church is much frequented at the time of Ave Maria, yet I think the convent itself is comparatively little known. was founded by Charles V., Kang France, and afterwards abandoned then restored by Louis XVIII., after the designs of Mazois. When the monks were obliged to leave, it became a Sacred Heart Convent, which came a Sacred Heart Convent, which it remains to the present day. The convent, therefore, can boast of great historical interest, as well as that which its age excites. The cloisters are very large and decorated with portraits in fresco of the various French Kings, and scenes from French History illustrating the loyalty of the French to the Holy

liar to see French history portrayed in the midst of Rome, but it minds one of Rome's cosmopolitanism in other ways. All tribes and nations claim a place within her

walls. The various rooms are not less interesting. The present Study-room, an immense vaulted hall, is decorated round the walls with frescoes of court scenes-the king, surrounded by ministers, ladies waving fans, courtiers on bended knees. ceiling are portraits of St. Louis and some of his successors of the same name. One of the upper cor ridors is quaintly decorated with the signs of the Zodiac, paths of stars, etc. while higher up again (and now used as a dormitory) is the magnificent library, charmingly frescoed with Franciscan saints in glory

The church is too well known to need a description except to mention the beautiful view to be seen the ceremony is in annual use. from the tower, which is reached through the house,-but I must not forget the miraculous frescoes of the Via Porta Pinciana, up Via Sis- Our Lady painted by one of the no-1844, in a corridor, and vices in known as "Mater Admirabilis." thirteen, sitting in the Temple. Her distaff is in her hand, but she is book are at her feet, and a lily flower at her side. When one is looking of criticizing the drawing or technique, but the beautiful spiritual ex-The corridor is now a chapel, the walls of which are covered with exvotos, and on the feast day, the 20th of October, Cardinals and other dignitaries of the Church come from all parts of the world to say Mass here. This is certainly one of the principal objects that lovers of Our Lady should see in Rome, and hav ing seen it, they will carry away with them the memory of one of the most spiritual pictures in the Holy City.-Philomena Plunkett, in Icish Monthly.

RICH, WARM BLOOD.

Absolutely Necessary to Health, Strength and Comfort- Good Blood Banishes Disease.

People with rich, red blood do not feel the cold of winter. When your feet are cold, your fingers numb and your face blue and pinched, it is a certain sign that your blood is thin and your circulation weak. Your blood needs building up with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They make new blood; they stimulate the circula tion. The new blood they make races through your veins to every part of your body from finger tips to toes. and makes you warm, happy and healthy. Mr. Alphonse Lacoussiere, St. Leon, Que., says: "About a year ago my blood became impoverished and I was badly run down. My hands and feet were always cold and I could not stand the least exertion. My trouble was further aggravated by pains in my kidneys and bladder, and often I could not go about without aid. I consulted doctors, but they did not help me, and I was almost in despair when I was advised to use Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got six boxes, and before they were all gone I knew I had found a medicine to cure me. I took the pills for about a month longer and every symptom of my trouble was gone, and I have since enjoyed the best of

new rich blood, and so strengthen the tremendous, all the organs and brace up the indigestion, kidney and liver troubles, rheumatism, nervousness, neuralgia, palpitation of the heart, St. Vitus' dance, partial paralysis and the semany women with misery. take any pills without the full name People," on the wrapper around each box. Sold by all medicine dealers. or sent by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing the ville, Ont.

Culture is not exterior, but in-terior. If you have the capacity for culture, if you have insight imagi-nation and the will to concentrate and to observe and to appropriate the knowledgeyou discover—you have the foundation for culture. depends upon your attitude toward life. It all depends whether your mind is determined and magnetic enough to draw to fiself those ele-ments and helps it most needs.—'An-gela Morgan.

See. It strikes one at first as pecu- BLESSED ASHES AND THEIR MEANING.

The Catholic ceremony of blessing ashes on the first day of Lent and placing them in the shape of a cross on the foreheads of clergy and laity is certainly not an obsolete one, nor a faint survival or relic of ancient Anybody who has ever visited a Catholic church on Ash Wednesday and seen the multitudinous throng of old and young, rich and poor, pressing forward to the altarrail to receive upon their brows the sacred sign will be speedily convinced that he is looking upon something that is by no manner of means discarded, except among those who have also discarded the authority of the Vicar of Christ. The ceremony is traced back to 820 and 714, and even as long ago as to the pontificate of Pope Gregory the Great, 590-604; and still, in the pontificate of his latest successor, Pope Pius X.,

The sprinkling of ashes as a sign of grief and mourning, however, goes far, far away beyond these dates. In the book of Job, ii. 12, we read how the friends of that great sufferer, who came to comfort him, wept, and rent their garments, and sprinkled dust upon their heads towards heaven." In the book of Esther, iv. 3, we read how the captive Jews, on hearing of King Assuerus' cruel edict, made "great mourning, with fasting, wailing and weeping, many using sackcloth and ashes for their bed," and how the holy Mardochai "put on sackcloth, strewing ashes on his head." In the prophecy of Jeremias xxv, 34, we read : Howl, ye shepherds, and cry: and sprinkle yourselves with ashes, leaders of the flock"; and again, in Daniel ix. 3, that famous prophet declares: "I set my face to the Lord my God, to pray and make supplication with fasting, sackcloth and ashes." Even the men of Ninive "believed in God," when Jonas the prophet preached His word to them; and (iii. 5, 6.) "they proclaimed a fast, and the king himself "was clothed with sackcloth, and sat in ashes." What says our Divine Lord Himself, (St. Matthew, xii. 41)? The men of Ninive shall rise injudgment with this generation, and shall condemn it; because they did penance at the preaching of Jonas. And behold a greater than Jones

Now we, Christians, no longer sit in sackcloth and ashes; we no longer wail aloud and make use of such violent signs of outward grief as the Jews used to do. Our grief and repentance are shown in more quiet ways. But still the Church of God keeps in her ceremonial certain traces of the old covenant that God made with man from the earliest times; she provides for us these evident tokens and reminders that we are God's people and of His one family from the foundation of the world. Far back beyond Jonas and Daniel and Mardochai and Job she leads us; for what are the words the priest says as he places the blessed, ashes on the brow of the kneeling Catholic at his feet? "Dust thou art, O man !" he says to him, "and unto dust shalt thou return."

Back to the creation our amazed minds are carried, past the Jewish Church and the patriarchs, to our first father Adam, who was made out of dust at the mere word of God.

This ceremony comes indeed on a day of penance, prayer and fasting, Eut it is marked with a certain glory of its own. These blessed ashes are "a sacramental," as we say-a means of grace, a blessipg; the roads are awful bad. To-day was the finest day this winter I think. I was away for a drive to-liams could possibly suspect that his Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure after. and one great part of that blessing ailed because they actually make of magnificent delight in our lineage, the tremendous, unequalled lineage of the Catholic Church, which goes nerves. That is the way they cure without flaw straight back to Eden and to the primal creative hand of God. Just as the Church daily names, in her holiest act, the tremendous sacrifice of the Mass, Abel, cret ailments that fill the lives of so Abraham, Melchizedech, our proge-Do not nitors in the faith, so she keeps, in annual ceremonies, the blessing 'Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale ashes, of palms, of waxen candles,signs and tokens, all of them, that she is the spouse of the Most High, and that her household is the family of the saints, the chosen of God. Let Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brock- us loyally then receive these sacramentals, press forward for the ashes, prize the blessed palms, rejoice in the very touch of holy water. All these are little symbols of our Catholicity, little graces from our Mother the Church, redolent with a fragrance of holiness that has a mar-velous inherent force to dispel evil rom our hearts and homes.

> It is God Himself who received what we give through charity, and is it not an unparalleled bliss to have it in our power to give Him what is His own, and what we have received only from His goodness.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

The above Issue wil

arly on the morning

copies would do us

Those desiring

The Crue Hitness

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TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., P. O



THURSDAY, MARCH 9, 1905.

MR. WYNDHAM'S RESIGNATION

The resignation by Mr. Wyndham of the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland is a startling confession of the weekness of the Balfour Government. Mr. Wyndham was taken into the Government as the instrument of Mr. Balfour's policy of conciliation. In 1902 he inaugurated that policy by the appointment of Sir Antony MacDonnell as Under Secretary. Both Mr. Wyndham and Sir Antony knew what the effect of the appointment would be and were fully prepared for it. Every member of the Balfour Government, as well as Mr. Wyndham, knew that Sir Antony was a Home Ruler. A few days after his appointment, the new man in Dubtin Castle wrote in a letter to friend: "My best friends tell me that I am deluding myself, that I shall be abused by Orangemen as a Roman Catholic and denounced by Home Rulers as a renegade, that I shall do no good, and that I shall retire disgusted in a year. But I am willing to try."

While Mr. Balfour's majority in the House held together, the "free hand" which was conceded to the Irish Under Secretary at his appointment was not questioned, although the Orange lodges railed against him and threatened revenge upon the Government at the earliest opportunity. But a change has come over the spirit of Mr. Balfour's dream Thanks to the activities of Mr. Chamberiain the Government majority has been diminishing until it got down tast week to a figure at which, if Orange members from the north of dreland started pelting it with half bricks, they might have done serious damage. Mr. Wyndham, with some lish in another column, setting forth spark of the chivalrous nature of his the right and place of denomina Irish rebel ancestry, accepted the togic of the situation some time ago, for speaking in the House on February 20, in answer to a violent and truculent speech by the Orange lea- is "in theory unanswerable." But fence of Sir Antony MacDonnell by what are the practical flaws in it saying he had no doubt he (Mr. Wyndham) no longer deserved the out? There is but one to which our confidence of the Orangemen. His resignation follows this admission in Religion in the schools is out of

Just as soon as the Orangemen felt they could strike the Government in it says: a vital division they made up their minds to do it, and Mr. Wyndhem has withdrawn in the hope that the threatened blow may be stayed yet a while. This is the end of conciliation, devolution and the whole airy fabric of the dream of killing Ireland by kindness. The Orangemen will not allow the killing or

Giving Mr. Balfour and Mr. Wyndham credit for their good intentions, they have succeeded only in humiliating themselves and their party and establishing their utter incapacity to settle the Irish question. This surender and the sacrifice of Mr. Wyndnnot save the life of the Govent, because defeat would be

just as certain, though possibly not sult of the loss of public confidence sustained in England both by Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain must

mean before the session ends. THE SITUATION AT OTTAWA. The resignation of Hon. Clifford Sifton as a protest against the educational clauses of the autonomy bill and the threatened defection of number of Liberals from Manitoba, Ontario and Nova Scotia may pre cipitate a political crisis at the capital. From all signs the situation. while it may be susceptible of settlenent not involving any compromise on the part of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, is admittedly serious. If the object of the bolters is nothing more than to limit the scope of the challenged clauses to the provisions of the act of 1875, a settlement of their doubt and fears is but a matter of reasonable accomplishment. On the other hand, they are out for the abolition of the guarantee of minor ity schools, they will have to defeat their leader on the floor of Parliament or be defeated themselves Putting the issue to such a test annot fail to have a widely disturbing influence. The Orange lodge of Ontario are trying every device to excite public clamor, and they have evidently frightened The Globe and other organs of the Liberal party. They have proclaimed in Toronto their hope of eventually abolishing Catholic doctrine in the schools of the majority in Quebec and of the Catholic minority in Ontario. Catholics need not be unduly excited by this premature boasting. The Orange lodges and the Toronto newspapers do not reflect the sober view of the electors. The most that can happen as the result of this revolt of Liberal members is that a general election may be brought about. Sir Wilfrid Laurier and all true Liberals can face such an outlook with confidence. The country at

PUBLIC MONEY AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

this time of day is in no danger of be-

ing cleft by a religious wedge. The free-

dom of religious education in our

Canadian school system has been the

real unifying force in confederation,

and Catholics are not alone in rea

lizing this truth. If Sir Wilfrid

Laurier were to appeal to the coun-

try in the morning he would be en-

dorsed, as heartily as he was in the

late election. He is the ideal Ca-

nadian statesman and his great in

fluence for peace and progress cannot

be shattered by an unreasonable up-

roar against the constitution, in the

strict spirit of which he is acting.

The editor of the Daily Witness fudiciously took to his heels and declined to answer the arguments ad- Thier, "to the Royalists, despised by vanced by the writer of the letter signed "Canadian," which we pub tional education in the public schools of Canada. The Daily Witness would not answer, because by its acknowledgment the case presented if unanswerable only "in theory," universities of Montreal and Quebec. that the Daily Witness can point contemporary pins its patriotic faith. touch with democracy. Such is the meaning of The Daily Witness when

"Once democracy exists, education comes imperative, and, if no facilities exist, there is nothing for it but to provide these, making the best of existing circumstances. In a made of the out flow of a score of nations, all more or less discordant with its own in stitutions, it is obviously necesses that, if the state furnishes edu tion is should be a nationalizing and not a denationalizing education It cannot object to parents or other furnishing any education they choosed and if it is sufficient it should accepted; but it should not itself furnish sectional education at the public expense, nor should public money be diverted to the building up of denominations. denominations. If there cational area which can be of on non-sectional lines

rary in view? Possibly the d cracy of the United States. But it will not be denied that the American people have not, and do not pretend to have, established a system state education that is satisfactory The demand for the recognition of religion in the schools intensity every day. Our own democracy is British in its character, and the democracy of England has never set up the pretence that the freedom of religious teaching in all British schools receiving state aid is a denationalizing influence. The real point of the contention seems to be that inasmuch as Canada is a country receiving "the overflow of a score of nations," the influence of Christian religion upon our immigrants may be a barrier to the pro cess of their naturalization or na tionalization. Is this really meant? Are we as a nation to disown Christian doctrine or banish it from our schools in deference to "the overflow of a score of nations," and admit that religion is a denationalizing power? The best of our immigrants assuredly come from the United Kingdom, and are they not likely to seek here the same right to bring up their children in the Christian fold? The rest of the "overflow" cannot have sought in Canada an asylum from the presence of religion and if that were one of the object of their quest they would make but indifferent settlers in our midst.

Speculation along this line can only be pursued from absurdity to absurd:tv. The letter of "Cana dian" effectively punctures the proposition that the advocates of religious teaching in the schools of Canada have not the same public claim upon public money as those who de mand a so-called undenominational system. The claim on one hand and the other can only be to the use of their own money for the education of their own children.

Mr. Wyndham, who resigned from the Balfour Government on Monday ast, in a letter written to a correspondent, prides himself on his des cent from Lord Edward FitzGerald. the stainless hero, who scorned the safety he was offered, and preferred to die with the friends he loved and for the country he adored. It has been more than once pointed out that the Chief Secretary is rather reticent about another ancestor-the presumed father of Pamela—his Royal Highness Philip, Duke of Orleans. who, to please the revolutionary mob, assumed the name of "Philippe Egalite" (Philip Equality). He was the one victim of the guillotine whon no one pitied. "Odious," says the Girondists, and hated by the Jacobins, his death inspired regret in no living Frenchman."

LAVAL MEDICAL DINNER. The Medical Faculty of Laval Uni versity held their annual banquet on Thursday evening at the Queen's Thursday evening at the Queen's would be seven-eighths Protestant, and the Catholic population in Ca-

MEETING OF A. O. H., DIVISION

NO. 1. A special meeting of Division No. 1, A.O.H., will be held in the Hall of the Hibernian Knights on Sunday, 12th inst., at 8 p.m., for the purpose of making final arrangements for the celebration of St. Patrick's day, and also for the conferring of degrees on a class of twenty-five new nembers.

SHAMROCK COURT, C.O.F. At the last regular meeting hamrock Court, No. 1895, Cathe Order of Foresters, the following of-ficers were installed by Past Chief director, Rev. Father Flynn, C.SS R; Chief Ranger, A. Thompson; Vice C. R., E. Moore; Rec. Secretary, A. McKeown; Fin. Secretary, J. Killo-ran; Treasurer, P. Toner; Trustees, M. Gahan, A. McKenny, B. Donnelly, Ludor, Conductor, D. T. or Conductors, P. Thousehords; Senior Conductor

We reproduce the following letter.

from the Daily Witness Sir,- Since the speech of Sir Wil frid Laurier on the Autonomy Bill of the new provinces of the west, agitation on the subject of separate schools. Some of the papers Autonomy Bill mean the domination of Canada by the Province of Quebec tholic Church. They also say that it is the end of the public and na tional schools. If this controversy is continued there is no doubt the a very deep gulf will be made ate in our country. Why should we not look at this question of separate schbols in the calm manner with which the Anglo-Saxon race is credited when facing critical situations, instead of speak

ing of the domination of the "Rom Church, of Quebec, or of priest that question with the same broadness of view that we would have in dealing with the fiscal question or any other question which interests Canadians? of the meaning of the words "nation al or public" schools. I have always tood that national or public

schools were schools for the benefit of all the people of the country, not chools only according to the views of those who are in favor of havin no religious teaching in the schools or schools of those who are in fa vor of having religious teaching according to Protestant views. chools of those who are in favor of having religious teaching according to Catholic views, but a system o schools which will permit those who believe in religion in schools those who believe in not having re ligion in schools to send their children to these schools.

We must remember that the popu lation of Canada is 40 per cent Ca tholic and 60 per cent. Protestant We must also remember that Cathe lics believe, and conscientiously, that they cannot send their children to schools in which there is no religion or to schools in which the religious teaching is not according to their faith. Their objection to schools in which there is no religion taught is as strong, and perhaps stronger. the religious teaching is not accord ing to their faith. Their objection neutral schools is as strong, not stronger, than the objection of those who believe in neutral or Pro testant schools is against Catholic schools

To well understand the point view of the Catholics, the majority of this country have to put themselves in their place. Let us suppose for a moment that Canada, stead of having been abandoned by France to England in 1763, with a population of 60,000 Catholics, had en abandoned by Engiance to France, with a population of 60,000 Protestants. Let us further suppose that the same guarantee of protection to the institutions and religion that was given by England by France to the Protestant popula the Protestant population of Canada had entered Confederation in 1867 as to Catholic Canadians. ada would be about 60 p What would the Protestant minority say if the Catholic majority tried to force on that minority a national system of schools which would impirit of teaching of those scho The Protestant minority would cer-tainly rebel against this condition of things. They would say, and they would be right, that the Catholic majority should remember that the mational complexion of Canada was ot purely Catholic, but was also for equently in creating a system sational schools this particular co exion of the population of the coun-y should be taken into considera-ion. That it would be unwise to

once upon the minority the religious coupon the minority the religious diews of the majority, not only unities, but unjust, and it would also be unjust to deprive the minority of the right of receiving its education, and consequently its formation, in a spirit which would be according to the jdeas of this minority.

Throw that the assume to this property of the pr



Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association HIGH CLASS IRISH NATIONAL ENTERTAINMENT

Prof. J. A Fowler, L. Mus., Organist St. Patrick's Church,

WINDSOR HALL INDUCK HALL FRIDAY, MARCH 1771, 1905.

Irish Music, Song and Story. Dances, Drills and Readings.

Irish Music, Song and Story. Dances, Drills and Readings.

Trial Scene frem "Rebort Emmet." with Mr. M. J. POWER as "Emmet."

150 people in the production, the principals being Mons. Victor Occeller, ex-baritone, N. Y. Metropolitan Opera House Co; Mrs. J. Burnet Kelly, The Misses Belle Foley, Fanny Coogan, Gertie O'Brien, Lillian McKeown, M. Ward, Messrs. J. P. Kelly, G. A. Carpenter, A. Lamoureux, T. P. Murphy, J. J. Rankin, J. Kiely, T. G. Ireland and J. J. Walsh, soldists; Miss Alice Rowan, elecutionist; Miss Gertrude Murphy, planist, and Robt. McGlaughlin, humorist. PROF. LOUIS RATTO, accompanist.

Tickets - - - 75c and 50c J. J. RANKIN, Sec.-Tre source God Save Ireland,

this it is concluded that all would be on the same footing. To this th only answer is that all would certainly not be on the same footing and the reason is obvious. The Catholics say it is against their cons cience to send their children to schools in which there is no religion baught, and as I have said heir objection on this ground is great as would be the Protestant i compelled to send their children Catholic schools

All those who are so fierce in their attack upon the system of separate schools are also very loud in speak ing of liberty of conscience and liber ty of the press. They all say that t would be against the principles of liberty if the Government were to interfere in the question of the public press (the educator par excellence) and pass a law by which the editors would be obliged to view all questions without being influ their religious teachings. If parents f children have not the right to choose the way in which their children should be educated, who, then hould have the right to do this? Because I am of the minority and my neighbor is of the majority should he have the right to direct the eduation of my children? If I honest ly although mistakenly think that certain system of education will make my children unworthy citizens f this country, should my neighbor have the right to say, because he o: the majority, that my objections should be ignored? against the first principles of liber

Everybody admits that childhoo is the time of life at which every human being receives the impression Everybody admits that parents hav he overwhelming responsibility in the formation of the character and consciences of their children. consequence is the parents should liberty to educate children according to their religious beliefs.

seriously for five minutes of the in fluence of education on the children and would view the question according to their ideas, and would als view the question according to those who differed from them by putting themselves in the place of the other there is no doubt that this question ed to the satisfaction of everybody.

How could a system of scho national if the system is established against the ideas of forty per cent. of the population? What this forty per cent asks, is not that the other sixty per cent. be subjected to their own ideas, but they think that those who are in favor of schools with re-ligion should have their schools, and those who are in favor of common schools may also have them, and give.

If my neighbor thinks that the edu cation of his boy should be non-religious let him have the liberty give that education to his boy. my other neighbor thinks that the education of his boy should be Pro-testant let him have the liberty to ideas, and if I want to give my boy a Catholic education might I not have the same liberty as my two other neighbors?

liberty could my neighbor, who is in favor of common schools, impose on me the obligation to have my child-

EMERALD | DRAMATIC CLUB

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not agree as to the quantity of salt wanted they cannot object to the food given them because there is no salt in it. It may be a question of more or less, but if you want to be just to everybody you should permit them to use as much salt in their food as they like. If their taste wants that salt it is because it is necessary to their constitutions. All Christians believe that all the acts of man should be directed by his religious belief. If this is true how much more should all the impressions of the child received in his early education be inspired by religious belief. There is nothing that necessitates as much the attention of every instant than the education of children. The impressions they reeive would be either for their good or for their evil and the conseq is that there is nothing that can be ndifferent in the formation o dren.

There are no neutral books ever written. When a man writes he nfluenced consciously or unconscious ly by his religious belief, and everything is set forth by him according to his religious or irreligious mind. There is no book containing any ideas which is not either religious anti-religious. There is not a teacher who is not in his teachings inuenced by his religious ideas. know that there are a great number of good Catholics who would prefer to send their children to a school presided over by a Protestant of almost any denomination who is onest, sincere and zealous in his religious belief as to render it impossible for him to devote thirty-six ours a week to the education children without impressing consciously and unconsciously his religious beliefs, rather than to a and feeble in his belief as to be able

to impart none. evils of the present situation is that it happens that the Prime Minister of Canada is a Catholic. If the Autonomy Bill had been introduced with the same clause as to the educational part of it, by an ad tration headed by a Protestant Prime separate schools would not be as bitter and as unjust as they are. Men like Sir John A. Macdonald went further on this question of Separate Schools than did Sir Wilfrid Laurier the other day.

It would have been perhaps wiser,

for the future of Canada, to delay the Autonomy Bill until there was an administration presided over by a Protestant. It would have taken from the present controversy this apparent argument that the Separ-ito School clause was put in the Act

One of the arguments of those who are opposed to Separate Schools is that the public money should not be given to any religious body and should not therefore favor any religion. There is absolutely nothing in that

by notifying us early NOTES FROM THE C PARISHES OF THE

ST. PATRICK'S PAI On Ash Wednesday the silessed at the 7 o'clock M distributed immediately at o'clock, and again in the ev The regular monthly meet Patrick's T. A. & B. Soci take place on Sunday next. His Grace Archbishop Gr Kingston, who had been a Tuesday.

ST. ANTHONY'S PAR solemn anniversary rec vice was sung at St. late Mrs. Donnelly, mother pastor, Rev. J. E. Donnel officiated at the service. A congregation assisted. + + + ST. GABRIEL'S PAR

After high Mass on Sund the St. Gabriel's Total A and Benefit Society held th Mr. E. J. Colfer gar he would move at meeting that a temperance held. Resolutions dolence were ordered to be the families of Messrs. Poli Myles, on their recent bere A special meeting of the will be held on Sunday to r rangements for St. Patrick's * * ST. MARY'S PARISE

'At the high Mass, Rev. Fa Donald preached on Holy He divided his sermo three points: The utility Communion, how we should nicate, and the thanksgiving

In the afternoon the Holy Sodality held a largely meeting. Rev. Father Cullin

At the St. Patrick's Day St. Mary's parish will be we presented, with their Youn Society, an equine club of horsemen, a band, delegates i Vincent de Paul and Holy N The concert given Patrick's night promises great success, financially and

FORTY HOURS AT NOTRE Last Sunday morning the devotion opened at Dame Church. In the evening Nocturnal Adoration Society

Opening of Lenten Ro At St. Patrick's.

At high Mass on Sunday th ten retreat was opened by the demptorist Fathers of Sarato f. The opening sermon was ped by Rev. Father Hubert J. C.SS.R., Superior of the miss band. The Rev. Father too his text: "Blessed be the Lor of Israel, because He hath ad wrought redemption of H

Father Zilles cited the reason becessity of a mission. For the that they may be sanctiff more, and thus be prevented being bad. To raise the dead in the control of the cont those who were spiritually des sin, to the life of grace and hip of God. To raise those were in the grave of religious ference, to a better understand their duties abd obligations. who were lukewarm must be a thou their spiritual lethargy. ful of the saying of Christ: ye are neither hot nor cold, l somit ye out of my mouth."
In conclusion he urged the carnestration to enter with earnestrate work, so that God's

old be showered on them i Cullen, C.SS.R., opened the ladies' retreat. The Rev. save a touching exhortation nce of salvation.

L. & B. Association teteteta RTAINMENT

9, 1905,

atrick's Church Night. 17th, 1905. eadings. as "Emmet." Occelier, ex-bari-he Misses Belle

he Misses Belle ssrs J. P. Kelly, dly, T. G. Irelaud extrude Murphy, ecompanist. 50c. Main 2645. N, Sec.-Tre seurer

TIE CLUB **HEARTS** MARCH

'S DAY. ildren. 10c. sserved, 50c. t Catherine st. Catherine st. Chaboilles sq. Wellington st.

antity of salt object to the se there is no a question of ou want to be should permuch salt in ce. If their it is because constitutions. e directed by all the imeceived in his ired by religinothing that e attention of education of ions they re-

or their good e consequence that can be books ever writes he is of, and every im according ligious mind. taining any not a teach-achings inideas. great number would prefer to a school testant of alwho is ender it im-

te thirty-six lucation of ssing them iously with er than to a one so weak as to be able t one of the ation is that ime Minister introduced,

to the edu an adminis-estant Prime

y are. Mendonald went of Separate frid Laurier rhaps wiser, a, to delay I there was ed over by roversy this t in the Act er is a Ca-

f those who Schools is ould not be body and any religion. ing in that a not gives a purely and al of a certhe purpose conditions. in part of at the dis-the people non schools

ST. PATRICK'S DAY ISSUE

The above Issue will appear early on the morning of the 17th. Those desiring extra copies would do us a favor by notifying us early in the

NOTES FROM THE CATHOLIC PARISHES OF THE CITY,

ST. PATRICK'S PARISH. on Ash Wednesday the ashes was lessed at the 7 o'clock Mass, and distributed immediately after, at 8 o'clock, and again in the evening.

The regular monthly meeting of St.

Patrick's T. A. & B. Society will

His Grace Archbishop Gauthler, of Kingston, who had been a guest at the presbytery, returned home on

+ + + ST. ANTHONY'S PARISH.

Tuesday.

A solemn anniversary requiem ser vice was sung at St. Anthony's Church on Monday morning for the late Mrs. Donnelly, mother of the pastor, Rev. J. E. Donnelly, who ficiated at the service. A very large ongregation assisted.

. . . ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

After high Mass on Sunday last, the St. Gabriel's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society held their meet ing. Mr. E. J. Colfer gave notice he would move at the next eeting that a temperance conven tion be held. Resolutions of conce were ordered to be sent to the families of Messrs. Polan and Myles, on their recent bereavement A special meeting of the juveniles will be held on Sunday to make ar rangements for St. Patrick's Day.

* * * ST. MARY'S PARISH.

At the high Mass, Rev. Father Mc preached on Holy Commu nion. He divided his sermons into three points: The utility of Holy nicate, and the thanksgiving after

In the afternoon the Holy Rosary held a largely attended meeting. Rev. Father Cullinan pre-

At the St. Patrick's Day parade St. Mary's parish will be well resented, with their Young Men's Society, an equine club of twenty m, a band, delegates from St. Vincent de Paul and Holy Name So cleties. The concert given on St. Patrick's night promises to be a great success, financially and other-

FORTY HOURS AT NOTRE DAME. Last Sunday morning the Forty Hours' devotion opened at Notre Dame Church. In the evening the Nocturnal Adoration Society

Opening of Lenten Retreat

At high Mass on Sunday the Lenten retreat was opened by the Redemptorist Fathers of Saratoga, N. The opening sermon was preach-Rev. Father Hubert J. Zilles, C.SS.R., Superior of the missionary band. The Rev. Father took for

becessity of a mission. For the good that they may be sanctified the acre, and thus be prevented from eing bad. To raise the dead to life, acre who were spiritually dead by to the life of grace and friendsin, to the life of grace and friend-ship of God. To raise those who were in the grave of religious indif-ference, to a better understanding of their duties abd obligations. Those who were lukewarm must be roused from their spiritual lethargy, mind-ful of the saying of Christ: "Since ye are neither hot nor cold, I will somit ye out of year mouth."

arks by the following example: Take saintly Margaret of Austria," to said, "as she beheld walking the orridors of her palace, two paintngs. The first painting represented the narrow road leading heavenward and few were walking thither. The second painting represented a broad road, where many were walking, which led to eternal perdition. As she stood in meditation, she was heard to exclaim: 'Here I am walking on one or the other of those two roads. If I am walking on that which leads to the left, what shall become of me at eternity?' Now Margaret of Austria was a saintly woman who had the same God to serve, and the same commandments to obey, that people in the world have, and yet how few there are who shed tears over the uncertainty of their eternal salvation." The preacher then divided his discourse into three points: 1. The importance of salvation. 2. The uncertainty of salvation. 3. Once lost, lost forever.

Speaking on the importance of salvation, the speaker cited an argument from Philip II. of Spain to his son, who was to be his successor after death. As the King was nearing his end he called his son and said to him: "The crowns and kingdoms I have retained, what will all these avail me, if I stand before my God and find out that I have not gained the crown of eternal life. Be wise, my son, and take warning." We generally prize a thing more from the value set upon it. Think of what Christ did for our souls. Christ's bitter passion will tell us the value of an immortal soul and the work we should do to save that soul. The Rev. Father than gave the example of Otto III. of Germany, who visited St. Nilus in the desert. After paying his respects to the saint, he proffered him a little money and the saint refused such an offer saying that he had made the vow of poverty. Then said the Emperor 'If you have any request to make make it, and I will grant it."

which the saint answered, as he clasped the Emperor's hand: "Yes, Sire, I have one request to make of you that you save your soul." And this was the request which the preache asked of his large congregation. In conclusion, he hoped that all would enter fully into the spirit of the retreat, and the time would be spent profitably and with joy unto the day of salvation.

Services will be held every morning at 8 and every evening at 7.30, for the married ladies this week.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesda of this week, at 11 a.m. and at 3 p.m., were devoted to the children of the parish, who attended in large

The unmarried ladies will have their mission next week, and the men's mission will not take place till Passion week.

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

(Continued from Page 4.)

The sixty per cent of those who are in favor of common schools have no more right to sixty per cent. of the money voted for educational purposes to educate their children according to their own ideas of education, than the forty per cent. (Ca tholics) would have the right to forty per cent. of the money voted for educational purposes to educate their children according to their ideas. The Catholics of this country pay forty per cent of the taxes; and the majority has the right to use lic money to educate their children according to their ideas. In reading different papers opposing Separate schools we would think that the Ca tholics of this country are not paying any taxes to the public treasury, that they are not citizens, that they have no right to see in what way

to pay taxes for Catholic tchools. This is untrue and unfair. The set eir share of taxes, the proceeds of sich are devoted to education, and trust money appropriated accord-to their views.

St. Patrick's DAY,

Friday, March 17th.

lic lands are to go to the public

schools. Some say that consequent-

ly this money cannot go to Separate

Schools. 'As I have said before,

Public Schools are not the schools of

not the schools of the people.

are used by everyone become public

schools. Whereas, in the Province

of Quebec, there are Catholic and

Protestant schools that receive pub-

lic money, those Catholic and Protestant schools form the public

What is meant by the constitution

is that the money coming from pub-

schools that exist under the law for

the benefit of the public, and the con-

sequence being that if the public

system of schools is the system of

GENERAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

AROUND THE CITY.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S RETURN.

return to Montreal on Warch 15th.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi will

VISITING THE SCHOOLS.

Inspector McGavan, Government

Inspector for Catholic Schools, is

busily engaged visiting the different

MONTHLY CONCERTS.

Catholic Commissioners schools were

held on Friday last and interesting

programmes were given, including songs, choruses and recitations.

ST. ANN'S HOCKEY TEAM.

On Saturday afternoon St. Ann's

hockey team defeated a team from

the Hydraulic Company by 12 goals

to 1. St. Ann's suffered one defeat

CIETY.

On Tuesday evening the members of

them by 3 goals to 0.

The monthly concerts given in the

schools of the city.

CANADIAN.

schools of the Province of Quebec.

lic lands should be given to

lic schools.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.

New Irish Music, Songs, Choruses, Dances, St. James st., on and after Monday, March 19th. COD SAVE IRELAND.



Emmunications Schools is that by the Constitution St. Michael's Parish

St. Michael's, Montreal, sixty per cent. of the population, but schools for one hundred per cent of March 7th, 1905. the population; otherwise schools To the Editor of the True Witness: cannot be public; they can be the Dear Sir,-Would you kindly publish schools of the majority, but they are the enclosed letter, which I intended to place in the hands of the Catholic Public Schools we should understand School Board Monday last. I take those schools which are used by all the responsibility of its publication, the people, and for which there is as I consider it only fair to St. public money given. For instance, Michael's to have its side of its where there are only common schools school case before the public as well helped by the government the comas that of the School Commissioners. Thanking you for your services,] mon schools by the fact that they

> Yours truly, J. P. KIERNAN.

St. Michael's 1602 St. Denis street Montreal, March 2nd, 1905. Gentlemen:

I, the undersigned, parish priest of the Parish of St. Michael the Archangel of Montreal, beg respectfully to draw the attention of your esteemed board to an application my parishioners are making to the Que-Separate Schools these schools are bec Legislature in its present ses-

entitled to money destined for pub-I say in all sincerity, that if we were a portion of your school jurisdiction I would not have urged this application. You have shown yourselves so well disposed to the Bethlehem Asylum and to St. Anthony's in voting them a yearly allowance to cover a number of years, and so generous in meeting the wishes of the parishes of the Cathedral and of St. Eusebe, that I would have relied upon sharing like goodwill and generosity in our behalf. As our position now is, I cannot expect to benefit by broad and wise ordinances which your body have issued to meet the legitimate desires and practical views of these various communities. What I might have expected to obtain from your Board, I gratefully acknowledge having received, namely the privilege of having our children admitted into the schools under your control, at the rates at which the children within your territory are

Not being entitled to your friendly enactments I beg your board to weigh with its usual leisure and impartiality our reasons for urging the endorsement and sanction of the bill we have presented to the Legislathis year, when Loyolas defeated ture and which will so amend the Education Act as to allow us to en-ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO- tholic School Boards throughout the Frovince of Quebec, and which will later on, you should incorporate the so convince the English-speaking Ca-St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and tholic population that they do not Benefit Society celebrated their 65th need to favor a public school system concile them with the separate school system at present in vogue.

The Parish of St. Michael's is com posed of the English-speaking families in the territory that formerly constituted the Mile End parish, the French-speaking Catholic population of which have been distributed so as to form five large promising parishes with suitable churches and commodi ous school buildings, every one of which parishes has its own school board wholly distinct and independ ent. If there was only one school board to consult and to dispose, our position would not be as "unique et penible" as the late regretted Se-cretary of your board, Mr. Archam-bault, described it. There being as many school boards as there ar French parishes, it is easily conceived how morally impossible it is to organize and advance a school such justly demands, and such as their children require to equip themselves to cope with their co-linguists of other creeds, who are provided with most modern and approved methods of instruction, and who will not brook any error in expression pronunciation. It is not pos-even in the two classes of St. wards wherein are found all go

And Their School Bill, in each room by its respective teacher, which cannot be done with due out excessive fatigue to the teachers. In saying this I do not wish to convey that we do not appreciate the

> English-speaking Catholics depend, equity con bear witness to the ability and zeal good will. of the reverend pastors of these six French-speaking parishes. The prosperity of their parishes would be secured or maintained more easily by separate school boards and there was nothing in the legal way of their erection or continuance, hence their existence. I congratulate these pa rishes and rejoice with their pastors in what they have achieved, and I do not expect any opposition direct or indirect from their representatives. Opposition would be unwor thy of the spirit of liberality and broadmindedness which makes for betterment and peace in any community. Co-operation and assistance would contribute largely to excite and enliven that good feeling required to secure union of sentiment and action in our ever-increasing population of different creeds and tongues in the north end of Montreal and of its suburbs. Our central school with its private schools situate in convenient sections of the parish would contribute in perfecting the educational facilities of this neighborhood and obviate the necessity in which French-speaking parents are sending ing their children long distances at considerable expense to St. Patrick's or to St. Ann's and to other schools in the city, to complete their instruction, after having gra-

duated in French. His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal sympathizes with us and would fain assist us; our friends throughout the city view our state with pain akin to indignation, but the law as it now reads, cannot relieve us, as the Superintendenti himself informs me. It is not only expedient, therefore, but necessary to apply for an act that will allow us to collect and use our own taxes, viz., the tax of English-speaking proprietors, and thereby supply our children with suitable schools that will prepare them for their life struggle.

Rumor says that your Board will oppose the granting of our petition, I am at a loss to conceive upon what joy the rights and privileges of Ca- grounds to base such an assumption We are outside of your limits; if Montreal and of the suburbs, we will be as willing as the other school

In the meanwhile I beg to state again that I cannot conceive that you do not concur with us in our efforts. It would seem to me as if you owed this to us for the advancement of education, of which you are the champions in this city, and likes wise to these residents both Engdish-speading and French-speaking within your school limites who have purchased property in our locality. and the value of which hinges the facilities of learning not only

French but English also. As I already asserted, if we had to deal with one school board we would have little to fear; having six school boards to approach and to favorably enlist in our interests, we have every thing to fear, for their spirit might be willing, but the flesh being weak, the weakness and the versatility of their human nature might assert it self to our detriment and discomself to our detriment and discom-fort. Truly there never was nor ever will be such an anomaly as our position presents, whence there can be no subject for alarm for any board, nor can there be found any cause on which to build a precedent. The deep interest, gentlemen, that you take in aducation and the im-

from the alphabet to the fourth rea- portance of the subject of this letder, all of which grades are taught ter have prompted you to give pas in each room by its respective teach-er, which cannot be done with due tents. I hope that I have not penadvantage to the scholar nor with ned one syllable of exaggeration nor one word that could be construed as indicating any biased idea. My object in life has always been to aim oncessions made by the School at securing fair treatment to all by Board of St. Edward's, nor the kind-insisting on the observance of prinliness of their Reverend President. ciple and charity. "Justice and peace have kissed," says the Psalment school boards upon which we ist. Granted it is that fairness and equity conduce to harmony and

I am, gentlemen,

Your grateful servant, JOHN P. KIERNAN.

To the members of the Catholic School Board, Montreal.

At the special meeting of the School Commissioners held on Monday morning for the purpose of discussing the project of a separate school board for St. Michael's Parish, the Commissioners bitterly opposed the movement, and appointed Right Rev. Bishop-elect Racfcot, and Messrs, John Semple and Paul Martineau as a delegation to go to Quebec and fight the bill.

BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

A Pleasant Medicine Which All Children Will Take Beadily.

You do not have to coax and threaten to get the little ones to take Baby's Own Tablets. The case with which they are given as compared with liquid medicines will appeal to every mother. None is spilled or wasted; you know just how big. a dose has reached the little stomach. As a remedy for all the ills of babyhood and childhood arising from derangements of the stomach and bowels Baby's Own Tablets have no equal. Mrs. E. A. Jewers, Mitchell Bay, N.S., says :- "I think the Tablets a blessing to both mother and children as I find them a certain cure for all the ills to which little ones are subject. I do not know how I could get on without them." Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25c a box by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville,

How the Young Irishmen's L & B. Association Will Celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

Following its custom, the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association will, this year, celebrate the anniversary of St. Patrick on an elaborate scale. This worthy organ-ization, always in the front rank of Irish national affairs, will endeavor to eclipse previous efforts in this connection. The members are working hard towards making the celebration thoroughly national in chalevy of taxes and by voluntary con- As usual the society will have its place in the parade, and, judging by the enthusiasm shown by the bers, it is safe to predict that the turnout will be a creditable, large and representative one. An excellent band of forty pieces has been engaged to precede the Association. In the evening the Society will hold its entertainment in Windsor Hall. This entertainment will be on a large scale indeed, and, from an artistic point of view, promises be one of the memorable ones in the history of St. Patrick's sight cele-brations. The preparations that are being made and the reputations of those who will contribute, indicate a distinct success. The different items selected to form the programme constitute all that is best in Irish music and song. In addition to this several Irish dances will be given, also dramatic readings, and the trial scene from "Robert Emmet." There will be a chorus of 125 weil-trained voices, altogether 150 people taking part. Prof. J. A. Fowler, L. Mus., Organist of St. Patrick's Church, who has brought so many similar entertainments to a successful issue; has the control of this and under his able direction a splendid production is assured. stitute all that is be

At St. Patrick's. the majority has the right to use had. The Rev. Father took for public money to educate their childing a euchre party at their hall, draw according to their ideas of educate their data wrought redemption of His peo
list text: "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, because He hath visited and wrought redemption of His peo
right to use their share of the public work of their organization by holding a euchre party at their hall, Catholic children proportionate op
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rate these upper town boards, we will do the best we may and our ex
sistence will be assured to work
right to use their share of the Father Zilles cited the reasons and

> the money would be spent as to educational purposes. A cartoon in the World of Saturday represents an American settler coming to the Northwest and aston-ished by the fact that he is obliged rs in the Northwest are not all otestants. The Catholics pay

at trust money appropriates and to their views.

If the American settler wants to send his children to common school the taxes that he pays will be used for the common schools. If in one district there are sixty children for a common school and forty children for a common school and forty children for a Catholic school, sixty per cent.

ral prizes were donated. MEAT MAY BE EATEN ON MARCH 170 As March 17th falls on Friday this year. Irish Catholics of the dioces who wish to eat meat on the feast day of Ireland's patron saint may do so. As the day falls in Lent however, it is not permissible to eat ish at the same meal, so that what ever delicacy of the finny tribe may be on the menu, will not be for the discuss the other portions of the

C.M.B.A. HAVE VISIT FROM AD-

VISORY BOARD.

At the regular meeting of Branch
10, C.M.B.A., held in their Hall, 329 St. Antoine street, they were honored by a visit from the Advisory Board, and after routine business a Board, and after routine business a pleasant hour was spent. Stirring addresses were delivered by Supreme Trustee Nechan, Supreme Guard Flannary, Grand Deputys Marnell and Grace; Grand Trustee Duggan, President Bishop and 1st Vice-President Fitspatrick.

Two candidates were initiated and four propositions referred to the Board of Trustees.

Experiences Met With in Following Their Profession, Especially at Night.

(Philadelphia Record.)

While women physicians are now be coming too numerous to be regardmore as novel, it is doubtful if many people realize the amount of real courage which a woman doctor in general practice is at times calle upon to display. Competition in a city is always keen, and the woman sician, like her male rival, is ge merally on the alert for patients sequently no call is refused be cause it should happen to come at a late hour of the night or from part of the city that is not the pleasantest to visit. The meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Wo men's Medical College held recently brought numbers of women physicians together, and, while talking shop is generally tabooed among themselves, to a layman several were willing to tell some stories connect ed with their work. "I can truthfully say that I never

was frightened but once in my life," said a quiet-looking, dark-haired lady whose manner denoted primness an determination. "It was after mid night on a winter's night when man came for me to go down to Alaska street in the slums, to see woman he said was dving. He was a rough-looking man, and I told him to go on down and I would follow I went to my room and gathered to gether the things I felt needful, in tending to go over to Broad street station and order a cab, as I did not wish to be dependent on the street cars in that downtown neigh borhood at night. But the man wa waiting outside my house and in upon escorting me, and could not get rid of him. Before I reached Broad street station I made up my mind it would not do to run the risk of offending the man by tak ing a cab by myself, and that might be safer walking the streets with him than shut up in the

"I found my patient in a very dangerous condition, and the squalid room in which she lay was occupied by no less than ten other people. promptly ordered everyone out be fore proceeding with my examina All went save one gigantic negro, who said he would not go I insisted, howout in the cold. ever, that I could do nothing for the patient while he was in the room finally the other tenants succeeded in getting him out.

fines of a cab. So we walked all

way down together.

"It was an hour or more before was ready to go home, and I intended to walk up Eighth street and tak a car. The man who had accompa me down offered to go home with me, but I refused and starte alone. Before I had gone a block I saw I was being followed, and by crossing over the street I managed to turn my head, and saw it wa negro I had sent out of the I walked steadily on, but my heart beat faster than ever before o since in my life. I missed the car I wanted to take, and, knowing it NEW EAR GRAFTED ON MAN'S HEAD would be a long time at that hou of the night(before another would come, I walkedon, still hearing thos footsteps just behind me. When w ed the shadow of the Pennsylva nia Hospital wall I felt sure of an attack. My knees fairly knocked to gether as I walked, and I prayed for a policeman to appear, but none wa in sight.

still kept on, however. got to Chestnut street, and from there, block by block, to Fifteenth and Arch streets, I still heard, those and at times 1 almost imagined I felt the man's breath

"I made up my mind the negre would attack me as I reached my turned easily and I stepped in. Then from a window I looked out, only to see my pursuer had evidently turned some time before I had entered my door, and was now retracing hi The next morning when went back to see my patient I was that they had doubted my ability to go home alone, and that rough ror to me as I remembered how I had ordered him out, had determined should attempt to attack me. I the lived nearer had refused to go to the house at night on account of it be-ing in a dangerous neighborhood, a murder having been committed there

I am constantly having rather using things happen to me," said

another feminine M.D. who has on of the largest practices of any woman in the city. "Some time ago l was standing near Ninth and Race streets, waiting for a car. It was about nine o'clock in the evening. A very well dressed man came up to

me. He was reeling from drink.
"'Lady,' he hiccoughed in most respectful manner, 'Lady, I want to go me. I ought to go home, and ing for a lady or a gentleman to tell -seen lots of men, too, but you'r the first, lady. Now, lady, I need to go home. I want to go. I didn't know"-and the rest was unintelligi ble. I saw the man was irrespons 'Thompson street' from him, I could not get his name or the number his house. However, I realized would not be safe to leave him his helpless condition in that neighborhood, for he had a gold watch and chain and several other pieces of awallery, so I told him to come along with me and I get on the car Priests and Nuns Go to Rewith him. I explained the situation to the conductor, whom I knew, and he promised to exchange the man or Thompson street, and, if possible, as certain the number of his residence which he could tell the conductor of the other car. "The next day the drunken man"

wife came down to my office to repay his car fare, which I had paid and she was almost ready to get down on her knees to me, she was so grateful that I had taken him of the neighborhood where I found It seems that the man had had a fortunate business transaction that day and had gotten drunk or the strength of it. At the time I took him on the car and paid. fare he had eleven thousand dollars on his person. Had I not happened to be in the 'Tenderloin' that even ing he would probably have faller into some one else's hands and beer robbed. That man is in very good circumstances, and I think I may say truthfully that there is nothing could ask of him or his wife that they would not grant."

"I had an experience of rescuing drunk," said a young doctor, who was extremely petite in size. "I was coming along Fifteenth street, and at Arch a young man accosted me He was a stranger in the city, an did not know one street from other, but he wanted to go to home and did not know where railway station was. As he verdant in appearance, I quite thought home was the best place for him, so as I was going past Broad street station I took him with me and went right up to the ticket of fice with him. A good-natured look ing man was there, and he looked surprised to see a little woman like me in charge of a great big drunke countryman, Kut I said : 'This man wants a ticket to ---, and he wants to take the first train. Will you see that he gets on all right?"

" 'All right, little mother, I'll loo after him," the good-natured man answered, and he did so, and I have often laughed since at the funny appearance I presented as I came to the ticket window with my help-

(Philadelphia Press.)

Surgeons at the Presbyterian Hos pited are much gratified over the suc cess of the operation performed Alexander Hammond, by which the latter was provided with a new ear. The man has just returned to his home in Malvern, Penn., well satis-

Hammond had his left ear frozen about four years ago. A cancerous growth developed, and three weeks ago he was sent by his family phy-sician, Dr. Curtz, to the Presbyterian Father Rascher could see no cau Hospital. The ear was amputated, leaving only a stump.

Dr. Henry Wharton, of the hospital as it happened, were the white staff, then made an incision back of the ear stump and lifted up a flap of skin in the shape of a peninsula, with the connection just at the root of the ear.

The flap was then moulded into the shape of an ear and sewed up to place. The place where the flan had een was covered by pulling the skin The operation is called in surgical parlance, a "plastic ope The man was able to leave the hospital in a little over two weeks. The hospital surgeons/ say operation is a rare and in this case resulted very suc cessfully.

loves much—who idealizes much. Of all men the true idealist lives larg-est, loves best and achieves the most. Never be ashamed of this luminous gift—which transforms the common-



IN A SAVAGE LAND.

place Massacred Missionaries.

Two priests, four lay brothers and several nuns from Germany have gonto the Bismarck Archipelago in the Pacific to replace the ten devoted last August. They had developed i five years one of the most flourishing centres of civilization in that re gion. Many thousands in Germany were interested in their work an were thunderstruck when they heard of the tragedy.

Just one week before these to missionaries were killed a visitor at their station wrote an account of the remarkable transformation they had wrought in five years, and the article was read with great interest in Germany. The next steamer brought the news of their destruc

Father Rascher, a remarkable man in his chosen field, founded the station in 1899 among the Baining Mountains, in the northwest corner of New Pomerania. He was welcom ed by the Baining natives, who carried on their shoulders from the sea nearly two hours distant, more than 30,000 pounds of lumber with which the mission house was built.

The missionary party was made up of two Fathers, three lay brothers and five Sisters. The natives were wild and the country was a perfect wilderness, but Father Rascher had high hopes. He gathered around him several hundred freed slaves, to each one of whom was given a patch of ground on which taro and other food sufficient for sustenance was raised

A dam was built across a stream and the lay brothers, with native assistants, built a sawmill, in which they manufactured all the lumber needed for eleven buildings. These included a chapel, a school for boys and another for girls, a hospital and the orphan asylum, in which were sixty-nine little waifs. The mission house was surrounded by a beautiful flower garden, many vegetables were raised, and about 500 acres under cultivation

Young as it was, St. Paul was the star mission in the German Pacific. and was photographed and written about as a model station. All was eace at this busy little centre, and Father Rascher had no suspicion danger, though a few days before h the island to be on his guard, for there were indications of growing restlessness and rumors of plots to murder all the whites.

great danger. But the mission people were contented and happy, for alarm

The only victims of the outbreak, and women of St. Paul. It was intended to kill every white person on the island, beginning with Rascher, but the ten victims had scarcely breathed their last before for the coast and for Herbertshohe the capital of the island, to carry peared at the new settlement the whites were ready for them, the inurrection was soon suppressed ar the ringleaders were in prison

Only one of Father Rascher's ves is known to have been implicat-

often done. His first shot killed Fa ther Rascher, and this was the signal for the other plotters to take part in the masss

Sister Anna fled into her room, but an axe burst open the door, and she was shot. Sister Sophia was ministering to the sick natives in the hos pital, and her torn garments showed that she tried to defend herself against the savage who killed her.

Brother Bley was at work near the heard the first and saw To Maria come around the corner. He asked the cause of the firing. The savage levelled his gun, when a native boy sprang in front of the missionary

"Get out of the way!" yelled To House, Sign and Decorative Painter Maria.

"You may shoot us both," an wered the boy.

The boy was not large enough however, to protect the brother with

his person, and the white man was shot dead. Brother Schellekens was building some cement steps near the church when his skull was split open with an axe and he fell with his trowel in his hand Brother Plasschaert was measuring

pile of boards near the church when ne fell in his tracks, and the next day his measuring stick and pencil were found in his grasp. Sister Agatha was binding the injured leg of a native when she was killed her roll of bandages lying by her side. Sister Angela breathed her last on the steps of the altar and Sister Agnes wa shot as she was sewing on the ve

The mission natives said it was all ver in three or four minutes.

The mission maintained a small branch about four miles away, with Father Ruten in charge. He was killed as he was reading on the ve randa of his house and his body wa covered with banana leaves and

The buildings were not much injurd, though some of the windows and the altar in the chapel were destroyed; but every movable thing that the savages thought would be useful to them was taken

The natives had no grievano against the mission enterprise at St Paul, and the humble white workers were simply the victims of a genera plot to exterminate all the population of the island. The only excuse the blacks have urged for their conduct is that they were tired of white supremacy. They said that since the coming of the whites they had been compelled to do a good deal of work to which they were not accustomed and they much preferred to live in their woods without work-

VEST'S BRAVE WORDS.

"I am a defender of the Catholic Church, if by that you mean that I admire and yield reverence to that historic Church-to that which has fostered literatures and civilization, maintained the integrity of the home and kept inviolate the chastity of These are the words uttered by the late Senator Vest in speech delivered in 1896 in United States Senate. Senator Vest was a type of the rugged soldier in politics who carried a militant gressiveness into the forum and life up public questions by a mind that was compact of force, fire and vigor defender of the Catholi sailed by bigotry and sectarian nar of the Catholic priesthood, the cl eter of George G. Vest deserves th

might, and in that faith let us, to the end, dare to do our duty as w

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In a nearby Sunday school the Sacraments. The Sacrament of matrimony was taken up, and a 7-yearold startled her teacher when replyfor this Sacrament by answering: "No. Matrimony is not necessary to salvation, but should a favorable

opportunity offer it would be sinful

THE DEVICE WORKED.

great deal, sir." said a reporter to

a day," the statesman replied. hese forty, twenty, on an average

"How do you get rid of them quickly enough? How, without of-fending them, do you show them that it is time to go?

"My secretary," said the states-nan, "comes in to me when the time imit has expired and tells me very

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

T. PATRICK'S SOCIETY-Retain lished March 6th. 1856; imcorpor-ated 1868, revised 1840. Meets in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexan-dec street, first Monday of the der street, first moneay of the month. Committee meets last Wed-nesday. Officers: Rev. Director, Rev. M. Callaghan, P.P.; President, Hon. Mr. Justice C. J. Doherty; 1st Vice. b. E. Devlin, M.D.; 2nd Vice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasvice, F. J. Curran, B.C.L.; Treasurer, Frank J. Green; corresponding Secretary, J. Kahata; Recording Secretary, T. P. Tansey.

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO. CIETY-Meets on the day of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 3.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rec. Sec., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 13 Valley

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY: established 1863.—Rev. Director, Rev. Father McPhail; President, D. Gallery, M.P.; Sec., J. F. Quinn, 625 St, Dominique street; treasurer, M. J. Ryan, 18 St. Augustini street. Meets on the second day of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 3.30 p.m.

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—Organized 18th November, 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., 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. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, . J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. C. McDonagh, 139 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 325 St, Urbain street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Con-nor and G. H. Merrill.

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FOR INFORMATIONADDRESS P. E. EMILE BELANCER, Supreme Deputy, Secretary, Quebec Grand Council, 55 D'AIGUILLON STREET, QUEBEC

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"And

(Concluded from last with a crunch and a lmost threw them from ckton and his chauffeu in an instant, the one per neath, the other exam osely. He emerged in and there was a jargon of men. All that Anna and understood was that the was not serious; that they delayed only a few minutes Brockton was very angry

worked together. Anna "I'm dead sleepy," she pered. "The wind in my the sun are too soporific f "You real last night," accused her. "But I don ticularly conversational n leaned back and sur scene again. She could words graved on the gran beneath the bronze soldier

one for the mishap. The

To the men of Warren that their country might and their fellows free, this love is erected." Millicent's sensitive lips

little as she scanned the of Warren's fallen. Her gination pictured them co this very square, perhaps of Warren. Boys from the men from the village s blacksmith who had wor light of yonder old forge penter who was father now leisurely hammering upon that weather-staine she saw them all. Wha them? What call had their ears that they sh their plough-shares in th their tills, their anvils, benches? What better th stirred with the primeval sight with the unquenchab longing for adventure, to forth? She read the wor "that their country migh and their fellows free.'

She moved impatiently. an old shadowy theory of inheritance from the theory recluse, her father-stirre long-drugged quiet; a ti ism in the untounched, cl of riches she and her fello She felt the disturbing that those common menalmost hear their blunderi see their uncouth yawns at and sounds of beauty on fed her soul-that thos wells of life within the sweeter than she. She eyes from the mon "Honey!" called a v

throated and loving-"ho are you ?" There was a play-tent or patch of yard before the tage to the left. The voice from the narrow piazza. shivered as she looked its gingerbread decoration succumbing to the strain sons. The answer came

Here I am, muvver. want me ?"

She came out-a child six years. The round-eye ty of babyhood had not le She brought her small with her, and a benevot ambled beside her. E no older than Millicent, b was more lined than 'Anna' of dark hair was blown s cheek; there were fruit ste All the marks household life were about well beloved, and the any loving woman. She gave no interest for her. Her back to caress the young to toiled up the steps to he

of a morning's events in "Yes, sweetheart, that nice," she said, in answe 'And nother has brought bread and jam she promis morning. Will you eat in the tent? I think

(Concluded from last week.)

in an instant, the one peering be-

neath, the other examining more

closely. He emerged in a moment,

and there was a jargon of explana-

tion unintelligible to the two wo-

understood was that the accident

was not serious; that they would be

delayed only a few minutes, and that

Brockton was very angry with some

one for the mishap. The two men

worked together. Anna looked at

"I'm dead sleepy," she half whis-

the sun are too soporific for me. Let

"You read last night," Millicent

accused her. "But I don't feel par-

She leaned back and surveyed the

scene again. She could read the

words graved on the granite block

To the men of Warren who fought

that their country might be whole

and their fellows free, this tribute of

Millicent's sensitive lips quivered a

little as she scanned the honor-roll

of Warren's fallen. Her ready ima-

gination pictured them coming to

this very square, perhaps—the men

of Warren. Boys from the hill farms.

men from the village shops, the

blacksmith who had worked in the

light of yonder old forge, the car-

penter who was father to the one

now leisurely hammering a yellow L

upon that weather-stained house,-

she saw them all. What had Aed

their ears that they should leave

their plough-shares in the furrows,

their tills, their anvils, and their

stirred with the primeval instinct for

fight, with the unquenchable, restless

longing for adventure, to send them

that their country might be whole

She moved impatiently. For now

an old shadowy theory of hers-an

inheritance from the theories of the

recluse, her father-stirred from a

long-drugged quiet; a theory that

there was a disintegrating unpatriot-

ism in the untounched, charmed life

of riches she and her fellows sought.

She felt the disturbing conviction

that those common men-she could

almost hear their blundering speech,

see their uncouth yawns at the sights

and sounds of beauty on which she

sweeter than she. She averted her

"Honey!" called a voice, full-

throated and loving-"honey, where

There was a play-tent on the little

patch of yard before the brown cot-

from the narrow piazza. Millicent shivered as she looked at it, with

its gingerbread decorations already

succumbing to the strain of the sea-

sons. The answer came from the

Here I am, muvver. Did you

She came out-a child of five or

She brought her small doll family

with her, and a benevolent collie

no older than Millicent, but her face

was more lined than 'Anna's; a strand

of dark hair was blown across her

cheek; there were fruit stains on her

bounteous restfulness of a woman well beloved, and the anxieties of a

loving woman. She gave the auto-mobile a passing glance, but it had

no interest for her. Her eyes came

back to caress the young thing which toiled up the steps to her babbling of a morning's events in the tent.

nice," she said, in answer to son

nice, she said, in answer to some breathless demand for sympathy. And mother has brought you the bread and jam she promised you thismorning. Will you eat it here, or in the tent? I think it's cooler

"Yes, sweetheart, that was very

oron. All the marks of a busy rusehold life were about her, all the

eyes from the monument.

forth? She read the words again-

and their fellows free."

What call had sounded in

us not say a word to each other."

ticularly conversational myself.

beneath the bronze soldier:

love is erected."

"The wind in my face and

All that Anna and Milicent

"And Angels Came-"

By ANNE O'HAGAN, in Warper's Magazine.

A. AND B. SO. the second S in St. Patrick's ander street, at ttee of Manage. e hall on the ery month, at 8; Rev. Jas. Kil-P. Doyle; Rec. elly, 13 Valles

B. SOCIETY, -Rev. Director. l; President, D. J. F. Quinn street; treasur-18 St. Augustin the second Sunn, in St. Ann's and Ottawa

DA, BRANCH th November meets at St. londay of each ar meetings for of business are nd 4th Mondays. p.m. Spiritual allaghan; Chan-; President, W. Secretary, P. C. isitation street; Jas. J. Cos-ain street; Trea-Iedical Advisers, n, E. J. O'Conill.

RCULAR L

Falls, N.Y., July 3 O,000 paid in years ember 25th, 1904,

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MBAULT. eputy, rince of Quebec DAME STREET.

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, Etc. E BRICKS IN DER? ORRY

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&c., Street

NTS SECURE

to eat it, where you are?"
"Why, yes, honey, if you want to."
The door closed upon the vision of intimate love, Millicent saw Lena walking sedataly with the governess.

"Now we're all right," called Brockton, loudly. "Upon my word, There was a sudden explosive sound Mrs. Dinsmore, I think you were and, with a crunch and a jerk which asleep? Miss Harned, you can't be as entertaining as I thought if your almost threw them from their seats. came to a standstill Brockton and his chauffeur were out

cousin falls asleep with you." "But think how soothing I must be; that's even better than to be entertaining."

"By ginger! I never found that out—that you were soothing, I mean." It was evident that Mr. Brockton intended a compliment. Anna Dinsmore saw the annoyed red whip out upon Millicent's cheeks. She interposed a few ready, irrelevant questions before the tide of Brockton's flattery.

They made their swift way through the hills, sometimes overlooking the winding course of the river, sometimes skirting the great estates the region, again whizzing noisily through an old village. Anna and Brockton sustained the weight of conversation. Millicent smiled in vague sympathy with their laughter and joined at random in their talk. Obstinately her mind had stayed be hind her-with the men of Warren, with the round-faced child, and the woman to whose life love and not art gave all its beauty.

They approached one of the larger old towns of the country-a place with a bustling main street and elm shaded thoroughfares branching from it. Here were ample, well-kept lawns and houses of prosperous dignity. It seemed charming to Millicent with its unhurried activity or undrowsy repose.

"What is this Anna?" she asked. Anna told her.
"Riverfield?" Millicent repeated

the name, but in a strange voice. Anna stared a little

Why? Do you know anyone here ?"

"No." The word trickled slowly, unwillingly, from Millicent. "Lovely town, and there are some

benches? What better things had good places outside," said Anna. The Ostanders have one, and Jimson, the artist. But the native city, or whatever you call it, is adorable. It has that air of rewarded virtue which makes one ashamed of one's self—''

"I wish"-Millicent spoke remote ly, as if out of a sleep-"I wish, Mr. Brockton, that we might find a little library and museum they have here.' "Why, of course !"

"Are you going to compare it with the Vatican, Millicent?" asked Anna flippantly. Millicent turned a distant, starry gaze upon her cousin.

"No," she said; and then, in a flash of sympathy and fright, Anna remembered that it had been for fed her soul-that those men had some little Berkshire town that WiM wells of life within them purer, Hayter had built a library and museum just before his death, six years before—the town from which family had originally come. Her nemory worked rapidly, constructing the story. The blood dyed her facat the thought of her obtuseness Then she set her lips firmly. She tage to the left. The voice had come had done her best; if a wanton fate chose to interfere now and make Millicent slave to the phantom of her early, radiant love, she, Anna, could do no more!

"Here we are, I guess," called Brockton. The machine shot into a broad street. A promenade between a double row of elms down its cen six years. The round-eyed solemnity of babyhood had not left her yet. tre gave it a spacious dignity. The were a smiling goddess; a few watched, tenderness beautifying her

"Pretty little building, but plain," commented Brockton, making dis paraging note of its graceful severi-

"It's exactly suited to the place; it epitomizes its spirit," said Anna, glibly. "It's austere without being forbidding—a perfect Colonfal adap-tation of the Greek And I love that pale buff tint."

Millicent made no architectura observation. Instead she said: "If you don't mind, I should like to go in for a while. You could pick me up later, perhaps, on your way back to— Where is it we are lunching?"

Consternation looked out Anna's eyes, bewilderment out of Brockton's. But Millicent turned to them with such gentle command in her gaze that they could offer no protest.

"Come back in half an hour, if you re ready," she said. Upon Anna, whose baffled look followed her up

full-toned protest,-"what the-" "That was the last thing Will how Hayter did,"—Anna interrupted his Mi question. "And the first, so to siniment man, came from Riversieid the memory of him from her heart; faster than the mint, he gave lots of was the first who had spoken of him things to his birthplace-which has in-she did not know how many always blushed for him. It's proud- years. She held tight to the er that Whittier once spent Sunday with one of its citizens than that ed face. "Say it again," she whis-Alonzo Jessup is its son. Well, he pered; "say his name." gave the library and museum, the commission went to Will Hayter. The Hayters came from here two or before his death, and Millicent has of the changing kind,"—Millicent been abroad almost ever since. So winced,—"but I'm sorry to think you she had never seen it."

Brockton gave a look of speechless | do." chagrin at his hostess, which she answered haughtily :

I never undertook to be a marriage- And then, being in the place he broker!" Then she glanced at the built-" chauffeur and forbore.

Meanwhile Millicent sat in the square exhibition-hall. The sweet farther country faintly impregnating it, blew through the quiet. No one even light soothed her eyes, the stillaged she knew not what fresh anon the walls-one or two not dis- ends." picable originals which Tyra Drop talent. But she saw none of them, any more than one sees the windows and the paintings in a great cathedral in the first fulness of reverence. To her this was a sacred place. That that youth and health with cruel insistence had reasserted its sway

no other one. That was my love, young as we were. But I must fill up the days-I must fill up the days."

Her eyes were fixed unseeingly upon a great canvas at the other end of the hall. Some Riverfield hand had portrayed a Riverfield imagination's conception of the moment in the life of Christ when, the temptations of Satan withstood, angels came to Him upon the mountain. In the lower distance the kingdoms of the world grew dim beneath the shadows that fell from the vanquished and retreating tempter, and from the opening heavens a dazzling cloud of angels streamed towards the solitary Figure on the height. By and by Millicent's eyes took note of it. She half smiled. There was daring at least !

Then the picture faded, and again the persistent figure of the child which had so filled her imagination came before her. But this time it was towards herself that the rosy face was turned and limpid eyes lifted in unquestioning dependence. She was the mother; she stood on the piazza, and by her side he stood, who had been so dear in himself, so infinitely dearer in the thought of all that should be: toward them the child came; they were enveloped by breathless love for each other and for that being, innocent, trusting, which their love had called into life. So, dimly, she had dreamed in the radiant days of old. Almost she could feel his hand upon her shoulder, hear his voice full of tenderness that expressed itself only in tone, beside her. Her mother tenderes heautifying her her faint with anguish.

Some one entered the room with a brisk little trot; Millicent opened her eyes and turned her head. A small woman, "old maid" from the top of her neat gray head to the toe of he list shoes, came forward. She held a pad and pencil and wore the unmistakable badge of habitual authority in her manner. At sight of Millicent she paused, blinking behind Millicent came slowly her glasses. out of the trance in which she had been; recognition dawned upon her.

"Miss Hayter-Aunt Harriet !" she

"It is you, then !" chirped the elder lady. "My dear, who could have expected this?"

"Not I, for one !" She held both Miss Hayter's hands. "I had no idea you were here. Surely you haven't given up your beloved Boston school?"

"Oh, no. Only in the su ome here for a month and substi-cute for the regular curator while the is on her vacation. It —she struggled against a constitutional distante for self-revelation—"it seems

like a little visit with Will, so

Millicent's throat throbbed with a . "And the first, so to strangled sob. No one had spoken It was a fairly important his name in so long! Her people ommission. Jessup, the Tyra Drop had had no interest but to banish -he has a mammoth place outside this quaint little aunt of his, who now. When he began to coin money had adored him and lived for him, hands, her eyes clung to the wither-

"Why, my dear," cried the older woman, "is it still as hard as this? Come, sit down here with me. Of three generations ago. It was just course I knew that you were not one should suffer now as keenly as you

"It is not just that," said Milliwered haughtily:

"My dear Mr. Brockton, after all you unexpectedly gave me a pang.

The older woman patted her hand soothingly. "I understand," she said. "I've always understood. When air, with the scent of hay from the -when you didn't write after the very first, I knew it was because you couldn't. not because you forgot. else shared the room with her. The You were really made for each other, you two. I think I never saw two ness calmed the fluttering apprehen-tion in her breast which had prese the world. Ah, well!" she wiped a sudden dew from her glasses, "waitguish of loss. There were pictures ing's hard, my dear, but it ends-it

Millicent was hurt by the unbroken Jessup had given, many copies, and faith in her, by the unquestioning bea few specimens of Riverfield's native lief she could not share. She looked wistfully upon the shining, tearful eyes.

"It is very beautiful to think that," she said, "but, dear Aunt Harriet, you are mistaken about me. grief had lost its first poignancy, I am going to tell you everything. I -I loved your nephew. I shall not love anyone else. It happened to over her life, did not mean forget- come to me in perfectness when I "Truly, truly,"-she almost breath- well, I am alive to pleasure and ed the words aloud,-"there has been pain. How shall I fill up my life but with the things that still matter to me ?" "You think of marrying, you

mean ?" Aunt Harriet's voice was dry and harsh, "Well-I am sure Will would wish your happiness, and I-it would not be for me to object. Every day it is done, and very often rightly, I suppose; for money, for companionship, for the chance of self-development, women marry without love. I-I could only wish you happiness." "You-do not understand."

"My dear,"-her voice softened again; something in the pallor and the quivering pain of the girl touched her,-"I do not mean to speak hardly to you. It seems to me like this: when it comes to piecing out a life that has been broken, as yours was—as mine was, my dear, as mine was-there are two ways of doing it. Either you keep your ideal of perfect love, and lead your poor, everyday life of odds and ends, like mine filling your days with the best scraps of pleasure or usefulness you may, or you give up your ideal of perfect love and marry, and have your home and your children and your rounded outward life. There is, maybe, no question of higher or lower. Each one of us does what her nature bids her. I had always thought of you as one who-But it is not for me to iudge."

Her voice was gentle, and she did not look at Millicent. Her eyes seemed to pierce the canvas on the opposite wall and the hangings and the stones behind it, and to see a far image of souls in the struggle of choice. The woman beside her sat. silent, her thoughts with the idealists—the men who gave up the com-fort of their firesides, the gain of their occupations, and followed whither the vision led; the women whose home was built up on love, and who could see only infamy in houses founded otherwise; the poor soul beside her, stronger in courage, more aspining in thought, than she, with all 'her delicacies, her refinements of taste. The ideal had led them all—the ideal, as it had once shown for her and for him whose spirit had informed and beautified the spot where she sat and "Aunt Harriet," she said, and her

ace was like the sudden flashing of stars between torn clouds,-"Aunt Harriet-" She could not utter the decision in words. "May I come to see you—and learn something from

Miss Hayter looked. There was no need to question. No knight ever rose from his accolade with a face nors glorified than Millicent's when he seently dedicated herself to the

she sheatly dedicated herself to the shining company of those who keep unsullied the early vision.

As she passed out of the hall, her eyes fell again upon the painting of the Tomptation. She read the black and gilt legend below it—"And An-

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are the juices of fresh, ripe apples, oranges, figs and prunes—prepared by our secret process, and com-pressed into tablets. "Fruit-a-tives" have some won-derful cures to their credit in severe cases of Stomach, Liver and Kidney Troubles.

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gels Came and Ministered Unto Him." Then she laughed down upon Then she laughed down upon the old-fashioned figure trotting by her side. "And angels came," said.

Her rapt look frightened Anna when the automobile returned for her. Then the heart of that frivolous woman was stricken for a moment with wistfulness.

"You seem very happy," she faultered, "and-amused, is it? What are you smiling over ?"

"I am still thinking of angels Would you ever have dreamed, Anna, that they sometimes wore list shoe and sometimes ate bread and jam. and occasionally spoke with granite lips? They do."

Brotikton stirred uneasily, foreboding failure. And Anna sighed, mourning two lost visions

OLD FAITH IN ENGLAND.

Place Where Last Stand Was Made for it Described.

A writer of the Evening Post, New York, describing some country communities in England, says of the hamlet of Sampford Courtney, Devonshire, that it lies with its cottages of yellow "cob." deep-thatched and with outer stairways, looking much as it must have looked when the Devon folk gathered there to make a last stand for the old faith.

"In that very church, whose fine perpendicular tower overlooks the huddled cottages," says the writer, was the new English service, the first prayer-book of Edward VI., read to a murmurous congregation on a fair Whitsunday in the year 1549. On the next day the people went to their priest and called on him to sav Mass as of old. 'They would keep to the old and ancient religion as their fathers before them had done.' The flame of revolt, once kindled, spread to Exeter and through all the coun try. The Catholic insurgents, in the vigorous language of their chronicler, Hoker, could not 'abide to hear of any other religion than the one

they were first nuzled in. Wherefore, to keep and observe that was their only endeavor, and in respect thereof they regarded not king nor keisar, passed not for kin nor friendship, regarded not country nor commonwealth, but were wholly of the opinion of the rebels and would have no reformation in religion.'
"The stand for the ancient faith

and the ancient language was all in Courtneys-great Devon names,-put down the rebellion. Russell relieved Exeter, which had been straitly besieged by the rebels, and stamped out the last embers of the had first been kindled."

church of Sampford Courtney has been given over to Protestant worship, yet even now it is not hard to call back that far-off time when the people, defrauded of their ancient faith, rose against the armed might of the anti-Catholic government in an attempt to win back their spiritual heritage.

Some day, Catholics devoutly be lieve, the old faith of which the English people were robbed in those days will again flourish as of old in England.

Lots of people have more money han brains, and they are not plutocrats at that.

Never try to judge a man's age by his appearance. Maybe he's married strength patting themselves on the back.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

"Prisoner at the bar, have you anything to say why sentence leath shall not be passed upon you?" Suddenly the prisoner arose to his eet, and in a low, firm, but distinct voice, said:

"I have !! Your honor, you asked me a question, and I now ask, as the last favor on earth, that you will not interrupt my answer until am through. "I stand here, before this bar,

convicted of the wilful murder of my wife. Truthful witnesses have testified to the fact that I was a loafer, a drunkard, and a wretch; that I returned from one of my prolonged debauches and fired the fatal shot that killed the wife I had sworn to love, cherish and protect. While I have no remembrance of committing this fearful deed, the verdict is in accordance with the evidence.

"But, may it please the court. I wish to show that I am not alone responsible for the murder of

This startling statement created a tremendous sensation. The prisoner paused a few seconds, and then continued in the same firm, distinct voice :

"I repeat, your honor, that I am not the only one guilty of the murder of my wife. The Judge on this bench, the jury in the box, the lawyers within this bar, and most of the witnesses, including the pastor of the old church, are also guilty before Almighty God, and will have to stand with me before His judgment throne, where we shall all be righteously judged.

"If it had not been for the agloons of my town I never would have become a drunkard; my wife would not have been murdered; I would not be here now, ready to be hurled into eternity. Had it not been for these human traps. I would have been a sober man, an industrious workman, a tender father, and a loving husband. But to-day my home is destroyed, my wife murdered, my little children-God bless and care for them-cast out on the mercy of the world, while I am to hung by the strong arm of

"God knows I tried to reform, but as long as the open saloon was in my pathway, my weak, diseased willpower was no match against the fearful, consuming, agonizing appetito for liquor.

"For one year our town was without a saloon. For one year I was a sober man. For one year my wife and children were happy, and our little home was a paradise.

"I was one of those who signed remonstrances against re-opening the saloons of our town. One-half of this jury, the prosecuting attorney on this case, and the Judge who on this sits on this bench, all voted for the saloons. By their votes and influence saloons were re-opened, and they have made me what I am."

The impassioned words of the prisoner fell like coals of fire upon the hearts of those present, and many of the spectators and some of the lawyers were moved to tears. The Judge made a motion as if to stop further speech, when the speaker hastily said :

"No! No! your honor, do not close my lips; I am nearly through. "I began my downward career at a saloon bar-legalized and protected by the voters of this town. After the saloons you allowed have made me a drunkard and a murderer, I am taken before another bar-the bar of justice-and now the law-power will conduct me to the place of execution and hasten my soul into eternity. I vain. Lord Russell, seconded by the shall appear before another bar, the bar of God, and you, who have legalized the traffic, will have to appear with me. Think you that the Great Judge will hold me—the poor, weak, helpless victim revolt in the very town where it of your traffic-alone responsible for the murder of my wife? For some 350 years the gray old my drunken, frenzied, irresponsible condition have murdered one but you have deliberately voted for the saloons which have murdered thousands, and they are in full operation to-day with your consent.

"All of you know in your hearts that these words of mine are not the ravings of an unsound mind, but God Almighty's truth.

"You legalized the saloons that nade me a drunkard and a murderer. and you are guilty with me befor God and man for the murder of my

"Your honor, I am done. I am now ready to receive my sentence and to be led forth to the place of execu-tion. You will close by asking the tion. You will close by asking the Lord to have mercy on my soul. I will close by solemnly asking God to open your blind eyes to your own individual responsibility, so that you will cease to give your support to this dreadful traffic."—Ex. Continued from Page 1.)

otland ("No.") Yes; that is so that I am making an attack on friendly relative, Scotland. I doing nothing of the kind. I am only urging as a matter of fact that rime is less in Ireland than in Scotand, and yet the police and priso ts more than double what in Scotland. The ludicrous part of this is that England does not pain anything at all by this system During the last ten years the popuof Ireland has gone down about 200,000, and the taxation of Ireland has increased by £3,000,000 a year. The cost of Irish govern t has gone up from something £5,500,000 in 1894, to £7,214.-000 in 1902, so that England cannot be said to have benefited by bu reaucracy in Ireland to any great Ireland's Imperial contribution has increased, but not in rela tion to the rateable value of the

THE INCREASE OF TAXATION is almost entirely due to the increased cost of running this rotten and ent system of government The Government of Ireland is not only not in accordance with the wishes of the Irish people, but it is in itself a bad and rotten government, which does not erve the support of any free people in the world. Let me take, as an example of what I mean, the question of land. If the Land Act of last year is a failure—and undoubtedly in some respects it is a failure—it is entirely due to the fact that where we pressed our views those views were rejected, and the ignorant views of Englishmen were passed on the House. Sir Antony Mac Donnell went to Ireland with the full approval of the Chief Secretary and the Lord Lieutenant to carry out policy of concession and of reform He has been thwarted in that, and then, when he did not succeed, what has happened? He has found his official chief rounding on him (Nationalist cheers), and for my part I shall be astonished if in the end it selves will fose all respect what ever for a Minister who is guilty of what I will call the tergiversation and disloyalty of the Chief Secretary to the man whom he put into that position and whom he should have backed (Nationalist cheers). No thing that you can do can remedy the system of misrule in Ireland except putting into the hands of the Irish people the management of their own affairs. It is unnecessary for me to speak of the opinion of great majority of the people. They consistently to this House year after year, and generation after generation, an overwhelming majori-ty of their members pledged to a radical change in Irish government. The feeling entertained by them has spread, and to-day it is found in practically all classes of the community. A recent development of an interesting kind has taken place in Ireland under the name of

THE IRISH REFORM ASSOCIA-

TION, identified with Lord Dunraven, It is not my business to defend that association, which is not making a demand for Home Rule. The men who are at the bottom of it avow themselves Unionists. Yet the fact remains that this body of Irish Unionist noblemen, landlords, come for-ward and make the confession that their former position was untenable. that the Government of Ireland has broken down under the present system, and they propose a change. It is not only Lord Dunraven and his I might go further. For example, take the case of Sir West Ridgeway. He is not an Irishman like Sir Antony MacDonnell. He is not a man going to Ireland with the reputation that he is a Nationalist, has popular sentiments. He is an English Conservative gentleman, who was Under-Secretary for Ireland during the Chief Secretaryship of the present Prime Minister. What has occurred with reference to him? He tells us that in the very middle of the coercion regime he prepared orandum outlining a scheme for the self-government of the country with what he called provincial councils, along with an elective or Parliamentary elective body, which was (Nationalist cheers). The system is to have control over Irish finances. What an extraordinary light that throws on the system of government Here was Ridgeway carrying out a policy of a las made it impossible for any Eng-lish government which declared that Ire-land had no grievance to speak of, to sit on that bench without pro-

very men who were carrying out this policy of coercion, and we find Sir West Ridgeway, press. as extreme as the programme of Lord Dunraven, in which Sir Antony MacDonnell had a hand. Look at what happened in the case of the STATESMEN YOU SENT FROM

EVERY PARTY. Lord Spencer went to Ireland, and

experience taught him the rotte

of the system there. Lord Carnar-von went to Ireland to carry out coercion, and the same experience taught him the same lesson. Lord Dudley went to Ireland to carry out a Unionist policy; he has not been long in the country without discov ering the rottenness of the system. With your Under-Secretaries it was the same, Sir Robert Hamilton and Sir Redvers Buller, for instance. Every man you have ever sent from this country to govern Ireland under the present system has admitted that the system has broken down. and the only differences to-day are differences as to method in the reme dy. I cannot see any difference between the proposals of Sir West Ridgeway and that of Lord Dunra ven. I suppose if hon, gentlemen representing Ulster constituencies were asked for their remedy they would say the proper remedy was to instal their Orange friends in them and absolute power in Dublin Castle (Nationalist cheers). It is well for us to remember in this connection that every single class and creed in Ireland are denouncing the system of Dublin Castle. Hon. gentlemen opposite have denounced it far more vigorously than we have. The member for North Down, just before Parliament met, said either the Govern ment or Sir Antony MacDonnell must go (laughter). I have heard from North Down since then that when the general election comes the probability is that the person who will go will be the hon, member himself (laughter). The hon, member for one of the divisions of Antrim posite made a declaration in Ireland the other day that he, for one, would not regret the general election, because he did not think that Ireland could be any worse governed under is not found that the English people a Liberal Government. Not content with that, they had issued manifesto, signed by the full strength of their party. Is it seven or eight? (Loud laughter.) And in their ma nifesto they did not base their at tack on Sir Antony MacDonnell all. It was AN INDICTMENT BASED ON THE

GENERAL GOVERNMENT OF DUBLIN CASTLE, as evidenced by the refusal of Dub-

lin Castle to do justice to certain isolated parts of Ulster with which the hon. members are identified Since the House met a most interest ing manifesto was issued by these gentlemen, in which they declared after a solemn conclave which must have relieved the mind of the Prime Minister-I am informed there were four gentlemen at the meeting-that they had made up their mind to give general support to the Government on the Address on every question, except questions arising out of Ireland (Nationalist cheers). They went on to say that they entirely trusted the action of the Government on all Irish affairs. Therefore you have every class of the commuity expressing absolute distrust of the Government of Freland. I might quote a more important critic of the Government, the Government itself. The House will remember a speech made the other day by Lord Lans-downe in which he declared that the present system of Government in Ireland was antiquated and complicated, and it required serious improvement He also described Sir Antony Macdination, but whether you call it coordination, or devolution, or provincial councils, they all mean every class of population, and the Govern ment itself condemns the present system (cheers). In my opinion as practical men, ought to confine ourselves to looking for a remedy. The remedies proposed are various. The remedy we propose is well known (hear, hear). The present system is too rotten to be mended. phrase used by the right hon. gentleman the member for Montrose, the policy must be

A POLICY OF ENDING AND NOT

MENDING too bad to be mended. It must be abolished altogether, and I think I am correct in saying that what has Sir West occurred during the last few days

tuture as she has gone on in government I am perfectly convin in my heart and conscience that she has before her a future of free-dom, prosperity and peace (loud Na-tionalist cheers).

St. Ann's Temperance Society Annual Religious Celebration.

On Ash Wednesday evening the bers of St. Ann's Total Abstin ence and Benefit Society held their annual religious demonstration at St. Ann's Church. The members of St. Ann's, St. Patrick's and St. Gabriel's Societies occupied seats in the sanctuary. The sermon preached by Rev. Father J. P. Kiernan, P.P., St. Michael's Church. "A brother that is helped by his brother, is like a strong city.'

Prov. 19: v 18. Some eighteen years ago in the sacristy of St. Patrick's Church, three priests of the city met to form the series of temperance reunions, one of which we are holding this evening. One of these priests, Rev Father Dowd, has passed to his reward in heaven; another, the Rev. Father Strubbe, enjoys the affection and confidence of the people of this appreciative parish, and the third is your humble servant, who is building a promising parish in St. Michael's for the ever-increasing English-speaking population of the north end of Montreal.

That the object they had in view was in sympathy with the feelings of the different temperance Catholic societies of Montreal, is proved by the continuity of these quarterly meetinggs in St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Gabriel's. These societies felt that their strength consisted in their unity; they felt that their interests would be forwarded by mutual intercourse, and their stability cemented by the patronizing efforts of the pastors of the various

Their expectations have been res lized, the temperance societies of St. Patrick's, St. Ann's and St. Gab riel's are in a most encouraging and flourishing condition. They have enriched the vigor of their activity and of their energy by the enthusiasm and fervency of these celebrations. They have been excited to calm, lau dable emulation. Every society in its turn vies to equal if not surpass the success of the former reunion.

And see the effect of this. This evening every pew, every seat, available, filled with promoters and sympathiz ers with the grand cause of temper ance. No doubt in the words of my text, a brother helped by a brothe is like a strong city; a society helped by a sister society is like an army in battle array; no doubt there is essence of strength in mutual assistance; no doubt there is strength in

Not surprising is it that Jesu Christ inculcated unity and that his faithful apostles encouraged it, ex horting us to love one another with brotherly love, for though, says St. Paul, we are many in number, we are of the body of Christ, and members of one another. This unity is the key to success and the fulcrum of all good. May you members of our different temperance organizations, ever keep aloof from the inpetty jealousies, human weakness and frailties, and guided by right principles and nobl aspirations, work together for the such glorious epaulets. May the furtherance of the gospel of Christ. the propagation of His axioms, and the sanctification of souls be ever prominently written before the eye of your mind, that you may repea in truthfulness and without restric tion with the brave followers of Fa. ther Mathew: "For glory to God, for example to man, and for our own personal safety, we pledge ourselves to practice temperance and to cling to its standard "

At the conclusion of the sermon solemn Benediction was imparted by Rev. Father Rioux, C.SS.R., St. Ann's, assisted by Rev. Father Killoran, St. Patrick's, as deacon, and Rev. Father Fortier, C.SS.R., St. Ann's, as sub-deacon. The altar was tastefully decorated with colored lights. The choir, under the direc-tion of Prof. P. J. Shea, rendered a choice programme of music.

80c.

that are right up to the minute.

hates. MAIL ORDERS FILLED.

Every true soul feels the need of an and that twenty years of resolute

Government was all that was necessary to settle the Irish question. At try. Nothing to my judgment can worst enemy.

Victoria Seattle Portland

AN IMMENSE SALE OF FIFTY THOUSAND May 15th, 1905 SECOND CLASS this year. We are prepared to surpass that famous occasion, and months we have been planning and gathering the silks for this great coffering.

OWING TO THE ENORMOUS QUANTITIES PURCHASED OWING TO THE ENORMOUS QUANTITIES PURCHASED OWING TO THE ENORMOUS QUANTITIES PURCHASED OWING WARE LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE, AND THE PRIOES WERE LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE, AND THE HANDSOME PROFIT HAD IT WISHAD. All this in the face of the HANDSOME PROFIT HAD IT WISHAD. All this in the face of the THE RANGE OF OOLORINGS IS TREMENDOUS. Besides the choice of colorings, amongst them the following: White, black, opposite of colorings, amongst them the following: White, black, cream, sky, turquoise, pink, red, mauve, navy, light and dark brown, green, light and dark gray, purple, light blue, resseda, indigo, champagne, fawn, erise, soarlet, cardinal, violet, etc.

LOT No. 1—Consists of 6,000 YARDS OF SPLENDID WHITE CORD WASH-ING SILKS, in fine assorted cords. This fine slik sells freely at 36c and LOT No. 2—Consists of 6,000 YARDS OF DAINTY GEISHA SILKS, so much in demand for Ladies' Evening Waists Comes in a charming range of the Company's Price will be, per yard.

LIANT FRENCH TAFFETA SILKS, in a capital range of pretty color select several lots for future use. Regular value 48c. The Company's Price, during the sale. FROM MONTREAL

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FAST OTTAWA SERVICE. leave Bonaventure station 8.40 a.m. ex. Sur lay, 4.10 p.m. daily; returning leave Ottaw 3.20 a.m. daily, 4.25 p.m. ex Sunday.

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econd Class Colonist fares fro Sentile, Victoria, Vancouver, \$48.90
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an Francisco, Los Angeles, \$49.00

CITY TICKET OFFICES 37 St. James Street, Telephones Mair 460 & 461, or Bonaventure Station

NNUAL BANQUET OF THE GESU CHOIR.

The annual banquet of the choir of the Jesuit's Church took place on Thursday evening, at St. Mary's College. Rev. Father J. Lalonde, S.J., Rector of the College, presided, assisted by Rev. Father Garceau, S. J., formerly director of the choir. Among those present were Rev. Father Lefebvre, S.J., presdent director; Rev. Father Desjardins, S.J. and Prof. Letondal, organist.

TRUE IRISH HEARTS AT SOHMER PARK.

The Emerald Dramatic Co. will present Dan McCarthy's favorite Irish drama "True Irish Hearts," Sohmer Park, afternoon and evening, St. Patrick's Day. This superb



LITTLE AVIS

drama has not been seen here for ten years. The cast is an excellent one, and the Park a suitable place for such an entertainment, with its large seating capacity and up-todate stage equipment.

FOR "GALWAY LAW."

Prof. P. J. Shea, musical director of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, good of the cause that you have has received from New York several espoused, and in which you have won of the latest Irish songs, which he is of the latest Irish songs, which he is g for orchestra, and will be Hope not for justice in this world. "Galway Law," on St. Patrick's night at Monument National. The

Canvas D'Italie. A SUPERB LOT OF NEW CANVAS DITALIE. A SUPERB LOT OF NEW CANVAS DITALIE. DENTELLE D'ALSACE, 27 fully 30 inches wide, fancy grounds, in all the new season's claimiest of the new season's dainiest fabrics, suitable either for street or evening wear. Price, per yard...... 31c

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LADIES' THREE-QUARTER LENGTH COATS, a most stylish model, in Fine Broadcloth, handsome pattern braided, new full sleeves, collarless design, superb cut, lined best twill satia, chic cord fastenings and loops. Price

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under Mr. Ed. Varney, which is an assurance that every detail will be attended to. The plan of the hall cor. Ottawa and Murray streets, and will open at the Star office, James street, on Monday next.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE. At a meeting of Branch No. 10, C.M.B.A., held on the 2nd inst., resolutions of condolence were pass ed to our worthy Vice-President, J. P. Fitzpatrick, on his sad bereavement in the loss through death of his beloved mother, sister, and brother, which sad events all took place within a few weeks.

members of the cast have been rejust, as though men were good.—
hearsing for the past two months, Amiel.

Thomas Ligget.

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Vol. LIV., No.



On March 4 Irishmer the world celebrated wit nor the 127th birthday most illustrious and se political martyrology

The birthday of Robert 1 fortune, the love of a pur woman, and abandoned g ly prospects for the cause ed and which he thought mption of his native only did those of Irish lineage do honor to the of soul, largeness of hear ness of character, tofty go pure patriotism gave hi He may have failed to wrongs of his country. Y Others, who drew in the cause of liberty, ha ceeded. His memory is r nored because of failure. of Emmet is enshrined in t his fellow-countrymen. his commanding presence, fish character, his magnar refusing to save himself by others, and his manly bea presence of death have en-to the Irish race. Robe may have been over-impul patriotic ardor may have intense through the hope t from youth, but his heart to Ireland; his soul burne love for the fatherland. Pe sahes? Honor to his immor Reverence to his memory ! Irishmen stood at his unkn and said with John Boyle "With pride and not wit We lay this century leaf

Upon the tomb, with hear not falter: A few brief, tolling years Since fell the nation's te

'And lo, the patriot's gibb altar !" Robert Emmet was born in 1782. His father was ing physician in the beautif the Liffey, which is filled many memories of Ireland's prosperity and independent ernment. It was the w family that he should study bar, and at 16 years of as him entering Trinity Colle Protestant institution of nded by the blood-thir Elizabeth, and which is still endowed by the British ment. Emmet made rapid in college. He possessed qualities of a high order, ent speaker and industriou His intellectual accomp quickly brought him to a fr in the "Historical Society" ty. In the rooms of the So of the rooms of the So dents met in debate to disc political and social question day. Emmet, through his of per and ardent presentation land's wrongs, attracted the tion of Lord Chancellor Cla

tion of Lord Chancellor Cle expelled him for advocating expelled him for advocating publican form of government publican form of government place English tyranny. After the place English tyranny and the expulsion he became the object was the dogged persistency of govern dogged persistency of govern dogged persistency of government of the control of the control