SION NO. 3.— Meets and third Wednesday of at No. 1863 Notre near McGill, Officers near McGill, Officers; pry, president; T. Mc-president; F. J. Devlin, retary, 1635 Ontario Hughes, financial-se Brophy, trensurer; M. man of Standing Com-hal, M. Stafford.

sb.—Meets in its nau, street, on the first ch month, at 2.30 pm viser, Rev. E. Strubbe sident, D. J. O'Neill; . Murray; Delegates k's League: J. Whitty, and M. Cessy. k's League: J. Vand M. Casey.

ne second Sunday of in St. Patrick's Hall, der street, immediate-ers. Committee of Man-ts in same hall thefirst very month, at 8 p.m. McGrath, Rev. Presi-J. Costigan, 1st to. P. Gunning, St. Antoine street. Costigan, 1st Vice-P. Gunning, Secre-

regular meetings for on of business are held and 4th Mondays of at 8 p.m. Applicants ip or any one desirous

A. & B. SOCIETY, es63. — Rev. Director,
Flynn, President, John
Secretary, James Braosel street. Meets on
unday of every months
Hall, corner Young
streets, at 3.30 pm.
St. Patrick's League
Killfeather, T. Rogers
Julien.

KARCH,

6 d'Armes Hill.

ANK OHABBERS, James Street, NTREAL.

URCH BELLS imes and Peals,

, N.Y., and Y, NEW YORK CIT

LLS. PRAIS AND CHIMES, PRIOR INGOT COFFEE AND INDIA TIN ORLY.

ANDUNE NO CHANDRE

THE PROTESTANT MINISTRY.—
A leading New York secular journal in a lengthy editorial, points out the evident change that is taking place in the influence exercised by

FIVE MINUTES WITH THE PROTESTANT PRESS.

and Cardinal Domenico Svampa, who was born June 13, 1851, cre-ated Cardinal in the Consistory of May 18, 1894, and who is Archbish-

place in the influence exercised by members of the various denominational ministries. Of course, we need not remark that all this has absolutely no connection with the Catholic Church, or reference to the Catholic clergy. But, the reasons given for the decline in clerical influence are exactly the logical results of the principles of Protestantism. Here is a very bold proposition, and one which if made by a Catholic would be attributed to either his fanorance of the situation, or his fanorance of the situation, or his subsending hostility towards the ministry of other churches; vet, this scores of duty and obligation, he led, by sheer intellectual and spiritual force, the thought of the communistry of other churches; vet, this comes from a genuine Protestant cource:—

"Taking American society as a phole, there can be no question but that popular regard for the ministry of the ministry of questioning his right to be heard in any matter of public

The True MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1901.

concern; on the contrary, he was expected to speak, and to bring to the solution of political or economical problems his wealth of knowledge, judgment, and experience. In the deference accorded him there was, no doubt, a large element of tradition, and, at times even a spectacular unreality; but the fact remained that he stood, in the public estimation, for the best thought and aspiration of his people, and lived largely to serve the state."

The following interesting sketch of His Holiness Leo XIII. is from the pen of "Vox Urbis," the Roman correspondent of the New York "Freeman's Journal":—

Twenty-three years ago—Feb. 20, 1878—one of the shortest conclaves in the history of the Papacy was concluded. Many people shrugged their shoulders with surprise and disappointment when the result was made known, and the majority of the newspapers which had been preparing a likely list of "papabili" cardinals an order to be ready with the biography of Pius IX.'s successor were left in the lurch when the clegraph flashed the news that the choice of the conclave had fallen upon Cardinal Pecci. Cardinal Parocheh, then Archbishop of Bologna and now one of the three solitary survivors of that momentous conclave, told some of his diocesans on his return from Rome that they had elected a splendid Pope, but that he was afraid he would be shortly called to the Eternal City again. for the new occupant of the See of Peter was a fragile old man of sixty-seven.

The Cardinal's fears have been sofar from being justified that over a score of years later the whole world was talking of the marvellous virality of Leo XIII. During the just few years almost every month has fraised His Holiness a notch higher in the list of long lived Popes. The average length of a Pontificate during the last nineteen centuries has been a curious phenomenon of the present Pontificate during the last nineteen centuries of the sparker of years only who was born at Polizzi, Sicily, and the same Consistory: Cardinal fire the conclame of the fire of the Congregation of Indulgences and Relies: the configuration of Indulgences and Relies: the Cardinal in the Consistory of the conf while much of the foregoing is very true in regard to individual instances, still we know that it cannot be honestly applied in general to the ministry. However, the next Laragraph is surely a striking evidence of the decline of ministerial power, and consequently of Protestant stability. It reads:—
"To the youth of the present day such a description may well savor of romance. With few exceptions, the civic functions of the minister have been reduced to near the vanishing point. His counsel is now rarely sought on important public questions. His sermons and addresses on political subjects seldom make much tions. His sermons and addresses on political subjects seldom make much of an impression, while his suggestions of reform are apt to be of the visionary and impracticable character which provokes contempt. If there be a particularly specious political or economic fad rampant in the community, he is very likely to get entangled in it. He rarely attends a caucus, never appears in tends a caucus, never appears in a party convention save to open the party convention save to open the proceedings with prayer, and often neglects to do so. He is commonly not a welcome member of social clubs, or altogether at ease in a circle of business men. A titular leader of men and a professional instructor in righteousness, the average minister of to-day is much inclined to keep aloof from every-day affairs, and to hold out for emulation a type of character which few healthy human beings can find attractive or man beings can find attractive or even tolerable. In short, he is out of touch with life, aside from the stream of daily struggle and need, in the world but not of it."

five of these have crossed the 'hreshcid of the twenty-fourth year of
their Papacy, as Leo XIII. has done
to-day. There was Adrian I., a Roman of the Colonna family, who was
elected the ninety-eighth Pope on
Feb. 9, 772, and died on Christmas
Day, 795. He was buried in St. Peter's, side by side with St. Leo
there is the place before April, and possibly
not until May. This does not in any
way affect those ecclesiastics who From a Protestant standpoint, and From a Protestant standpoint, and possibly to a certain degree from a Catholic one, this is regretable. Socially and morally the world is the loser; but religiously, it makes but little difference. Protestantism is based fundamentally upon a negation of authority ecclesiastical. Its teaching of "private judgment." or "inway affect those ecclesiastics who way affect those ecclesiastics who have been already notified of their forthcoming nomination—among them Monsignor Martinelli. In this connection it is interesting to know that Leo XIII. has created in all cone hundred and thirty Cardinals. Juring his reign a hundred and thirty-five Cardinals have died—four of them created by Gregory XVI. fifty-six by Pius IX. and seventy-five by himself. Of the sixty Cardinals living at the time of his accession only three now survive—Organia of authority ecclesiastical. Its teaching of "private judgment," or "individual inspiration and interpretation," is destructive of all permanent ministerial influence. Consequently, the inevitable and ultimate outcome of such a system of religion must be confusion, division, lack—diunity and concentration, and, therefore, final collapse and annihilation. In fact, we cannot see how a minister could ever expect to perpetually exercise an influence on the laity. He can only do so by accommodating exercise an influence on the laity. He can only do so by accommodating himself and his teachings to the whims, the likes and the dislikes of his congregation. He can say "you ought to do this," but he cannot say "you must do this." He has no infallible authority behind him, and he consequently cannot command. In our humble opinion this state of things is another grave sign of the rapid decline of Protestantism.

RANDOM NOTES ON IRISH TOPICS

A writer in one of the English papers, dealing with the question of life streets and Fara those are to be loyal who know the august name chiefly on warrants for distress and eviction, who have never seen the Sovereign's face, but associate her power with a decaying country, who look for relief to friends driven across the Atlantic, and now prosperous American citizens. It is constantly felt by such Irishmen that if their land were a State of the Union its troubles would soon be over. They want Home Rule because, as they think, it would compel the 'other Irish' to throw in their lot with the nation and cease to act as a beleaguered garrison."

As has been ably pointed out by another contemporary, there are two distinct Irelands—the one repretations and content of the contemporary. It was only in December, 1899, that the easily and the contemporary is a content of the contemporary. It was only in December, 1899, that the easily and the contemporary is a content of the contemporary.

and cease to act as a beleaguered garrison."

As has been ably pointed out by another contemporary, there are two distinct Irelands—the one represented by the men elected by the people to voice their interests, the other consisting of the landlords, the university, the magistrates, the judges, and the Dublin Castle officials. Measures favorable to Ireland may be passed in the British House, but the application of such measures lies in the hands of the second Ireland, the minority which rules the vast majority. Hence it is that the writer of the comments above quoted can say—

"They have disestablished the Irish Protestant Church, but not disendowed it to any ruinous extent, or taken from it the mediaeval sanctuaries which it did not build; in short, they have left the 'garrison' as powerful as it ever can be with a democratic suffrage."

A good story, illustrative of the condition of affairs in Ireland, between these two great sections of the people, is told. It runs thus:—

"The Catholie Archbishop of Cashel was once catechizing a lad, previous to Confirming him. Who are the Protestants, my boy?' said Dr. I cahv. I don't know, sir,' answered Terence, 'but they're all the dacent people.'"

Here have we the situation told in a few words; on the one side Pro-

testant inheritors of all the good things; on the other the disinherited and hence the discontented Catholic element. The gulf that yawns between these two sections of a race, finds expression in the Irish university issue. A commission of members of the Horse hence is the second that the second test and the second test are the second test and the second test are the second test and the second test are the second test are

yawns between these two sections of a race, finds expression in the Irish university issue. A commission of members of the House has been appointed to investigate the whole subject of Irish university education. Our esteemed contemporary, the Liverpool "Catholic Times," has a word to say on the question:—
"We would fain hope that the investigation will be the beginning of a serious effort to grapple with the difficulties of the situation in a statesmanlike fashion. And we are the more inclined to entertain this hope because of the articles on this subject which have within the past few days appeared in the British and Irish press. Their general tendency may be fairly described as an anxiety that a practical modus vivendi should be arrived at between the Catholics and the Government. It is recognized that outside Trinity College University education is wanting in Ireland, and Protestants admit that to refuse a university to the Catholics and at the same time to reproach them with a lack of university training is utterly uniust. Unless the Commission leads the way to the establishment of a Catholic anjointment and heart-burning amongst the Irish people."

Here have we one of the numberless questions that arrests the attention.

Here have we one of the number-less questions that arrests the at-tention, in glancing over Irish his-tory.

CATHOLIC NEWS NOTES.

From American Exchanges.

SISTERS OF THE POOR.—Archbishop Riordan has invited the Little Sisters of the Poor to open a house in San Francisco.

A BENEFACTOR. — By the will of the late Andrew Dougherty of New York, \$5,000 each was bequeathed to the New York Catholic Orphan Asylum and the Catholic University in Washington, D.C. A NOBLE DONATION .- On St

A NOBLE DONATION.— On St. Patrick's Day the new church at Spring Lake, N.J. was dedicated by Bishop McFaul. This church was given by Mr. Martin Maloney of Philadelphia as a memorial of his daughter, in honor of whose patron saint it was named St. Katherine. TRUE GENEROSITY. - A stain

rich Generovsty. — A stain-ed-glass window, representing the apparition of our Lady of Lourdes to Bernadette in the grotto. has been given to the chapel of Santa Clara College, Cal., by a lady who declines to have her name mention-ed. The window's cost is about \$1,060.

FOR THE SICK .- The City Cour roll THE SICK.—The City Council of Cedar Rapids, lowa, has given a piece of land, 200 x 300 feet, to the Sisters of Mercy, who are to build a new hospital, to cost not less than \$50,000; and Mr. Abraham Slimmer has promised to give one dollar for every dollar the Sisters shall raise in the city up to \$50,000.

AN ORPHANAGE SOLD .- One of ate this year was effected in York last week, when the truste the Catholic Orphan Asylum disposed of the block bounded by Madison and Park avenues. Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, for, it is said.

determined.

It was only in December, 1899, that the asylum trustees sold the block bounded by Fifth and Madison avenues, Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, a narrow front in Madison avenue excepted, for \$2,050,000 to the Barney-Sheldon syndicate, which, within a year, resold the property at a profit of between \$300,000 and \$400,000. Most of these lots are now being improved with handsome structures. structures

THE VALUE OF MUSIC.

We take the following extract from in interesting article in the current umber of the "Catholic World Mag-zine," entitled "The Pathological azine," entitled "The Pathological and Therapeutic Value of Music," by Miss Carina C. Eaglesfield:—

Miss Carlina C. Eaglesfield:—
The therapeutic value of pleasant sounds is so well understood that to calarge upon them is unnecessary. Nurses and physicians have long recognized the difference between the discordant noises of a large city and the soothing sounds which are heard in the country, and they can measure the effect of both on their patients' nerves.

ments in the therapeutic value of music and they have tested the subject thoroughly in many hospitals. The eminent Fr?nch psychologist, Louret, employs it in the treatment of the insane: Ribot, who is a professor in the College of France, uses music constantly in his practice, and the salutary effect of musical vibrations upon neuralgic and nervous troubles has been long known. Hospital superintendents in the great London hospitals have not been slow in following the lead of the French, and the London Temperance Hospital and those under the direction of Canon Herford and Dr. Blackburn have removed all doubt as to the benefit afforded to a Certain class of patients by the right kind of musical vibrations. of patients by the right kind of mu-

FATHER O'COIGLY MEMORIAL.

One of the noblest martyrs of the ninety-cicht period was Father Jas.
O'Coigly the Irish priest, who went to his death like a saintly hero at Pennenden Heath, Kent, away from the land he loved. It is proposed to commemorate his martyrdom, and at the same time emphasize the survival of the spirit of the men of '98, by the erection in the Catholic Church at Maidstone of three stained glass windows with appropriate religious and patriotic devices. For this purpose it is estimated that the sum of about £100 will be required.

The committee in charge of the

OUR VOCALISTS IN QUEBEC.

The Metropolitan Quartette, of this city, which is composed of young men principally of St. Patrick's choir, took part in the St. Patrick's Day concert at Quebec in Tara Hall on the 18th inst., and were well received. The Quebec papers speak of them in the following terms:—The Metropolitan Quartette of Montreal, consisting of Messys. J. Le Gallee, J. Kennedy, E. A. Wilson and J. H. Maiden, were heard with very great pleasure. These gentlemen sing with good-taste and expression and their rendering of the Kerry Dance and Killarney was much appreciated. Mr. J. I. McCaffrey rade a very efficient accompanist. Mr. J. Kennedy, one of the members of the Quartette, sung the Mr. J. Kennedy, one of the members of the quartette, sung the "Dear Little Shamrock," and by special request the "Wearing of the Green." He has a pleasing tenorycice, and in the rendering of the "Wearing of the Green," he but an amount of feeling and pathos which stirred the hearts of the audience.

Mr. J. H. Maiden, the basso of the quartette contributed to the programme his interpretation of the "Palms," his powerful voice being heard to great advantage.

ST JOHN THE BAPTIST PARISH

A Retreat for the English-speaking Catholics of St. John the Baptist parish will begin next Sunday, and continue every evening during the week, in the chapel, corner St. Lawrence and Rachel streets. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

POWERS OF THE BODY. A writer in the "New Century," Washington, thus discusses phases of the all important problem

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Caliturss

of longevity. He says It seems like a paradox to say that the London Temperance Hospital and those under the direction of Canon Herford and Dr. Blackburn have removed all doubt as to the benefit afforded to a certain class of patients by the right kind of music.

In the Jardin des Plantes of Paris experiments have been undertaken upon elephants, and it has been upon elephants, and it has been a larger information within the light of larger information with the great event in the lives of great great event in the great event in the lives of great event in the great or patients by the right sind of mission.

In the Jardin des Plantes of Paris secriments have been undertaken upon elephants, and it has been found that their vitality was materially affected by the character of the musical vibrations employed; but nothing definite has as yet been discovered in the treatment of animals by music. Dr. Gretry, who is an extreme advocate of the theories of Professors Lang and James, goes so far as to declare that the action of the pulse is affected by the changing righthm of music, but the great nerve specialists of New York city do not entirely agree with him.

The "Mechanical Treatment of Injuries" is based upon the effect of vibrations upon the human system and is largely practised in the varieties in civic affairs to the close of professors Lang and the results in a large in the principle, and the results in a large principle, and the results in a large products, but it is based upon scientific principle, and the most conservative specialing. The cure is still in its infanting. The cure is still in its infanting the pleasantry of the late william M. Evarts, in a dinner table oversation with Senator Dependent in the results in a large of the dead and of the light of large information, public and principle, and the same readjusted, and and of the light of large information, public and principality at the dead and of the light of large information, public and principal in the musical principal principal principal in the calculation of the data are readjusted, and are readjusted, and are readjusted, and and endition, public and principal intercourse, are uttered while the dead and of the light

physicians have long since ceased to sheer at it.

The ground has been broken, and it remains now for physicians to use music constantly yet judiciously in their practice, for experience alone will show how it can best be employed. We trust that the day is not far distant when a knowledge of musical therapeuties will be sought by every alienist and superintendent of the insane, and definite experiments be made in the new science. The opportunity which the sunerintendent of an insane asylum has to test the subtle influence which emanates from the harmonious union of sounds is so unrivalled that the scientific study promises to be fruitful of grand results, and the marriage of medicine and music, the two noblest arts, will no longer be a dream of musical enthusiasts but a practical reality.

FATHER O'COIGLY MEMORIAL.

One of the noblest martyrs of the ninety-cight period was Father Jas.

sum of about £100 will be required. The committee in charge of the movement is composed of representatives of the various branches of the United Irish League of Great Britain in London. James V. Taraffe, of Is. lington, N. London, is the chairman of the executive in charge of the memorial.

| merchant class. It needs no argument to establish the fact that these two classes in one down the description of the comment of the various properties. It needs no argument to establish the fact that these two classes of men do more down and take less systematic exercise than any other classes which admit of statistical segregation. Farmers are, we believe, at or near the bottom of the list in the order of longevity—at least in this comment. the bottom of the list in the order of longevity—at least in this country. This is probably due to a variety of causes, but the fact effectually disposes of the contention that systematic and continuous exercise makes for longevity. One need but compare the typical farmer of fifty with the typical city merchant of the same age to recognize the fact that the latter has much the finer and more complete development and is likely to live to a riper old age. There are, of course, exceptions to every rule, but by exceptions rules are proved.

"It is a growing conviction among students of vital statistics that tissue waste, however effected, is not repaired by a further waste of the same kind, which means that, the man who consumes tissue in close and constant mental activity has none to spare for the maintenance of a higher degree of physical energy than the quiet and leisurely pursuit of his daily avocations demands; at least, this is probably true after the period of youth and early manhood. The disinclination to take exercise is not an evidence of indolence or of feebleness. It is nature's silent protest against overtaxing the powers of the body, which is described as burning the candle at both ends."

beath is the most solemn moment of our existence. It is then that the devil has the last battle with us. It is as if he were playing a game of chess with us and was watching the homent of death to give us check-mate. He who gets the better of him ther. has won the battle of

The holiness of children is the very type of saintliness, and the most perfect conversion is but a hard and distant return to the holiness of a child.

And sixty-second Pope on June 16. 1846, he was told in the ritual "Thou shalt not see the years of Peter." Nor did he, but he actually was Bishop of Rome for a longer leriod than the Prince of the Apostles. According to tradition St. Peter was Bishop of Rome for twenty-five years, two months and seven days, while Pius IX. reigned thirty-one years, seven months and twenty-two days. It was to commemorate this long and glorious Pontificate that the Vatican Chapter in restoring the baldacchino over the celebrated statue of St. Peter placed above it a mosaic portrait of Pius IX. "Who alone equaled the years of Peter in the Roman Pontificate." as the inscription has it. But not even Pius IX.'s reign has falsified the works of the ritual, for adding St. Peter's episcopate at Antioch to that at Rome the Prince of the Apos-

The following interesting sketch of the ruled the Church of God for fullis Holiness Leo XIII, is from the ly thirty-four years.

ess than a dozen Popes have reign-or more than a score of years. Only

under an epitaph full of af-

ive of these have crossed the 'hresh-

Charlemagne.

A thousand years elapsed between the election of Adrian 1., in 772, before his reign was surpassed in duration by that of another Pontiff—Plus V1, who ascended the throne of Peter as the two hundred and fifty-seventh Pope on Feb. 5, 1775, and occupied it until Aug. 29, 1799. He ded in exile, but his body was transported to Rome and buried in St. Feter's where Canova's beautiful statue of him now adorns the Confession. Then began the century of the longest Pontificates in the history of the Papacy. It opened with Fius VII—Napoleon's victim—elected two hundred and fifty-eighth Pope on March 1, 1806, and after a stormy voyage as pilot of the bark of Peter died on Aug. 20, 1823. He, too, was buried in St. Peter's. Leo VII., Pius VIII. and Gregory XVI. occupied the Apostolic See during the next twenty-one years of the nineteenth century.

When Pius IX. became two hundred and sixty-second Pope on June 16, 1846, he was told in the ritual Thou shalt not see the years of In the hierarchy of the Catholic

fection and reverence, which we composed by Alcuin at the order Charlemagne. UNG MEN'S SOCIETY

regarding the Branch icate with the follow-Frank J. Curran, B. ent; P. J. McDonagh, ecretary; Robt. War-l Secretary; Jno. H. reasurer.

A. & B. SOCIETY, es-

ional Cards. chitect. ER P.Q.A.A.

RRAN, B. A., B.C.L. VOCATE,

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CATHOLIC ORGANIZATION IN GERMANY.

hished in Paris in the interests of the Catholic Associations of Workingmen. The article is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Julius Schuh, Procurator-General of the Little Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul. It is entitled "The Popular Union for Catholic Germany," and is as follows:—

This union is Windhorst's last creating the primary scope of the Popular Union is the diffusion of social instruction so as to excite interest among the masses in the important problems which affect them. With this object more than 4,000 popular meetings have been assembled. These assemblies are open to the general public, and in them the workingman finds himself surrounded by thousands of Christians who share his

This union is Windhorst's last cre on—coming after the other social anizations it serves to bind them other, and may be considered ir crown. Thanks to the Popular Union, each of these organizations is enabled to co-operate with the others for the general good of society and religion without being

hampered in its own work.

In April, 1890, Leo XIII, addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Cologne in which he urged all German Catholics to unite their efforts with those of the Government and the Centre for the amelioration of the working classes. condition of the working classes. This pontifical document stimulated the bishops, in their meeting at Fulda on Aug. 23, 1890, to issue a collective letter on the social question. In this they did justice to the activity of the Centre and of Catholic economists to secure legislation suited to the needs of the working classes, and warmly recommended perseverance in the effort to bring about legislative reform and the development of social organizations. the working

development of social organizations.

The number of Workingmen's As-The number of Workingmen's Associations had been increasing constantly since 1880—societies of peasants, artisans, shopkeepers were everywhere developing and occupying themselves with their social and political obligations. But all these societies collectively did not reach the nation at large. They had no influence on the Catholic body of the country to raise the standard of social reform in town and country in cial reform in town and country in one united movement

Windhorst saw the need for com-Windhorst saw the need for combined action, and at once set about realizing it. He had long foreseen the labors and combats which the social question would inevitably impose upon the Catholics of the country. During the autumn of 1890 when he was already bowed down by age and infirmity, and in spite of the prohibition of his medical advisers, he made several journeys to the Province of the Rhine to prepare the foundation of the popular union and foundation of the popular union and draw up the rules which should guide

First of all, it was necessary to combat the subversive theories of the Socialist Democracy, which men-aced the Church, the school and the family and were undermining the family and were undermining the foundations of social Christian or-der. Bismarck and the Liberals had tried to conjure away the danger by rigorous laws against the Socialonly means of securing the victory was by adopting the spiritual weapon of truth. In their congress at Halle (October, 1890), the Socialists had openly declared war upon the Catholic Church, which they recognized to be their most redoubtable enemy. To this Windhorst replied on November 20 by a manifesto to the Catholics of Germany, in which he asks them to join the Popular Union. The motto of the mew organization was: "For the fight against error and subversive theories in the social domain, and for the defense and re-establishment, of social Christian Order."

The rall of the heroic old chieftain. on of truth. In their congress

To strengthen and develop this organization and stimulate the zeal of the workers, frequent meetings of the workers, frequent meetings of the officers are held. The number of these now runs into the thousands, and they serve as intermediaries between the members of the Union throughout Germany. They distribute the bulletins, fly-leafs and notices, arrange public meetings, and meet together to discuss social questions. In this way the social movement is continually gaining fresh adherents for the foundation of

An article on one branch of Catholic organization in Germany appears in the last issue (February) of the "Union," a monthly review published in Paris in the interests of the Catholic press, foundation of librarics, etc."

sands of Christians who share his convictions. Eminent speakers ex-plain and refute the errors and uto-plas of socialism, and the hearers plain and refute the errors and uto-pas of socialism, and the hearers are made to feel an enthusiastic love for religion, the family and the Christian organization of society. At the close of the gathering time-honored hymns are sung, in which the audience renew their promise to be true to the faith of their fathers until death.

until death.

Here, too, the farmer, artisan, laborer learn what the Centre has done and progress to do to bettertheir position. They are made acquainted with the means at their disposal for Lelping themselves. They are taurht how to think and act in such a way as not to become the victim of the agitation and wiles of the Socialists.

But the spoken word is heard but for a moment, whereas the people

But the spoken word is near a set for a moment, whereas the people stand in perpetual need of instruction and advice—and here begins the rele of the press. The Socialist Democracy to-day possesses 132 newspapers, and hundreds of popular jamphlets, which it spreads broadpamphlets, which it spreads broad-cast all over the country. Its tracts run into the millions. The press of the Centre makes a gallant fight against this propaganda. The Popu-lar Union supports it by a social correspondence which puts two arti-cles on social economy every week at the disposition of 240 Catholic newspapers free of charge. Every member of the Union pays a tax of one mark a year and in return reone mark a year and in return re-ceives the eight numbers of the Review of the Association. Tracts are everywhere circulated refuting everywhere circulated refuting the errors and accusations of socialism. and explaining the action of the Church and of the Centre on behalf of the laborer, the artisan, the tradesmar and the pensant. The Catholic population eagerly reads these writings, millions of which are printed, and then passes them on to friend and foe in the street and in the workshop. tne workshop.

It were impossible to exaggerate the amount of good effected by these popular gatherings, and this propaganda of the press. The results are already making themselves felt. At the last elections the number of votes polled by the Socialists remained stationary — nay, actually diminished in the Catholic districts in Hanover, the Rhenish province ir, Hanover, the Rhenish province Franconia and Suabia. are now better instructed as to are now better instructed as to the principles of social reform and the best means for attaining it. Zeal is continually on the increase, and Catholics are becoming more and more loyal to their representatives of the Centre.

This synopsis of the activity of the Popular Union would not be complete without some information about the Popular Bureaus which it has organized. There are already

br of deaths in the richest residential quarters is 20; in the well-to-do quarters, 35; in the quarters occupied by the working classes, 53; while it what may be called the prorquarters the deaths from consumption have been as high as 65 per 10,000 inhabitants. To take the two extremes, the figures show that in the last year, while consumption killed only 14 Parisians per 10,000

LENTEN SERMON AT ST. PATRICK'S.

A Memorial Window to Father James Callaghan

The Rev. Father McGrath, S.S., of fort. He went into the hallway of The Rev. Father McGrath, S.S. of St. Patrick's Church, preached to a large congregation there on Sunday night. "Peter and Judas," formed the subject of his sermon, the text being the words of the Royal Psalmist beginning: "If my enemy had revited me I could have borne it," etc. Leve McGrath said in part: These Church, the represence of a garrulous woman. viled me I could have borne it, etc.
Father McGrath said in part: These
words were generally held to apply
to Judas; but they were properly
applied to another apostle as well
namely, St. Peter. This afterwards
great apostle must have felt the full
force and meaning of such words
when he beheld the sorrowful, bloodeven ming face of our Sayiour lookstreaming face of our Saviour looking at him after he had denied him thrice. What a strange contrast there was between the history of these two apostles! One of them became a perfidious traitor, and the other became the chief agency, under Goo, in the establishment of Christianity. Both of them denied Christ; yet one of them was chosen as the chief representative of his Divine Master after he had denied Him at a moment when He was in the hands of His enemies, and had most need of his friends. Peter and Judas were both traitors, although streaming face of our Saviour look-Judas were both traitors, although both had been called by Christ to both had been called by Christ to the lofty dignity and singular grace of the apostleship, had passed three years of intimacy with the Saviour, and had pataken of that sweet and heavenly banquet, the Last Supper. Yet one had become the model Anostle and the glory of the Church, while the other was the most odious, the most execrable man of which human treachery bore any record. This was because Judas had not

This was because Judas and not availed himself of the full graces of the apostleship. He resisted them and became impenitent. Peter fell, but repented. That was the great difference between them. Peter's denial of his Divine Master was very St. Augustine said "Fear Jesus when he passes by with His grace." but repented. That was the great difference between them. Peter's de-nial of his Divine Master was very heartless and heinous. He had en-joyed three years' intimacy with Our Lord; he had fed upon the beautiful graces of Jesus; he had often seen something of the glory of the Son of God in the Transfiguration. Was it any wonder that he should say that he would die rather than betray Ifin? Still, he made the mistake of relying on his own strength, and had not taken to heart the words: "Without me ye can do nothing." He did not humbly depend upon the grace of his Master. But still the magnetic power of his Master drew him after Him, as he followed Him "afar off." Peter was lowed Him "afar off." Peter was tempted to seek his own bodily com-

here of all the authority of Christ.
Had we not ourselves acted as St.
Peter had? Had we not denied Christ
when we ignored the teachings of
Christ regarding the poor, the sick,
the afflicted? In neglecting these we
said each of us "I know not the
man." Yet many of us went to
Church after and received the sacrament, without applying Our Lord's. ment, without applying Our Lord's teachings to the conduct of our daily lives, and without really and practically obeying His laws. A few moments after Peter had denied Jesus, his Master turned and Peter had denied Jesus, his Master turned to denied Jesus, his Master turned to the depths of his soul, for we are told that he went out and wept. He repented, and the old love for his Master returned. We are told that in after years Peter's face was ridged by the tears he shed as he thought of his treachery and of that look of Our Lord. He saw in

Church, the representative on earth of his Divine Master, the keeper of the keys of Heaven, the possessor

here of all the authority of Christ

gaze of compassion, but a horror of sin-that horror of sin which had made Him sweet blood made Him sweat blood in the Garden of Olives, when we are told that He would have died if His Omnipotence had not intervened.

He looks at us when we are in sin with that same look of horror that St. Peter saw. Let us realize this, reflect on his Passion, repent, and live according to his teachings.

St. Augustino said "Fear Jesus when he passes by with His grace."

Lent means divine grace, Heaven itself for some; eternal ruin for the souls of others. For some go away heard the sound of His voice, and was familiar with the look of His eves; he had experienced the Divine attraction of His person; he had felt His divine Omnipotence. Peter had seen something of the glory of the Son of Cod in the Transferration. hands. Are you going to shut your eyes against that soul-piercing look of Christ? Or are you going to do like Peter, to repent and weep bitterly you your your sing and terly over your sins and to return to the service of your Divine Mas-

> Before the sermon Rev. Father Spellman announced that the par-ishioners of St. Patrick's would be asked to contribute to a memorial window to the late Father James 'allaghan, whom they had alknown so well and esteemed so high

PATRON OF THE MONTH.—"Men do not realize at once how great St. Ji seph is," says the "Sacred Heart Review." "We hear of no miracles that he performed, no sermons he prenched, no conversions he made. He crosses the page of Scripture a silent, hard-working, simple-hearted carpenter, living in a lowly home, employed in humble toil. Yet three times an angel spoke to him; Jesus Christ, the incarnate Word of God, was carried in his arms; we may truly say we know one word St. Joseph spoke, though none others are recorded of him—Thou shalt call His name Jesus," said the angel to this

the gift in its present shape, would be a municipal mistake. There is serious doubt of the utility or practicability of so numerous a local series of circulating libraries as Mr. Carnegie's hobby calls for; and a stronger doubt of the advisability of the city entailing the half a million a year expense that such a gift would necessitate. Of course, in the harrah excitement over so seemingly munificent a public benefaction has not been made, the weary taxpayer must hope for the best. In the meantime, it must make the vociferous reformers tired to see Juch an authority as Mr. Carnegie's upsetting their pet theories by such itemarks as he made in his interview, at Southampton, on Thursday, when after saying that New York mise to his fellow-countrymen or mise to his fellow to the dista

a tetter one.

BISHOP SWEENEY DEAD.

On Monday, the 25th March. ten o'clock, the life of the late Right Rev. John Sweeney, D.D., Bishop of John, N.B., closed peacefully within the walls of the Boys' Industrial Home, an institution that owes its existence to his enterprise eightieth year, the venerable dear of the Canadian hierarchy passed to his eternal reward. On the feast the Annunciation, a day dear to his heart, an occasion which he lovedin his deep devotion to Mary - to commemorate, the "Angel of the Lord" came to him, and summoned the aged prelate to the reward that his long and religiously active life so highly micrited. Truly was he the "Sacerdos Magnus" amongst his people. His career extends over almost the whole history of the Catholic episcopacy of New Brunswick. While the death of Bishop Sweeney was expected for some time back. commemorate, the "Angel of the

was expected for some time back still the end came suddenly in a certain sense; and long or short as the tain sense; and long or short as the preparation for such a sad event might have been, the occasion is one of deep and sincere mourning down by the sea. For a time his active participation in the administration of his diocese had ceased; in so far might it be said that the great and good Bishop had "run his course." had "kept the faith," had "fought the good fight," and had pronounced the "nunc dimitis." But it was onthe good fight," and had pronounced the "nunc dimitis." But it was only on Monday that the sun of his life sank below the earthly horizon, to appear in the golden dawn of an existence that can know no cloud and that can never end. To appreciate, at its true value, the work done by Bishop Eweeney would be an impossibility, in less than a full volume. But his monuments—in the form of institutions—stand to-day to tell all who pass by how truly successful he had been. A hurried biographical sketch is all that we can, at present, offer our readers, at present, offer our readers,
Bishop Sweeney was Irish by
birth, having been born in Clones

County Monaghan, Ireland, on May

County Monaghan, Ireland, on May 12th, 1821. When quite young his narents came to Canada, and the future ecclesiastical dignitary began his education at the Grammar School in St. John. It was at Laval. Quebec, that he completed his brilliant course of studies, and was ordafned priest in 1844. We said that his career, from the day of his ordination, might be read as the hissince the Catholics of Germany, and cach occasion he was the object of special honors in Rome, and of substantial marks of love and appreciation on the part of the faithful of St. John on his return.

It would be a long story to tell of large street and Bonaventu

at Southampton, on Thursday, ample of encouragement a when, after saying that New York is a great city, he added:—

this side of the Atlantic. ample of encouragement and of promise to his fellow-countrymen or when, after saying that New york his side of the Atlantic. His was one of those lives that reflect upon York treats her public men shainer the people and the faith; the rays of extra brilliancy that his life course has shed around, contain all will have to go a long way to find a tetter one."

A prayer for his soul—the soul of a really great saint—is all that we can offer to mark our practical appreciation of the illustrious dead and we are confident that thousands will blend their fervent supplications with the grand and solemn accents of the Church and entone over the of the Church, and entone obier of St. John's dead Bish perpetual and eternal hymn: "Dona eis requiem."

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE

Report for week ending Sunday, 24th March, 1901: Males 387, fe-males 65. Irish 200, French 211, English 23, Scotch and other na-tionalities 9. Total 452.

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Now that a se from all ends o centred upon the I cannot be bla excursion in the visit, for an ho very familiar a walked into t the other day home. Nothing s ed in the surro walks and lawn stairs, illars, side. The same rett-sold apple and cigars in t same old Major Crimean medals inches of human nel at the entra corridor. I did keeper of the ga not surprising, year a change v noticed that the noticed that the the hours from er's gallery, and seats stared acr press gallery a throne. In facility in the whol that St. Ann's had sent up to e had sent up to cright of the Spe The bell rang,

inot came in, a inot came in, a nearly twenty seat at the hea I missed the late deputy—M speaker—Hon. M made his appean his seat by t (Col. H. Smith mace that I was mace that I wa upon the should Macdonald. The of Mr. Brodeur and he took his and he took his opy, just as mi Edgar, White, (
their predecess upon the rows eide, my eye fell who, from that actly what he years ago. After John Costigan, and Dr. Surou. and Dr. Sproud some other accepast But I look Could it be p Could it be portion years we change? The Ho at the moment, knew every men his voice, or by not see a single could claim acq the claim allow

Vanitatum" of ation. Possibly witnessed year i gradual change wonderful and been. Who has growth of a lea million. We see mark its size, cherceive that it. mark its size, c perceive that it given degree. If back in a week would be surpri-large its propor-but we never with the eye, the chauge. The one session, has sat become accustor tions that have who has been ye who has been ye dumb and reduce of disbelief in ev

the claim allow

feel like repeat Vanitatum" of

I had intended ing some of the using incidents by, made the He with a House co CATHOI

What is the re

the Norwegians

cannot give you ation that you writes Rev. Fero Lapland, from But there is so please you in t With but few ex be praised and gians validly bar ly inclined, are by far the most of the faithful of the faithful colics. As you a was once entire the primitive N ings, have tallolic countries, nover, but also m ims. With Haak reigned from 95 ims. With Haak reigned from 92 had a Christian King Christian King Christian King reigned from 99 through Olaf, wielded the scep 1036, did the c. Christian With Sought to destroiled of Stickless His death was thinself and Chriwho had slain hi as a saint. Over silver and precidence his sacred erected at Traa so beautiful and

our sympathy, with urch in New Bruns-at all Canada is af-ssing from the scene ent personage as the ohn. As an Irish left a glowing ex-argument and of pro-Atlantic. His was es that reflect upon the faith: the rays ancy that his lifearound, contain all richness and of vir-

his soul—the soul of aint—is all that we ke our practical apellowed that thousands fervent supplications and solemn accents and entone over the his dead Bishop the ternal hymn: "Dona

S NIGHT REFUGE. eek ending Sunday, 01: Males 387, fe-

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lie to see some of the a breath of Spring in e last few days. We

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BY OUR OURBETONE OBSERVER.

stairs, illars, doors, passages inside. The same woman—Mrs. Barrett—sold apples and candies, cakes fail to appreciate what I advance rett—sold apples and candies, cakes and cigars in the large lobby; the same old Major Sutherland, with his Crimean medals and his six feet four inches of human frame, stood sentinel at the entrance to the Speaker's corridor. I did not know the door-keeper of the gallery, but that was not surprising, seeing that every year a change was made in that position. But once in the gallery is to the hours from beneath the stranger's gallery, and the same clock ticked the hours from beneath the stranger's gallery, and the same posts and the floor, seated with the Opposition of the Speaker. Directly across the floor, seated with the Opposition of the Speaker. the hours from beneath the stranger's gallery, and the same posts and seats stared across at me from the press gallery above the Speaker's throne. In fact, the only new Gallery in the whole edifice was the one that St. Ann's Division of Montreal had sent up to occupy a place to the right of the Speaker.

right of the Speaker.

The bell rang, and Sir John Bourinot came in, as he has done for nearly twenty years, to take his seat at the head of the table. But I missed the familiar form of his late deputy—Mr. Rouleau. The speaker—Hon. Mr. Brodeur — then made his appearance, conducted to his seat by the sergeant-at-arms, (Col. H. Smith), carrying the same mace that I was accustomed to see upon the shoulder of the late Col. Macdonald. The features and voice of Mr. Brodeur were familiar enough

Could it be possible that a dozen brief years would make such a change? The House was well filled at the moment, yet I, who once knew every member by the tone of his voice, or by his very walk, did not see a single one with whom I coild claim acquaintance "and have the claim allowed." Truly, did I feel like repeating the "Vanitas Vanitatum" of the inimitable imitation. Possibly the people who have witnessed year in and year out the gradual change may not think how wonderful and how radical it has been. Who has ever noted the growth of a leaf? Not one in the million. We see the leaf at night, we mark its size, on the morrow we perceive that it has developed to a given degree. If we were to come back in a week to examine it, we would be surprised to find how large its proportions had become: but we never were able to follow, with the eye, that slow and gradual change. The one who, session after session, has sat in the gallery, has become accustomed to the mutations that have occurred; but he who has been years absent, is struck dumb and reduced almost to a state of disbelief in everything. dumb and reduced almost of disbelief in everything.

New that a session is in full swing and that the eyes of the interested from all ends of the Dominion are centred upon the Capital, I am sure I cannot be blamed if I take a short excersion in that direction and revisit, for an hour, scenes that were very familiar a few years ago. As I walked into the Speaker's gallery the other day I felt perfectly at home. Nothing seemed to have changed in the surroundings. The same walks and lawns outside, the same stars, illars, doors, passages into the control of the service of the service of the service of the same stars, illars, doors, passages into the service of the servic

right of the Speaker. Directly across the floor, seated with the Opposition, but voting with the Government, are Alonzo Wright, and N. F. Ibavin—the two great representatives of literary eloquence, native wit, and genuine good nature. Squeezed in between I see Landerkin—far away from the Senate—and behind him George Casey, apparently a fixture.

mace that I was accustomed to see upon the shoulder of the late Col. Macdonald. The features and voice of Mr. Brodeur were familiar enough and he took his place under the canopy, just as might have Speakers Edgar, White, Ouimet, or any of their predecessors. Looking down upon the rows of desks on either side, my eye fell upon the Premier, who, from that distance, seemed exactly what he was ten and fifteen years ago. After glancing at Hon. John Costigan, N. Clarke-Wallace and Dr. Sproule,—all of whom I knew, I looked around the House for some other acquaintance of the past But I looked in vain.

Could it be possible that a dozen brief years would make such a change? The House was well filled at the moment, yet I, who once knew every member by the tone of his voice, or by in very walk, did \$\footnote{\text{Starkerbearr}}\$ they contained to be in the far corner, sharing his seat with Perry from Prince Edward Island, and Dr. De St. Georges holds a tct-a-tete with Dupont. Choquette, ever ready to deliver a fiery speech, or to sing 'Brigadier,' smiles to the death; and Davis, of the Saskatchewar, seems ready to jump on the desk and executed a war dance. Bergeron is disputing about the accommodations on the \$\footnote{\text{Starkerbearr}}\$ the classic head and energetic frame of the cloquent Curran; there, yon and Charlie Macintosh. Pat Purcell is over in the far corner, sharing his seat with Perry from Prince Edward Island, and Dr. De St. Georges holds a tct-a-tete with Dupont. Choquette, ever ready to deliver a fiery speech, or to sing 'Brigadier,' smiles to or the sakatchewar, seems ready to jump on the desk and executed a war dance. Bergeron is disputing about the accommodations on the sing the plant of the country to the control of the country th

but his poetry only represents one these and a very insignificant phase of his life. He had an abiding faith in the future of the Irish people: but he depended more upon education than upon military organization to achieve the ends which he and his lishing that wonderful national organ "The Nation." He believed in preparing the people for freedom before insisting upon it. His grand object was to accustom the masses to think, to study, to judge, to appreciate; once this result obtained he had no fear for the future. Come when it might, and in what ever form it could come, the Home Rule sought not escaped. This evil the lecturer in the second of the second gan "The Nation." He believed in it could come, the Home Rule sought by all would prove a blessing to the country, for it would come to a people capable of enjoying its benefits. of disbelief in everything.

I had intended, this week, recalling some of the forgotten, but amby, made the House of Commons a centre of great attraction. But with a House composed as it is of time, to deal. to mention, at present These reflections came to me as I rerused a lecture, delivered a few weeks ago, by Dr. W. D. Le Sueur. Secretar; of the Post Office Department, Ottawa. The subject was "The Problem of Popular Government." A live topic all will admit; and whether applied to Canada, to Ireland, to England, or to any other country, is sure to attract special attention. I have long since been acquainted with Dr. Le Sueur's crudition, and, while I cannot agree with

CATHOLICS IN THE VIKING'S LAND.

What is the religious standing of to-day, although its beauty is wan the Norwegians? Unfortunately 1 ing. it is worthy of a place along side of the handsomest structures in that you and I would wish the Norwegians? Unfortunately count of the place along the place in the handsomest structure is larged to the handsomest structure is larged. The handsomest structure is larged to the handsomest structure is larged. The handsomest structure is larged. The place of the handsomest structure is larged. The handsomest st

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS while the pasters appointed by the state imitate the Mass clad in Catholic robes.

When the Danish Kings noticed that so lew of the Norwegians had the desire to become Protestants, they imposed the penalty of death upon every Catholic priest who would set foot on the soil of Norway, and also decreed the banishment of all Catholics. This lasted until 1841. The Jesuit Fathers, nevertheless, made frequent attempts to establish the Catholic religion, but the most they could accomplish was that for centuries they offered pravers and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass for the return of this once Christian country to the Mother Church, from which it has been separated three hundred years! Many of the old cathedrals and churches are to-day in the possession of Protestants, who hold their services within those sacred halls; even in the beautiful Cathedral at Trandhyem. For more than three hundred years the altars have been desecrated, the tabernacle deserted and the sanctuary lamp extinguished; the graces of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass, and the Sacrament of Penance lost; the sacred relics, even those of St. Olaf. destroyed. Only two things saved the old Norwegians who were faithful Catholics—the valid baptism and the Christian spigit.

1845, editor-in-chief of the Dublin

"Nation." The idea of that won-

derful little man was so eminently

patriotic that love of country was stamped upon every line- prose or

verse-that flowed from his pen. He

was truly a great and popular poet,

These reflections came to me as

tion, and, while I cannot agree with

tion, and, while I cannot agree with him on certain subjects, still I know of no man—Sir John Bourinot, perhaps, excepted—more competent 'to deal in a sensible, comprehensive and logical manner with the question at issue. In the domain of political economy the doctor is certainly an authority,—and, as far as that domain is concerned, I could ask for no more careful and exact expounder of principles.

clined. But there is also a minority, namely, the so-called refined element, who, although not firmly bound to Protestantism, have drifted into liberalism, and have become if free-thinkers, although it cannot be said that they are hostile to and assail religion and Christianity as the liberals and free-thinkers do in other countries. Everyone has a certain respect for religion, and the Government takes religion for a guide in all its laws and ordinances. Others more religiously inclined feel, but will not acknowledge, that the Luther an Church established by the State does not satisfy their spiritual needs, and these have affliated with the Protestant sects which exist here in large numbers. Others follow the inherited Lutheranism blindly, and although hardly two of the sects have the same belief, yet all are united in their opposition to Catholicity. Finally, there are others and they are many, who, since the Catholic Church is again in theascendancy in Norway, believe that it is a divine institution. They have seen the missionaries and nuns at work, and have become impressed by their words and deeds.

Not a few of these are beginning to admit that many of the charges against the Church and her doctrines were malicious calumnies: that the so-called Reformation was a great evil and that a reunion with the control of the party he delegate the core the missionaries and nuns at work. clined. But there is also a minority

sanctuary lamp extinguished: the graces of the Holy Sacrifice of the Sacrod relies, even those of St. Olaf. destroyed. Only two things saved the old Norwegians who were faithful Catholics—the valid baptism and the Christian spigit.

Though it is true that many Norwegians say with Luther that faith aloue is necessary for salvation, there are still many hundred thousand Christian souls who hold good works in high esteem, and practice them zealously. Though they have been taught to believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught the believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught the believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught the believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught that the book and articles, to explain the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught to believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught to believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught to believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught to believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught to believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been taught to believe only what the Bible teaches, in reality many believe a great deal that has been the propriet of the congregations, it is a feet that they look upon them as representatives of God, unfortunately over when they give utterance to missrepresentations of Catholic decarries, and the great many ple, that Catholics worship the saints and obtain forgiveness of s

"Certainly it is open to criticism; it is in its initial stage. It must learn to walk just as a child must, nor should we laugh at or scorn it on that account any more than we do the child. Like the children secreties are hore, unit to what there

cicties are born unfit to rule them-selves and must pass through the

share in the Government to every

ment for their selfishness, which was the downfall of their estates, and

yet we allow it in our popular sys-

in regard to large corporations, and, to-day, we may include "trusts" he clearly tells us of the dangers they present.

"The obstacles to be met by democracy are great. There are the large corporations and business men who bring their influence to bear on the government, and give their sup-

arly stages before becoming stro

EDUCATE THE PEOPLE TO GOVERNMENT.

A REVIEW BY " CRUX.

"Educate, that you may be free," admires and he proceeds at once to was the motto of Thomas Davis, one of the founders, and, from 1842 to 1845 editor-in-chief of the Dublin bolitical democracy:—

tion in the United States than here and, it is evident, that Dr. Le Sueur looks upon the growing influence of corporate bodies in politics as the greatest menace to the future of the neighboring Republic.

Two very dangerous methods are next indicated—and time alone will correct them. The idea of an absolute necessity of opposing every government measure—be it good, bad, or indifferent—is based upon a false principle and is antagonistic to the true spirit of democracy: then the idea, possessed by politicians, that the people are mere instruments for them to use, in order to attain their own selfsit ends, is another blot upon our practical system of politics. Both of these matters are thus treated:—

ment must be obstructed on ever measure by the Opposition, which omes from the idea that every Gov rmment needs criticism, as it cer

early stages before becoming strong in themselves. In comparison with other forms of government it compares favorably, for is it not infinitely better and more salutary to have a conglomeration of wisdom composed of votes of wisdom given by everyone in a country, than having the ideas of only a few. It gives a share in the Government to every Then he says:—

"The last great evil is the relation between politicians and people. The fermer have come to the conclusion that the people can be herded. like cattle by a word of flattery of such like, and think very little of their intelligence. Consequently, they use them as tools to gain the primary object of party, which is power, not the good of the people, and those districts that adapt themselves to that use for the successful party get the patronage of the Government. The 'pull' is the part that accrues to the private political worker, who then uses his influence to his own interest, and this, combined with

interest, and this, combined with the foregoing, is the cause of bad administration. This is wrong. People should not play politics with th has been inherited by democracy from autocracy is that of selfish aim which is the standard by which people judge it, but which is altogether foreign to the true idea of democracy, therefore we should begin at once to get above that plane of selfishness in government. We condemn the heads of the older kinds of government for their selfishnesse which was stakes which come out of the pock-ets of the people."

From all this the lecturer draws, hree moral lessons. They are as

from all this the lecturer draws three moral lessons. They are as follows:"The morals to be derived from this is that more trust should be reposed in the people; that disinterestedness be the guide of those at present shoult to getter multiplife, and sent about to enter public life, and remember we have no other material to work with than the individuals

to work with than the individuals we find in the country."

On a future occasion, when I can again secure space sufficient in the "True Witness," I purpose developing the ideas conveyed briefly in the foregoing passage.

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NOTICE.

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

purposes.

LE CREDIT FONCIER DU BAS-CANADA.

Montreal, 19th. February, 1901. GEOFFRION & CUSSON, Attorneys for letitioners.

CARTER'S 10c. P. McCORMACK & CO., Agents,

NOTICE.

Cor. McGill and Notre Dameste.

The Montreal and Southern Counties The Montreal and Southern Counties Roilway Company will apply to the Parlia-ment of Canada, at the present session, for an Act-extending the delay fixed for the construction of the Railway; granting it the power to connect with other Railways and making arrangements for the use of other Railways lines; to construct, main-tain and operate vessels and power vehi-cles, elevators, warehouses, docks, whate-and other buildings, and power to dispose of same; and for other necessary powers
A. J. CORRIVE AU,

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

EVERY CATHOLIC

.. Young Man ..

Should posess a copy of "The Catholic Student's Manual of Instructions and Prayers." For all sassons of the Ecclesiastical Year. Campiled by a Religions, under the immediate supervision of Rev. H. Rouxel, P. S. S., Professor of Moral Theology, Grand Seminary, Moutreal, Canada.

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Notre Dame Street, Montreal

No. —

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

The said Elzear Martel, Defendant.

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

Montreal, March 6th, 1901. DEVLIN & BRISSET

VISITING TH

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IS PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE TRUE WITNESS P. & P. CO., Limited,

2 Busby Street, Montreal, Canada. P. O. Box 1138.

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All Communications should be addressed to the Managing Director, "Thue Wirness" P. & P. Co., Limited, P. O. Box 1138.

EPISCOPAL APPROBATION

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

SATURDAY MARCH 30, 1901.

Notes of the Week. | robbers at Amorosi, a small community not more than 50 miles from Naples.

PALM SUNDAY -We are fast an proaching the time when all sad, but glorious events of Our Blessed Lord's Passion must be related. To-morrow, Palm Sunday, the Church commemorates the progress of the Saviour into Jerusalem, when the people and even the children congregated along the way to strew His path with palm branches, and hailed Him as the King of the Jews None present on that occasion could foresee that in a few days a mob would drive the Son of God to His death, with lashes and scourgings. Yet such was the picture that Christ foresaw; and hence His great sorrow and His warning. He wept over Jerusalem and the fate of that ancient city; He also wept over the miseries that awaited poor humanity upon the highway of the future Each year it is customary to carry palm branches and to have them blessed on that occasion. Thes branches are kept in the home and serve as reminders of the day when Our Lord made his triumphan entry into the city that was about to crucify Him. No Catholic home should be without its blessed palm; like all the olden customs of the Church, it is one that serves to draw down benedictions upon those who adhere

CREMATION AGAIN .- The "Daily Witness" has another editorial upon cremation, in which it objects to the Legislature inserting in the Bill a clause forbidding the cremation of Catholics. To a certain degree we are of the same opinion as the "Witness; " it is unnecessary to pass a law to forbid the cremating of Catholic bodies. While the clause might do no harm, it is certain that the principles inculcated by the Church are sufficient to deter any Catholic from having his body burned. However, taking all their writings upon this subject together, one would be led to suppose that the "Daily Witness" was very anxious to have the Catholics cremated-we mean up or Mount Royal. But, happily, the Catholics are not inclined to allow their bodies to be burned.

RIDICULING PRIESTS. - Some papers, especially one or two "dailies" at we have in our mind, are very much given to reminiscences. When it comes to the question of a Catho,ic priest the line should be drawn at that point where vulgar familia ity becomes apparent. Recollections of childhood are very provided they are not calculated to fline ridicule upon personages whose sacred office should be a safeguard Tagainst all mean and meaningless comments. We had a striking exan nle of this class of journalism in a very widely-circulated evening contemporary. a few days ago. these are the papers that a certain class of Irish Catholics in Montreal support and follow most attentive ly. There is a lack of "backbone amongst us; we are too prone to detect the faults and the blemishes of our fellow-countrymen, but we in every way, the work those who make it their business to cut up our people and our clergy more sensitive other people, but we are as much so If the quarter of what is spent in the encouragement of the Protestant daily newspapers were devoted to since, have had a real Catholic daily re are not of that make unfor-

"A ROBBER NUN."-Under different headings, of which the above is a sample, the secular press of Italy and America has been publishing a romantic story, that is at harmless and very natural. The story is all right enough; it is the manner in which it is announced that is to be found fault with. It frequently happens that a catchy heading may contain more prejudice than a whole article. The story in question, is as

'At dusk a few days ago, during a shower of rain, a nun presented herself at the house of the cure and asked for shelter. She was hospitably received, and given a seat near the fire, and the ladies of the house entered into conversation with her.

"The unascetic appearance of the nun, however, soon aroused suspicions in the mind of the niece of the cure, and these suspicions increased when she thought that she could detect, below the skirt, the outline of a pair of trousers.

"She imparted her fears to her uncle who at once sent for the gend-It was then found that the armes. nun was a robber armed with a dagger, two revolvers and a whistle the latter, he confessed, for the purpose of summoning his accomplices when the time for action should have arrived.

"Thereupon a trap was laid for the other robbers. At midnight the whistle was sounded, the door being purposely left open, and three men, armed to the teeth, walked into the

"They were promptly arrested and lodged in Cerreto Jail."

CONVERSION OF ENGLAND. -Whenever a Catholic publication makes reference to the possible, and probable final conversion of England. there is a corresponding outburst of Protestant zeal and indignation. A sermon on this subject was preached recently at the Church of St. Sulpice, by Abbe Guibert, of the Catholic Institute of Paris. ter comparing the status of Catholicity in England to-day with that of one hundred and twenty years ago. the preacher said that :-

"About 50,000 in all without bishop, almost without priests, worshipping by stealth, shut out from of honor and emolument and with their very name a byeword. He then asked how the once glorious Catholic Church of England of more than a thousand years old and which had helped to people Heaven with its saints and martyrs had come to be reduced to this state. He answered that the result were considering had been effected by a cruel and pitiless system of legislation, which, in the words of Burke, on the subject in the House of Commons, he did not hesitate to call an outrage to humanity."

REVIVAL OF CATHOLICITY. coming to the present revival of the Catholic Faith in England, Abbe Guibert drew a vivid picture of th advance made by the Church during the century. He gives credit for the results which we now perceive to Daniel O'Connell and John Henry (Cardinal) Newman. On this inter esting point we will quote a lengthy. but most edifying extract from that admirable sermon-it runs thus :-"O'Connell was shown twenty

times refusing to take a blasphemous oath, twenty times invalidated and twenty times re-elected by his constituents. The great figure John Henry Newman was no less ably drawn. 'A statue of Newman. said the orator, 'in one of the great thoroughfares of London speaks an act of thanksgiving.' Alluding to the extraordinary development of Catholicism among English-speak ing races of to-day, he said : word Catholic is no longer looked upon as a bye-word. On the trary, Anglicans envy us the term and make it their own. envy us, too, our church ornaments and vestments, which they come over here and buy for themselves great shops around St. Sulpice.' In short, the speaker saw great hopefulness for the future in the present English Catholic movement. Alluding to the recent Royal Oath, which has so justly aroused the susceptibilities of the British Catholic, he even saw that good might come out of that."

THE BRITISH CABINET. - The follows:—

London correspondent of the New

"There is a fine flavor or romance York "Sun" indulges in a heap of
in the story of the capture of four speculations concerning the British

Government. He sees the defeat of among the powers in order to obthe Salisbury Cabinet within the very near future. He claims that if general election were to take place this summer, the Government would Manchurian agreement when the date go under in the contest. He says of the offer expired on the night of that the "Spectator" advises the the 26th March. Thus the situation Cabinet to push through the ques- remains unchanged, as far as contions of vital importance, which are: "The reduction of over-representation from Ireland, the imposition of heavy rates for liquor licenses, and ent views on the indemnity question the establishment of a Roman Catholic university in Ireland."

We have grave doubts about the wisdom of the "Spectator's" advice and about the likelihood of the Cabinet paying any attention to that organ and the "Sun's" London correspondent. Why should these papers and writers always seek to about a clashing between the differ ent advocates of Ireland's rights? They advise the establishment of the Catholic university of and at the same time ask that the representation of Ireland in the Comons be reduced. We need comment no further upon that question.

THE BOER WAR .- Despite th queer prognostications in which Mr I. N. Ford, the London correspondent of the New York "Tribune." indulges, it would seem as if the Boers were going to keep up the war. He writes :-

"The main object of the Boer leaders will be to elude pursuit by retiring to inaccessible sections of the mountains, prolonging in this way the period of disturbance, when their ammunition has run low and their resources for guerilla warfare have been exhausted. They have nothing to lose, while an army of 200,coo men has little to gain by the game of hunting a fox to his hole. The Boer women and children are safe in British laagers and are provisioned from day to day. The Boers themselves can divide into small bands, baffle their pursuers and keep up a semblance of warfare by sniping and train-wrecking. Military men do not attempt to forecast how long resistance of this kind can be maintained by a desperate and obstinate foe. They are exasperated beyond measure when they reflect that the largest British army ever in the field must be employed for an indefinite period in warfare of this kind."

The end has been so frequently predicted, and has just as often been removed beyond the ordinary range of vision, that we will believe in a peace when the official statement is made.

RUSSIAN SENSATIONS. - We ook no stock in the flamingly headed reports of plots, murders, revolutions, and so on, from Russia. The daily press has been full to choking with the alleged news of outrages and of attempts upon the Czar's life. Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador to the United States, very wisely said last night :-

"Such reports are pure inventions and are probably circulated in the hope that they will embarrass the Russian Government. I read the other day that a steel lined room had been constructed in order to protect the Emperor from harm. Such statement is ridiculous. No such precautions are needed. As a matter of fact; the Czar, unprotected by military or police, takes frequent drives in his sleigh. It is difficult to understand an imagination which can incarcerate the Czar in a stee lined room when he appears so often on the streets of St. Petersburg.

"The reports that the life or the Czar is in danger are on a par with a statement I have read that one hundred men were killed sacks in St. Petersburg. This report is probably based upon the fact that the Cossacks in dispersing a crowd used their whips, with which they are equipped. It is utter nonsense to say that one hundred men were kill-

"It is possible that the university students in St. Petersburg have been causing some disturbances, but I am certain they are not political character. The troubles are probably the result of dissatisfaction with the faculty. Every time they occur they are seized upon by some newspapers which delight in making sensations This is what they are trying to do now. In general, you may depend up-

ation, and we even think that the of that sacrament, return to Count is stating the facts with considerable reserve

CHINA'S REFUSAL TO SIGN. -Two of the clauses-and the most important two-in the proposed arements concerning China, are:-'Article 8 .- The destruction of the

forts which might obstruct free com-

nunication between Pekin and the

"Article 9 .- The right to maintain cupation of certain points, to be stermined by an understanding

The Chinese had not signed cerns . China and the Powers, A Pe kin despatch says :-

"The Ministers have many differ which may result in considerable de lay in the negotiations on that subject.

There is another report to the ef fect that the Chinese Governmen wants to return to Pekin and settle once more in the former capital While Russia and England are growl ing at each other, over a patch of land, at Tien-Tsin, the Celestials seem to have matters pretty much their own way.

IMMORAL PLAYS, -It would be

wise precaution were our Legislaare to accord this city similar advantages to those granted by the Ontario Legislature, in the Toronto Bill, providing that the Chief of Police or some officer specially deignated, shall have the right enter theatres, where an immoral play is going on, and to arrest the performers. "The new clause is designed chiefly to meet the conditions are lengthening and deepening in the low class theatres of this city. around us. where regular performances are fre quently given, and where the police under decision given some time ago. of the year this is the most sacred. have no right to penetrate, unless for it is the annual commemoration with a warrant properly made out." of the most stupendous action of

FRENCH PROTESTANTISM. The New York "Weekly Witness," an organ evidently animated with hostile a spirit towards Catholicity as is our own "Daily Witness," has astonished some people by declaring that France would soon 'be induced to receive the Gospel of Christ its purity and simplicity from the lips of the apostles of Protestant the slightest danger France is truly "the eldest daughter of the Church; " she is Catholic at heart. The very tyrannical nature of the anti-clericalism of French officialdom, is evidence that it is fidelity. Protestantism that speaks and acts in that country. On this the "Catholic Transcript" very properly said :-

'It has been said thousands of times and always with absolute truth that the French people are too logical to halt at Protestantism. For them it is either Catholicity or infidelity. The religion of the 're formers' never has and never will flourish in French soil. Instead of being on the gain, as that most unreliable of publications, 'Le Siecle avers, Protestantism is so fast declining that some make boid to de clare that hardly a vestige of it will remain when the present generation becomes extinct '

LENTEN RETREAT .- A most successful Lenten retreat was brought to a close at St. Ann's Church on Sunday last. Rev. Father Delargy C.SS.R., was the preacher, and his eloquent discourses made a deep impression on the minds of all present. The closing exercises were truly impressive. Twelve hundred young men with lighted tapers in hand, renewed, in a loud voice, their Baptismal vows, and received the Papal Penediction.

CLOSING DAYS OF LENT.

By an O.casional Contributor.

HOLY WEEK.-The last week of Lent, which we are about to commence, is very properly styled "Holy Week." The reason is quite reason is obvious to all Catholics. Into the three last days of that one week are crowded more commemorations o important events in the history of Redemption, than into all the of the ecclesiastical year. The whole Passion of Our Blessed Lord is repeated during these days, and the Church makes special efforts to impress upon the hearts and minds of the faithful the story of the wonderful sacrifice made by the Son of God; for the redemption of humanity. It is also a Holy Week, because on it the reports are generally ex- it is the one during which the vas majority of Catholics seek out the This is a little more like the situ- | tribunal of penance, and by state of grace so necessary in all who wish to rise from the death grasp of sin and to participate in the glories and triumphs of Easter.

> HOLY THURSDAY .- On the very eve of the saddest, yet most marvellous event in the history of time the Church rejoices and dons vestments of jubilation. This is so because on that day is commemorated the love-inspired establishment the Sacrament of the Bless arist: It was upon Holy Thursday

that Our Lord partook of that eter- ANNUAL DUES FOR norable Last Supper wit His Apostles. Then it was that He performed, for a first time, the mir acle of transubstantiation, and that He bequeathed to His representaer of repeating, for all time. same astounding miracle. On that occasion He gave to humanity Sacred Body, as food, and His Holy Blood, as drink, to nourish the hun gry and parched souls of untold gen crations. Corresponding with the establishment of the Blessed Euchair ist was that of the priesthood, and of the unbloody sacrifice destined to perpetuate, upon our altars, the bloody sacrifice about to be offered by the Redeemer, upon the imper ishable altar of Golgotha. After the boon of redemption, which the Saviour bestowed upon the race of man, the most glorious and most onsoling gift made by God to humanity, was that of His own perpe tual presence under the form of the sacred species hidden beneath the veil of the altar's tabernacle. Hence is that day called Holy; hence the rejoicings with which the Church commemorates that grand and mysterious event. It is like a song of anticipated jubilee, rising up from re deemed humanity, even while the shadows of Friday's great sorrow

GOOD FRIDAY .- Of all the days

love that has ever, or could ever be performed. On that day the tabernacles are thrown open, and their interiors are empty; funeral signs are associated with the ceremonies and the ritual of the Church; images, ornaments, decorations, all are hidden from sight; the bells are silent, they do not even as much as toll out a death-knell; the most solemn and mournful of all the Church's hymns and prayers are repeated or chanted; the whole story of the Passion is gone over; the Way of the Cross becomes the path of devotion along which the soul travels; the history of Our Lord's sufferings. from the sweat of blood in the Garden of Olives to the shedding of the last drop upon the gibbet of the cross, constitutes the subject matter of all sermons and instructions. It is called "Good Friday." for it was a day of the supreme and "good" that was done during its hours. In this sense "good means benefit; and no such benefit was ever before conferred upon one being by another. Going over, in detail, the whole record of Christ's sufferings and death, constitutes one of the grandest acts of religion that could be performed. If it is natural that we should commemorate the anniversary of a parent's, or a relative's death, how much more must not be the recalling of all the pains, the humiliations, the tortures, the excruciating sufferings which our sins inflicted upon the Divine one, whose death eclipsed sun, rocked the earth, burst open the tombs, and tore to shreds veil that for generations, under the old dispensation, hid the Holy Holies from the eyes of the world?

While the Saviour reposes in the tomb, prepared for His humanity, and while His Divine Spirit breaking the seals that original sin had set upon the portals of Limbo. the Church takes advantage of the hour to draw the faithful to the sacred shrines wherein repose the Adorable Sacrament of her altars. For, while the death, burial and disappearance of Our Lord from earth are commemorated, still His eternal presence with His Church is not allowed to be interrupted for one second of time. It is during the hours of Saturday that the Church blesses the water, the holy oils, the pascal candle, and all the ingredients needed during the coming year year for the proper celebration of the Mass and the administration of all the sacraments. For more than one reason, therefore, is Saturday called Holy. During the Mass that day the Sacred Host brought back to the High Altar, and at the "Gloria" the bells again peal their life-imparting I'rom that moment forward expectency is the order of the time. Saturday may be compared, in regard to religious sentiment, to the grey dawn, gradually changing from ess of night to the first faint streaks of morning. In a few hours the Sun of Redemption will flash the Sun of Recemption will hash gloriously upon the hill-tops of twenty centuries, and all eyes are straining towards the East, in glad anticipations of the error-confounding re-appearance of the resurrected Son of God. On Saturday night thousands seek the confessionals, and therein propers for a sincere and

SUPPORT OF CLERGY:

Matters are assuming a serious aspect in connection with the payment of the annual dues for the support of our priests in some of our Irish parishes. We know of one parish where there are seven priests and several attendants. The cost maintaining the house, including taxes, fuel, light, food, and every other outlay-save that of clothing amounts to the very small sum of \$4,000 per year. A modest sum you will say for such an institution and so many persons. Yet, it is a fact that the contribution of annual dues of the parishioners reaches on an average \$1,200 per

Sometime ago we clipped from an exchange the following extract from an instruction delivered by a pastor of a parish in the United States. We reproduce it now for the benefit the delinquents who fail to discharge one of the most important obligations imposed upon them by the Church :-

"The glory of God, the good of souls, the honor of the Church imperatively demand that the pecuniarv needs of religion be amply provided for. Careful methods of business, prompt payment of debts and economical management of funds are exacted by those interested banks, stores, industries and civil offices. Storekeepers want their bills paid promptly, landlords their rents. laborers their wages, cierks their salaries, money lenders their interest, the city and State their taxes, No one can retain honor and credit who culpably fails to meet his just obligations.

The influence of the Church makes for honesty in business transactions. for the faithful payment of all just debts, the maintenance of social order, the strengthening of civic virtue and the support of legitimate civil authority. Yet there are those who complain and criticize when the pastor insists on sound business methods in church affairs and pleads for the prompt payment of dues for the maintenance of religion. When you find people who are trying to travel to heaven at their neighbors expense, who give little or nothing towards the support of religion in their parish, you are sure to find ones who are loud-mouthed in their denunciations of their pastor's appeals for money to supply the very deficiencies that their own niggardliness has created.

On the way home from Church, at the family dinner table, at evening gatherings such ones may be heard condemning appeals for money in church, censuring the management of the parish, finding fault with the music, the sermon, etc. The tendency of their unreasonable, censorious scoldings is to weaken and undermine religious faith, lessen reverence for the priesthood and destroy gard for authority in general. It is because such ones de not contribute their share to maintain their parish church that the pastor is compelled to plead for money.

People that pay nothing to the church have no right to criticize the methods of procuring support. These self-appointed critics and HOLY SATURDAY. - A pause, a chronic grumblers can dress well. hyphen, between the gloom of Fri- give parties, attend the theatre traday and the dazzling glories of Sun- vel here and there and, in a word, have money for everything except the church. Some young spend more money in a sing ing than they give the church in a whole year. They have money for cigars, drink, operas, picnics, excursions, balls, etc., but when the plate goes round on Sundays a penny is rummaged out from the silver and bills in their pocket-book for

When a special collection is announced the professional Christianity of those non-contributing members of the parish is awfully shock-To delude others into believing that they are heavy contributors they are loud-mouthed in making ireverent comments. "They are always taking up collections. hear nothing but money in church." such ones say. It is the miserly closeness and meanness of such ones that make special appeals for aid necessary. Did those ones contribute even a reasonable share of the tithes support of His Church, priests would be saved the very painful necessity of making special appeals.

A tithe of the money spent foolishly for dress, theatres, parties, travelling, games, cigars. supply the imperative needs church and school If the grumblers did but see their base, selfish treatment of the Church as sible people see it, the would doubtmean and low that no society would suffer it."

children as regischools, and seeling through their The schools unde Catholic Commissioner its to their schools to their schools. Commissioners, a number, you'll fir two that will att two that will attribution at the they won't take the different class schools, and see poor teacher has day. What does his trouble? A mis his salary screaons. Firstly, should interest the teacher the teacher. oting the teache little or nothing task of teaching. rouble of spendin in the class-room gress of the childr

rder and disciplin

order and discipling they have no time ness takes up all consequently, both pils are left to canoes alone. These when an increase takey put forth a lexcuses why it she creased. So much which the larger H.

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missioners take There are three parents. Firstly, the rogress in school. progress in school, who take a little twice a year the about their childre give the teacher a because such a boy her good boy cou Thirdly, those pare tinually solicitous dren's progress in dren's progress in that their home w one each evening. pleasure the onwar rovement. This las

provement. This lasgether too few.

If one day in each aside for visiting to "La Patrie" sugges a great boon to be pupils, as well as be parents learning more as the suggestion of the suggesti parents learning mo s required of them a day would not b once at all, if at s 11 o'clock, in the three in the afternoopposition should a probably come from the School Board, thus the given by the cipals of each school as advocated by the was a very wise and was a very wise and the school as a scho as a very wise an and in my humble or put into practice, as

CIVIL SERVICE

The week has been able activity in the interesting spe during the closing ho get debate. But H son's eulogy of the Mr. Monk's defence of causing much comme country, fall into in-far asabiding far as abiding interest presence of the motio with the exemption f the civil servants' there are civil ser scattered all over the tawa this motion has greatest effect. Ottaw for the civil servant: a tion of the population of the scattered when the scattered when the scattered to be in further the scattered to be in further to be in the same rules as to the same rules as to the same rules peaker the principal speaker. servants' The principal speaker tion was Mr. Thomas and the one who

and the one who press and only argument ag posed change, was Mr P. The speeches of the themen contain almost be said for or against Mr. Fortin said: "I lowing:— Mr. Fortin said: "I lowing: — lowing: — lowing: — with a salaries of public government employee government employee government employee citizens." He recalled three times in the lat bills with this object been introduced and construction of the said of the s

FOR SUPPORT OF CLERGY:

assuming a serious asction with the payment dues for the support in some of our Irish know of one parish re seven priests lants. The cost the house, including ght, food, and every save that of clothing the very small sum of ar. A modest sum you uch an institution and ons. Yet, it is a fact tribution of annual parishioners a average \$1,200 per

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nothing to the right to criticize procuring support. ted critics and can dress well. d the theatre, traand, in a word, everything except e young people in a single eventhe church in a have money for as, picnics, excurut when the plate days a penny is m the silver and et-book for the

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ney spent foolishes, parties, trav-s, etc., would tive needs of If those sordid e their base, sel-e Church as sen-e would doubt-of conduct so no society would

Letters to the Editor.

VISITING THE SCHOOLS .- Sir

Saturday, March 30, 1941

Witness" I came across a para would like to make a few remarks on the subject as one interested in the cause of the education of our children. Here in Montreal there is hildren as regards visiting the chools, and seeing the children goschools, and seeing the children going through their daily programme.
The schools under the charge of the
Catholic Commissioners are the
worst in this respect. How many of
the Commissioners pay regular visits to their schools? There are nine
Commissioners, and out of that
number, you'll find probably one or
worst that will attend the public disnumber, you'll find probably one or two that will attend the public dis-tribution at the end of June. But they won't take the trouble to visit the different classes in the different schools, and see the hard task the poor teacher has to go through each day. What does he get in return for his trouble? A mere pittance. Why is his salary so small? For three reasons. Firstly, because those who should interest themselves in pro-moting the teacher's welfare, know noting the teacher's welfare, know ttle or nothing about the difficult of teaching. Secondly, because ible of spending at least an hour in the class-room and note the progress of the children, as well as the order and discipline. Thirdly, because order and discipline. Thirdly, because they have no time. Their own susiness takes up all their time, and, consequently, both teachers and pupils are left to paddle their own cances alone. These are the men that when an increase of salary is asked, when the salary is the salary in the salary is asked, which is the salary in the salary is asked, which is the salary in the salary is asked, which is the salary in the salary is asked, which the larger number of the Commissioners, take in their schools. missioners take in their schools.

There are three different classes of There are three diherent classes of parents. Firstly, those who take no interest whatever in their children's progress in school. Secondly, those who take a little interest. Once or twice a year they'll make a fuss about their children, and come and give the leacher a tongue thrashing. the teacher a tongue thrashing, use such a boy, won a prize, and good boy couldn't win one. ally, those parents who are consolicitous about their children's progress in school. They that their home work is carefully

son's eulogy of the Premier, and Mr. Monk's defence of Quebec, while causing much comment all over the causing much comment all over the country, fall into insignificance, as far as abiding interest is concerned, in oresence of the motion to do away with the exemption from seizure of the civil servants' salary. While there are civil service employees scattered all over the Dominion, still it can be truthfully said that in Otlawa this motion has produced the greatest effect. Ottawa is the home of the civil servant: a large proportion of the population belongs to that category, and we can easily understand what a revolution in the existing state of affairs would be caused were the salaries of these gentlemen to be, in future, subjected to the same rules as the wages, salaries and incomes of other citizens. The principal speaker for the motion was Mr. Thomas Fortin, M.P., and the one who presented the best and only argument against the proposed change, was Mr. Belcourt, M.P. The speeches of these two gentlemen contain almost all that can be said for or against the motion. Mr. Fortin said: "I move the following:—"That in the opinion of thisHouse MR. WILLIAM MCDONNELL. -

Mr. Fortin said: "I move the following:

I move the following:

That in the opinion of this House the salaries of public officers and Government employees should be attachable like those of ordinary citizens." He recalled the fact that three times in the late Parliament bills with this object in view had been introduced and defeated. The first was objected to as being too short and not providing machinery for its enforcement, and the last one was considered too cumbersome. The present resolution was proposed as a mild and simple middle course. Was it right that a privileged clause should be maintained in Canada? There could be but one answer to the question. We were not living in the middle ages, but in a democratic country where all citizens were suppers of Parliament. Senators and Ministers of the Crown were not.

shielded from the enforced payment of their honest debts, and there was no statute on record declaring specifically that civil servants' salaries should not be attachable. Two reasons for the immunity of civil servants were that it was not possible to sue the Government without its own consent by what is known as a petition of right, and that money was voted by Parliament for a specific purpose could not be diverted from such purpose. It would be quite constitutional, however, to pass a law based on the idea in his resolution, and the first reason for immunit—could be overcome easily by acknowledging the jurisdiction of the provincial courts in these matters. For instance, there was the judgment in the case of Leprohon vs. the City of Ottawa, by which it was declared that the Provincial Government had not the authority to impose a special tax upon an official of the Federal Government. Clearly the matter was one for legislation by the Federal Parliament itself.

Laws of this kind-were to be found on the statute-book of every civilized country. When the question was raised a couple of years ago the only objection one member of the Government had to it was that it would embarrass the Government. This presupposed the existence of a state of affairs that would be the strongest argument in favor of the legislation proposed. If a number of civil servants availed themselves of this

argument in layor of the legislation proposed. If a number of civil servants availed themselves of this loop-hole to escape the payment of obligations which were justly due it. Was all the more reason why his resolution should pass and legislation based upon it introduced. If necessary an official could be appointed. sary an official could be appointed to control attachments, to be known, say, as the 'Commissioner of Dead Beats.' For his own part, however, he declined to believe that dead he declined to believe that dead beats were so numerous in the ser-vice as the Minister's argument would pre-suppose. Many members of would pre-suppose. Many members of the civil service approved of the pro-posal he made, desiring no such ex-emption. The existence of a law would be the very best preventive against a civil servant roing into debt. Mr. Fortin hoped his resolu-tion would commend itself to the House, and be fairly treated, not sholved.

shelved. shelved.

Mr. Richardson, M.P., strongly supported, in seconding the motion, all the contentions of Mr. Fortin. Mr. Belcourt opposed the resolution as being illiberal and unprogressive. There had been no demand for such legislation, and to his mind to such legislation, and to his mind to make salaries attachable would encourage men in the service to ask for more legislation, and to his mind to make men in the service to ask for credit. It was very desirable t

men in the service to ask for more credit. It was very desirable to encourage cash dealings. The whole thing should be left between the shopkeeper and his customer.

The Minister of Railways claimed that the passage of an act removing exemption would tend to embarass the machinery of Government administration. In his own department there were some 9,000 employees, and to have to deal with a number of garnishees every week would become a very serious matter. It would be possible to do more good by exercising pressure on men who did not pay their debts. He strenuously opposed the resolution.

The sad death of Mr. William Mc-Donnell, the well known hay and grain merchant, and one of the most prominent young Irish Catholic business men of Montreal, created a widespread feeling of sorrow in commercial circles when the announcement was made on Monday last, Mr. McDonnell was instantly killed, by falling from a ladder. He had been

McDonnell was instantly killed, by falling from a ladder. He had been on the roof of one of his hay sheds on Dalhousie street, where some men were cleaning off the snow, and was ceming down, when the ladder slipped, and he fell to the sidewalk, a distance of about twelve feet. He struck on his head and died instantly, his skull being fractured. His brother. James McDonnell, and his brother-in-law. Dr. M. Kannon, who were near when the accident happened picked him up and carried him into the office, and telephoned for Dr. E. J. C. Kennede and the ambulance of the Royal Victoria Hospital. They also sent to St. Ann's presbytery for a priest, and the Rev. Father Fortier came. Shortly after the arrival of the priest and doctor. death took place.

Mr. McDonnell was about 32 years of age, and was one of the best-known and most popular young men in the hay and grain business with his father and brother, at 128 Wellington street for several years. He had only been married a few months to Agnes, daughter of the late Mr. John Kaunon, and sister of Dr. Kannon, veterinary surgeon.—R.I.P.

The will of the late John M. Williams, once a resident of Chicago and Evanston, but whose later years were spent in Mountainview.

Cal., has been filed for probate. It disposes of a fortune of \$2,000,000, the greater part of which is left to the children of the testator.

A peculiar provision is inserted relative to the conduct of the trustees, who are not required to give bonds. The requirement provides:—
"In case either of the trustees hereby appointed shall become addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, or shall ever become intoxicated, or use or take opiates, whether morphine or chloral or any other drug of like or similar effects, or shall gamble in stocks, grain or other commodities on margins, such conduct or acts hereinbefore enumerated shall be sufficient cause for his removal as trustee under this will."

MARCUS DALY,

The following sker Marcus Daly, the from the pen of C. Butte, Montana, where the morphine or chloral or any other drug of the "Sunday ark, N.J., recently, careful nerusal. To flective turn of min in interesting study in industrial and costs.

Mr. Connolly says or of the most of the most

A MODEL WILL.

From time to time we meet with a Catholic Will that deserves special attention on account of its provisions. Mr. J. B. Mueller, of Detroit, who recently died, disposed of his property in a manner that deserves the careful attention of every wealthy Catholic. These are the provisions of that Will, and they are too cloquent for comment:

too eloquent for comment :
'1. I bequeath both of my house at 110 and 114 Sixteenth street to at 110 and 114 Sixteenth street to the Congregation of St. Boniface Church, the proceeds to be used for beautifying the Church edifice, and towards paying for tuition, books and writing material for the poor,

parochial school children.

"2. Five thousand dollars to my sister-in-law, Mrs. Barbara Loebig, of St. Louis, Mo.

"3. Three thousand dollars to my only sister, Mrs. Antonia Bauer in Wurtemburg. Communications of the state of

Wurtemburg, Germany.

"4. Two thousand dollars to my Eister-in-law, Mrs. Margarethe Schroeder, of St. Louis, Mo.

5. Two hundred dollars to each of my grandnieces, Maria and Viola Lockie.

Loebig.
"6. One thousand dollars to the 76. One thousand dollars to the House of Providence, of Detroit.
77. One thousand dollars to the Catholic Orphan Asylum at Monroe.

"8. One thousand dollars to the Little Sisters of the Poor, of De-19. One thousand dollars to the

Francis Seminary, in Milwaukee. Wis.
"10. One thousand dollars for the

"10. One thousand dollars for the Catholic Indian schools.

"11. One thousand dollars to the Peter Claver Society for the Catholic missions among negroes.

"12. One thousand dollars to the St. Boniface Society in Germany.

"13. One thousand dollars to the Catholic missions in China.

"14. One thousand dollars for the Catholic missions in Scandinavia and the north pole.

"15. One thousand dollars for the

A London despatch, of the 26th March, says — "Letters addressed to J. Pierpent Morgan, threatening him with assassination, are in the hands of the police authorities at Scotland Yard.

"Mr. Morgan is expected here next work and arrangements have been

THE COPPER KING.

The following sketch of the late Marcus Daly, the "Copper King," from the pen of C. P. Connolly of Butte, Montana, which was published in the "Sunday Call," of ark, N.J., recently, is worthy of a careful perusal. To those of a reflective turn of mind it will afford an interesting study of what success in industrial and financial affairs

Mr. Connolly says: Mr. Daly was Mr. Connolly says: Mr. Daly was one of the most remarkable men this country has produced. Not academic or learned in the sense that we accept these terms, yet he acted upon lines and arrived at conclusions that were the embodiment sof exact science. He followed no rules: he ignored all precedents. He had no prototype or predecessor, and he will have no successor. His genius outdistanced all the criticism and the theories of learned scientists.

outdistanced all the criticism and the theories of learned scientists. Had he been of the schools and followed the schools he would not have been the commanding genius he was, "If you want to become successful beyond question," said a successful business man to me once, "strike a line that nobody else has struck." True genius tramples upon the rules. line that nobody else has struck." True genius tramples upon the rules and limitations that other men implicitly obey. I once heard John B. Gough, who spoke good, eloquent English, say that if he were to be hung for it he could not, and nover could, parse the simplest English sentence. There is an old idea, which, like most old ideas, is a good one, that correct spelling is an evidence that correct spelling is an evidence. that correct spelling is an evidence of inferior mind. 'Let me implore you,' said United States Senator you, said United States Senator Sanders, of Montana, in the celebrated Montana capital fight, 'not to send out public speakers who use correct English, if you want to win, there is universal prejudice native them." No man of Daly's native ability, force of character and brains would have started out in life by becoming a mining engiseer.

becoming a mining engineer according to the schools. He would have ing to the schools. He would have smashed the whole curriculum, and might have smashed the professors and their theories in the bargain. As the Englishman said of Webster, he was a steam engine in boots. In fact, Daly's mining discoveries have changed completely the theories of the geologists and mineralogists, and old editions of celebrated works on these subjects have been provided.

old editions of celebrated works on these subjects have been revamped and new ones issued from the press to meet the new theories and cardi

the control of the co all geniuses. Daly devoted his life for the benefit of others. Unlike most geniuses, he had enormous wealth thrust upon him, and felt its power, but for twenty years, during which time he might have retired in ease and comfort, he worked like a quarry slave; he knew no amusement; no one ever saw him at a theatre or entertainment; he rarely felt the comfort of his own fireside, though no man was happier or truer in his domestic relations. Politics and horses were his only diversions; vet he never attended a political convention but twice in his life, and then only as a spectator; he never saw

the police authorities at Scotland Yard.

"Mr. Morgan is expected here next week, and arrangements have been made to guard him closely.

"The authorities have sent the original letters to New York at the request of the New York police, and they refuse to say anything about them, except that they are anonymous and apparently based upon belief that the gigantic financial operations with which Mr. Morgan's name has been identified during the last few months threaten the ruin of British trade and starvation for the British workingman.

"It is said that the original warning to the London police came in the form of a request from New York that they look after Mr. Morgan's safety when he arrives here."

As far as we know, and as far as we believe, this is merely a sensation-starting piece of journalism. The press of the world is getting tired of killing the Pope and hatching plots against the Caar of Russia, the novelty of these sensational announcements has quife worn off. But it is something new to have an American millionaire threatened by unknown people.

THE SULTAN'S TROUBLES.

Advices received in London, Eng. from Constantinople are to the feet that affairs are rapidly reaching a dangerous pass there. Turkish finances are in great confusion. All Government salaries are from six to gift months in arrears. Upwards of 1,000,000 Turkish pounds are due for when the province of Yamen, in southern Arabis, and the Possible rising in the province of Yamen, in southern Arabis, and the Possible rising in the province of Yamen, in southern Arabis, and the Possible rising in the province of Yamen, in southern Arabis, and the Possible rising in the province of Yamen, in southern Arabis, and the Possible rising in the province of Yamen, in southern Arabis, and the Possible rising in the province of Yamen, in southern Arabis, and the Possible rising in the province of Yamen, in southern Arabis, and the Possible rising in the province of Yamen, in southern Arabis, and the Possible rising in the province of Yamen, in southern Ara

a heavy cold at the banquet — that he had to sit near an open window all night. "Queer," I said, "that a man like you that owns the whole works and foots the bills should not sit where he pleases," "Well," he replied, half-jokingly, half-seriously, "that's the way with me. I have to do just as they tell me. The bell boys can beat me. I can't boss banquets any more than I can boss you politicians."

HOME FOR POOR ORPHAN EMIGRANTS. The Misses Brennan who have charge of St. Vincent's Home. St. Thomas street, of this city, are doing a commendable work in providing a home and refuge for poor or orders are street.

their stay in the institution the girls are all taught and trained in the essential requirements that will fit them for the duties of life, and become respectable members of society. y. The home is conducted and carried The home is conducted and carried on by these ladies entirely at their own expense, receiving no aid from any public or private source whatever, but notwithstanding all this, their work of charity and benevolence is worthy of the commendation of the public, and its sympathy and financial support, and this irrespective of creed or nationality, as it is indeed a home for all poor orphan girls, in the true sense of the word. The Misses Brennan, by their charit, able work and efforts, have been the means of providing places and situmeans of providing places and situ-ations in many families of this city ations in many lamines of this city for these orphans. And an invitation is extended to all who feel a sincere interest in such a benevolent work to visit the St. Vincent's Home and see for themselves what is being done for the bettering of the unfortunate so thrown upon the world.—Commu-nicated.

Whatever else comes and goes, on Whatever else comes and goes, one thing remains, and that is the interest which men and women feel in the affairs of other men and women, so long as these objects of interest can be of any profit to the interested. Yesterday an old gentleman was buried, his funeral services attracting a very, very few of his fellowcitizens. Had he died 20 years ago, when he was a millionaire, the largest church in the sity could not when he was a millionaire, the largest church in the city could not have held his sorrowing friends.

Twenty-five years ago he was the I wenty-five years ago he was wit and life of the stock exchan his sayings were current gossip, hadvice was sought and followed, h autre was sought and followed, his companionship was a cheer, a delight. He lost his fortune, and little by little sank from the general eye, until, during the past years, he has been referred to as "poor old Blank."—Boston Globe.

ALARM CLOCK KILLED HER.

The sounding of an alarm clock caused the death of Miss Marie Hartman, of Elmira, N.Y., at Pardoe, Mercer County, a few days ago. doe, Mercer County, a few days a
Miss Hartman was sleeping w
Mrs. T. B. Curtis, a friend. At
a.m. the alarm clock at the h
of the bed went off. Miss Hartn
sprang up, shrieked and then

ack gasping for breath.

Mrs. Curtis asked her if she was rightened and she answered feebly Yes.' She then fainted away. A

"Yes." She then fainted away. A physician was summoned, but the woman died within five minutes.

Her death was due to heart disease, caused by fright.

DONE HIS BEST.

"Your constituents are getting armoved with you," said the faithful adviser

ful adviser.

"For what reason?" inquired Senator Sorghum.

"They say you haven't done a thing to discourage the trusts that are becoming so rich and arrogant."

"You go back and tell my constituents they wrong me. Tell them that whenever I have come in contact with a trust I have done all in my power to take some of its money away from it."—Washington Star. Star.

AN IRISH CENTENARIAN.— John Tubbert, the oldest resident of Syracuse, celebrated his one bun-dred and second birthday with his family on St. Patrick's Day, He was family on St. Patrick's Day. He was born in County Waterford, Ireland, March 16, 1799. He has never rid-den on a trolley car, worn an over-coat or overshoes, or carried an um-brella. He has used tobacco all his life, but never drank.

A SAD END.—The danger of leading the life of a recluse is sadly illustrated by the following paragraph :-- Allan Hale Sexton, who had lived

Allan Hale Sexton, who had lived the life of a wealthy recluse, because of that fact died without attention when suddenly stricken down in his luxurious bachelor apartments. He was alone, as he had been habitually, and he was stricken so suddenly that he was unable to get to the bell or door to call help. Attention might have saved his life, but the recluse's apartments were Attention might have saved his life, but the recluse's apartments were not visited, and he died without any person knowing. For the same reason that was at the bottom of his death unaided, his body lay five days, it is thought, unseen by man among the rich furnishings of the recluse's apartments. Then it was only by chance that the body was found.

Like a morning dream life becomes more and more bright the longer we live, and the reason of everything appears more clear. What has puz-cled us before seems less mysterious, and the crowded paths look straight-er as we approach the end.

Religion is simply the way home to the Father.

AN ANSWERED PRAYER.

Mr. Jennings had passed his three-score and ten, and had come to a time of enforced inactivity. A long illness kept him for months in bed, and when he recovered he had dropped out of the procession; every one noticed his break-down as the unmistakable sign that his days of work were over. Mr. Jennings was not altogether happy. He almost resented the fact that the church and the community could get on so well without him; and it seemed hard that his manly vigor, carried so finely into old age, should waste in unwilling idleness, with nothing to look forward to but final helplessness and death.

"I stay at home and pray." he said, "but I can do nothing to answer my own prayers. I can't get out to meeting, and I have little chance to influence any one for good. The world has gone on while I have been resting by the way, and I can't catch up." Mr. Jennings had passed his three-

catch up."
Mrs. Jennings comforted him, and Mrs. Jennings comforted him, and the aged pair sat down together. making the most of each other's companionship, and daily praying for the Lord's work, which was going on without them.

One morning the two old saints finished their breakfast, and kneeled down, according to their custom, to thank God for their blessings, to ask His guidance and care for the grown-

thank God for their blessings, to ask His guidance and care for the grown-up and scattered family, and His benediction on the work which others were doing, and in which they no longer had a share, While they were on their knees, a

ladder rose against the open win-dow, and a man began to ascend. The old couple were a little deaf, and prayed on. The carpenter, who and prayed on. The carpenter, who had come to repair the roof of the bay window, ascended two rounds and stopped. He stood for a minute, at least, undecided whether to go up or down or stay where he was; then he descended quietly and stole away.

A little way from the house the carpenter sat down in the shade and

carpenter sat down in the shade and waited. The prayer was not a short He recalled the words which he had heard on the ladder, and his eyes filled with tears; he brushed them away, but they came again; he thought of another gray-haired ald couple, now dead, who never failed, while they lived, to pray to God for an absent son.

He remounted the ladder at length, but the accents of the prayer rose and fell in his ears with the tapping of the hammer; and when Mr Jennings came out and leaned on his staff and inquired about the repairs which the roof needed the recalled the words which he had

repairs which the roof need carpenter felt as if he had

carpenter felt as if he had received a benediction.

All this was eight months ago, in Chicago. A few days ago Mr. Jennings' door-bell rang, and a man entered and said: "I am the carpenter who repaired your roof last spring. I had godly parents, but I entered the army and led a hard life. I had not been to church nor heard a prayer for years. I heard your prayer when I put up the ladder. For eight months, by the help of God. I have lived a new life."

Then Mr. and Mrs. Jennings knelt down again, and thanked God for an unexpected answer to their prayer.

er. Sincere goodness is never "out of work." Its employer finds triumphs and trophies for it in retirement and rest as well as in strenuous activity.

—San Francisco Monitor.

Religion and life are one, or nei-ther is anything. Religion is no way of life, no show of life, no ob-servance of any sort. It is neither the food nor the medicine of being. It is life essential:

To call things by their right names and to know their right value is half the science of life. Their true names are the names God calls them by, their true value is the value lie sets upon them.

One Dollar

If you will send us ONE DOLLAR we will send the " True Witness" for one year to any part of Canada (outside the city), the United States or Newfoundland.

...OUR REQUEST ...

Every friend of the True Witness can do something to assist us : all have a few friends or neighbors they might easily approach and who would subscribe if asked to do so.

One Dollar

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District of Montreal. SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2990

By JAMES CONNOLLY, in DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.

Catholics in every contism obtains. And the question oritism obtains. And the question of this country where unfair discrimination is not practised?"

Here on the Pacific coast there are phases of the school question that seem not to have come to light east of the Rocky Mountains.

The best possible education to be had for their children is probably the highest aim and chief concern of the American people, for on this

the American people, for on this they know depend for the most part the right growth and higher development of the republic. If an observant foreigner, studying for himself the inner workings of our institutions, were to ask me in which of them did our boasted equal rights most fully obtain, I would of course be tempted to answer, "our public schools." Such a man would be pretty sure to know that the home and the school were two powerful factors in the production of the coming American citizen. He would know also that a nation is no greater or less than its aggregate manthe American people, for on this they know depend for the most part know also that a nation is no greater manhood and womanhood, and, whatever we may claim for ourselves, it is by these standards that we must be known to the world. Yet for all our abiding convictions of the essential dependence of our country's future on the right education of our children, we find almost a bewildering diversity of opinion among schoolmen as to what is best. Some are for "uniform systems." and text-books all of a kind for use in all schools. Others again assert for office and is too much the solution of the public schools over to the self-constitute tectors, and this falsehood was the public schools over to the self-constitute tectors, and this falsehood was the public schools over to the self-constitute tectors, and this falsehood was the public school schools over to the self-constitute tectors, and this falsehood was the public school school school scho all schools. Others again assert that "a uniform system of educa-tion is a form of madness akin to a project for making men of one size one weight."

or one weight."

We, of course, believe that all true education must have a religious foundation, and that the truth that makes us free must be interlaid in the structure from the ground up. Yet. strange to say, it is this verv belief, and the carrying it out at some cost to ourselves that seems to have been the chief cause of the boycott of Catholic teachers in the public schools, But this is not all. A sort of educational trust has sort of educational trust grown up within the past ten years n and women seem to have band-themselves together for the pured themselves together for the pur-pose of controlling in their own in-terests the public school system of the State, and by their efforts Cath-olic teachers are denied the right to earn their living.

M. W. Pepper had taught school for about ten years in San Diego County. He had been principal of one of the city schools for five consecutive years, and, when a roistering A.P.A. was appointed in his place, there was a petition signed by the parents of every scholar attending that school for the reinstatement of Mr. Pepper. The scholars them.

with Mr. Pepper other than that he was a Catholic. He is a graduate of the Wisconsin State University. He has a teacher's life certificate from the California State Board of Public Instruction, and one from the State Normal School. He had been admitted to practise law in the supreme courts of Wisconsin and California. The colly thing that I even preme courts of Wisconsin and Cali-fornia, The only thing that I ever

state Normal School. He had been admitted to practise law in the supreme courts of Wisconsin and California. The only thing that I ever heard these men had against him was the modest assertion of his rights as an American citizen.

After some months he was appointed principal of the new Coronado High School, over which the San Diego Board had no control. But at the end of his first term the Mounty Board of Education, of which Herr Wagner was president, trumped up some trifling technicality against him for the purpose of preventing his reappointment. The scheme was successful, for in the height of the A.P.A. craze a word from one of the brethren was enough to oust any Catholic from the institution over which they porfessed to hold a religiously close protectorate.

Wagner failed to get himself reelected, and, after a brief attempt and pitiable failure at reviving a ng local newspaper, went north. After many months of pretty adroit experiment and wire-pulling he finally succeeded in getting his "Western Journal of Education" adopted as official organ of the State Board for use in the expense of taxpayers. Then he took to compilling text-books. Several months ago his "Wagner's Brown-Westland Geography" was adopted by the State Board for use in the schools of the State, and it was puffed up in the newspapers. But before it had gone into the schools the machine-made print fell into the schools had gone into the schools the machine-made print fell into the schools had gone into the serve the best interests of the public as official organ of the State Board of Public Instruction. It was put lected me, and this I cannot do by following my own inclinations in the expense of taxpayers. Then he took to compiling text-books. Several months ago his "Wagner's Bronew Westland Geography" was adopted by the State Board for use in the schools of the Sta

Rev. M. P. Dowling, S.J., President of Creighton University, writing in the January Donahoe's, advanced a strong and convincing argument for equal rights and privileges for all graduates seeking positions as teachers in the public schools. The issue is a vital one, and should engage the attention of Catholics in every State where favoritism obtains. And the question suggests itself "Is there any section successful in keeping themselves and successful in keeping themselves and friends in, and Catholics out.

Yet Catholic citizens are themselves scarcely less culpable in this injustice to their co-religionists, who have given many of the best years of their lives in equipping their minds for teaching school. On the eve of the school election following the dropping of Mr. Pepper as principal of our high school, a lurged upon Catholic and other liberal-minded voters the duty of taking some interest in electing a good real-minded voters the day, a good re some interest in electing a good re some interest in electing a good representative school board. I named Major John Harney, son of General William S. Harney, who had been several years a resident of our city, as a man, a Catholic, who could be unfair to no man, and the right man for Catholics to vote for as school trustee. No sooner had this become known than the real enemies of the republic raised the cry that "the Catholics were conspiring to turn the public schools over to Itome" A house-to-house canvass was made by some of the self-constituted protectors, and this falsehood was dinned into every voter's ears. The to refute the falsehood, and so the ing of our voting for him till it was indignant that we used his name, fo indignant that we used his name, for he was never willingly a candidate for office and is too much the gen-tleman to stoop to the usual politi-cal methods of getting himself no-minated or elected.

During the ten years that I have been here there has not been a sin-gle Catholic on our school board, and only one on that of San Diego, who was appointed to fill an unex

pired term In the city schools of San Diego there are one hundred teachers, and to my knowledge we have only two Catholics among them. The teachers in the county schools number one a pretty gloomy outlook for the fu

Francisco, where more than half the gross population of the city is Gounty. He had been principal of one of the city schools for five consecutive years, and, when a roistering A.P.A. was appointed in his place, there was a petition signed by the parents of every scholar attending that school for the reinstatement of Mr. Pepper. The scholars themselves petitioned, But the committee on teachers, on which there was not a simile Catholic,—nor on the board itself with a cumbrous membership of sixteen—retained the A.P.A.

There was no fault to be found with Mr. Pepper other than that he was a Catholic. He is a graduate of the Wisconsin State University. He has a teacher's life certificate from the California State Board of Public Instruction, and one from the Catholic this is about a fair

a teacher's position in the public schools on account of his or her religion than on account of the color of the hair or the style of necktie. But it is with the men as they are that we have to deal, not as they ought to be.

ly qualify them for their chosen work. After years of hard study under what would seem to others overwhelming difficulties and exhausting privations, they at last attain whelming dimenties and exhausting privations, they at last attain the goal and receive their diploma—their credentials to teach. But they soon find that what they had gone through was as a mole hill to a mountain to what lies before them. They learn that there are a score of They learn that there are a score of teachers to every school. Here they find a public sentiment so strong against Catholic teachers that their pplication cannot even be consider ed. and there some co-religionist, with political pull, is using it in the interest of a relative or friend who has no pecuniary need to work. I had some personal experience of this in Massachusetts about fifteen years ago, in a futile effort of my own to help a young relative to get a teacher's position in the public schools. From a child of nine or ten she had an enthusiastic desire to be teacher, and I think conscientiousthere some co-religionist a teacher, and I think conscientious ly fitted herself for the work. Havsome acquaintance with men prominent in school matters, I busied myself in her behalf. One of busied myself in her behalf. One of them told me that the "Catholic," written on her application, would be a great obstacle to her getting a school. I was sent to sea some months after the effort was begun, and when I returned, a year later, she had given up in despair and had gone into business. Her success in this was one proof that she would have made a good teacher.

have made a good teacher. Some say that the greater part of this prejudice against Catholic teachers comes from the Catholics. many of them sending their chil-en to private schools. But there dren to private schools. But there can hardly be much truth in this, as we hear nothing of prejudice or discrimination against American Lutherans, who have now 4,000 parochial schools with an average attendance of 200,000. Christian scientists, and theosophists, Jews and Mahommedans are all exempt from this unlawful civic ban.

Coming up from the schools to the Coming up from the schools to the State University at Berkley, within half an hour's ride of the western metropolis, with more than half its population Catholic, we find things no better. If space permitted I would here quote the inimitable words of Rev. Father York. In denouncing the egregious injustice to Catholics in debarring them from anything like a fair representation in the board of University, Regents, he says that Catholics "number a good third of the taxpayers of the State, by reason of which they have a right reason of which they have a right to make their opinions heard." Yet. 'up to two years ago there had not been a single Catholic on the Board

Confronted with such obstacles on every hand the outlook for the young Catholic student, eager to become a teacher in the public schools, must be gloomy enough. But even this will not deter or impede the ardent enthusiasts in the pursuit of their chosen work, and is it not to such enthusiasts that the world owes its ever forward course toward the realization of the higher ideals of men. In the faithful discharge of our duties, as true American citizens, it devolves upon us to see to it, by concerted action in quiet, reaceful ways that these obstructions in the way of, and discriminations avainst our Catholic teachers be removed. We ask nothing but our equal rights under the law of the land, that Catholic soldiers and equal rights under the law of the land, that Catholic soldiers and statesmen were foremost in wresting from her royal oppressor, and with less than this we will never rest con-

demonstrate with increasing force the necessity and importance of union and co-operation among Cath-olics, rich and poor, for the ad-vancement of their material and spiritual interests. In this city, through the efforts of the Catholic Association and the gratifying union Nearly all Catholic parents of means sufficient to enable them to send their children to convent and parochial schools seem to think that they are thus fulfilling their civic and religious duties. But what about the great majority of children of Catholic parents too poor to afford this? It is among such children, who attend the public schools from sheer necessity, that, in adolescence, we find the greater number of aspirants, male and female, to become teachers. They feel that they have a special vocation for teaching. In most cases their active minds and innate brightness especially qualify them for their chosen work. After years of hard study under what would seem to others were local boards. I trust that the priests and people will be careful on all occasions to select intelligent and upright men—especially those who are known to be practical Catholics—as delegates to the Central Executive, and that there shall be formed in the several districts energetic and vigilant congregational committees, whose special duty it will be to supervise and assist the indispensable

whose special duty it will be to supervise and assist the indispensable work of registration, as well as to co-operate in promoting the general interests of the Catholic community. It is my desire to see the Catholic Association doing everything in its nower to ameliorate the lot of the toiling masses in the foundries, mills, and factories, and at the docks. In improved methods of education, in the acquisition of habits of thrift, above all in the practice of temperance and the Christian virtues, lies the hope of improving the temperance and the Christian tues, lies the hope of improving moral, domestic, and social condition of the working classes. By mutual sympathy and charity, by giving a helping hand to one respecting the rights of others while we fearlessly vindicate our own respecting the rights of others while we fearlessly vindicate our own, much good may be done. For this organization is necessary. It is also needed to counteract the spirit of religious bigotry which unfortunately sometimes manifests itself in opposition to the individual and social advancement of Catholics.

cial advancement of Catholics.

It behoves every Catholic in Belfast to fall into line with the Catholic Association. Its strength pends upon the combined and certed action of all its members. By united action it has achieved success, and, with better organization, it gives promise of prosecuting its labors with still greater success for the moral, material, and social advancement of our people. The members of the Association should be encouraged to exert their energies in this direction. Our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., in his recent Encyclical certed action of all its members. Leo XIII., in his recent Encyclical on "Christian and Social Democra-cy" gives proof of how much he has at heart the temporal and spiritual welfare of the people. "In our ex-hortations," he says, "to Catholics hortations," he says, "to C to found societies and other hortations," he says, "to Catholics to found societies and other institutions for the betterment of the people, we have never failed to warm them that such enterprises should be undertaken in the name, and with the constant help, of religion." Moreover, in the following passage from the same Encyclical the Sovereign Pontiff imparts most useful and seasonable instruction:—"It is quite opposed to the spirit of Christianity to refuse submission and obedience to those invested with ecclesiastical authority, that is, to the bishops whom the Holy Ghost, without prejudice to the universal authority of the Roman Pontiff, hath placed to rule the Church of God, which He hath purchased with His own blood (Acts xx. 28). He who thinks or acts otherwise shows his disregard for the solemn precept of the same Apostle: Obey your prelates, and be subject to them. For they watch of percentage of the Catholic population of the State.

The same is practically true of the great private Leland Stanford, Jr., their University, to which a Catholic ladv. about two years ago, gave something like five millions of dollars. In both these institutions, from base to dome, a distinct anti-Catholic atmosphere is respired. I have been assured of this by students of their winversities, What the inevitable effect upon the Catholic students there must be is not far to seek.

Confronted with such obstacles every hand the outlook young Catholic students there was to dome, a distinct anti-Catholic atmosphere is respired. I have been assured of this by students of both universities, What the inevitable effect upon the Catholic students there must be is not far to seek.

THE POPE'S CIP.

THE POPE'S CEASELESS LENT—It has often been remarked that the aged Pontif, Leo XIII., almost invariably adheres to every rule and regulation that the Church prescribes for the faithful. However, in the matter of Lenten fast and abstingence, it would seem that he could not well change his diet without endangering his health. We are told that "the Holy Father's daily routine at all times of the year is characterized by a simplicity so closely resembling asceticism, and by a spiritual and intellectual activity so great, that life at the Vatican varies but little, so far as the Pontifi is concerned, during the forty days of abstinence and prayer which, in the case of too many Catholics, constitute a spiritual oasis in the desert of worldliness stretching over the remaining months of the year. Leo XIII's meals are always so sparing that it would be absolutely impossible to further limit his meagre fare without danger, so that the only noticeable change in the daily routine is the longer duration of the morning prayer and medita.

Pontifical Court, etc., in hierarchical order, all the members of the Panal household, from the Prefect of the Palace down to the "bussolante," being also present in their varied and gorgeous uniforms and robes, forming a dazzling ensemble which contrasts strangely with the humble sackcloth of the man whose voice all this imposing assemblage, awaite. sackloth of the man whose voice all this imposing assemblage awaits it reverent silence. The Pope himself listens to the sermon from a sort of little alcove opening on to the Throne-Room. He is seated on an arm-chair of red damask, and can only be seen by the preacher and by the Cardinals in the front row. Because commencing his sermon, the only be seen by the preacher and by the Cardinals in the front row. Before commencing his sermon, the Abostolic preacher advances towards the Pontif, kneels before him, and kissing his hand, implores the Papal Benediction, which having been granted, he ascends the low pulpit and after a short prayer, in which the Pope and all present join, he berins his discourse, Although not wifted with the fiery, almost flashy elouence of a Padre Agostino da Montefeltro, Father Paul is possessed of many gifts which entitle him to one of the foremost places among sacred orators. In his preaching Father Paul carries the true Franciscan spirit, humility enhanced by spiritual fearlessness, an earnest frankness not in the least impaired by the consciousness of his herarers' rank and quality. A sermon of his on the duties of the hierarchy, full of warnings against pride and worldliness, will long be remembered at the Vatican. In short, Father Paul is exactly a man after Léo XIII's ownheart. But it is rumored at the Vatican. can. In short, Father Paul is exactly a man after Léo XIII's own heart. But it is rumored at the Vatican that the present course of Lenten sermons is the last that Father Paul will ever preach before the Pontiff and his Court, as Leo XIII. has decided to give the Apostolic preacher's ability and piety a wider scope by promoting him to a bishopric."

A LIBEL NAILED .- In Rome the anti-clericals do not always have it their own way—especially when they undertake to run down priests from the British Isles. The recent case of the Masonic paper—"La Patria," is an illustration. That journal, edited by Federico Fabbri, one of the fiercest enemies of religion and of truth, published a sensational article on the 8th of February last, entitled "The Black Scandal," purporting to be a revelation of scandals in connection with the now dissolved Convent of St. Benedice, and openly accusing Mgr. James Campbell, for cusing Mgr. James Campbell, for-merly rector of the Scots College, and afterwards chaplain in the pation in these scandals. Needless to say that the article was an ignoble invention from beginning to end. Mgr. Campbell very properly sued the "Patria" for libel, and the case was to have come on before the Roman tribunal on the 18th inst., but the "Patria" published a grovelling retractation and prevailed upon Mgr. Campbell, who would certainly have recovered. pation in these scandals. Mgr. Campbell, who would certainly have recovered substantial damages. have recovered substantial damages, to withdraw his "querela." The "Patria's" retractation, most humbly begging Mgr. Campbell's pardon, thanking him for his magnamity in not pursuing its editor, and declaring that the article was a libelious invention, has been published, at Signor Fabbri's expense, in all the leading papers of Italy.

CATABBH

signs of inflammation and, as the word implies,—being derived from a of inflammation and, Greek word meaning to flow down, -by a more or less profuse dis-

and the latter, as will be explained later, may be either atrophic or hypertrophic.

Acute catarrh unfortunately needs no description, for it is only fami-liar to us all as a cold in the head. In this case it is the mucous membrane of the nostrils which is inflamed. The

most obvious symptoms are swelling of the membrane, which may be an ore at a colose the nostrils control of the membrane, which may be an ore at a colose the nostrils control of the inflammation of the inflammation of the colose throat, and if the inflammation of the colose throat, and if the inflammation of the colose the colos chitis. In the latter case the meet evident sign is a cough, due either to the presence of a mucous discharge, or to irritation caused by the air passing through the inflamed bronchial tubes.

bronchial tubes.

In young children the inflammation in the harynx causes much swelling, and this gives rise to the difficult breathing and hoarse voice which characterize one form of croup.

If catarrh attacks the stomach it causes severe indigestion, and when the intestinal mucous membrane is affected the most prominent symptom is diarrhoea. Conjunctivitis and acute inflammation of the ear are the expressions of catarrh of the eye and of the drum of the ear.

In chronic catarrh the process

In chronic catarrh the process is less active; there is usually little or no pain, but the discharge is profuse and thick.

In hypertrophic catarrh the mu-cous membrane becomes permanently thickened, but in atrophic catarrh it is thinned. Atrophic catarrh is not really an inflammation, but rather the result of a previous in-flammation which has destroyed the mucous membrane leaving mucous membrane, leaving its place merely a thin in its place merely a skin, covering the surface, but swering none of the purpos mucous membrane.

A catarrh may be caused by ar thing that acts as an irritant the mucous membrane-dust urous, ammoniacal or other fumes, undue dryness of the atm phere, and so forth, in the case the air-passages or eyes; indigestible food, alcohol, and so forth, in the case of stomach or intestines. Often the inflammation is due

the action of microbes, which are probably always present, but car work harm only when the soil bas been prepared for them by mechanical injury, or by congestion caused by a chilling of some portion of the surface of the body.

W. Gro. Kennedy,

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" 45 " to 55 " 1.50
" 55 " to 65 " 2 50

SPECIAL TERMS FOR PERSONS OVER 65 YEARS OF AGE.

BELL THE, East 1235, MERCH, TEL. 563. WAYLAND, GENERAL MANAGE

We were sitting in

onesty, and then p things needful nluck-" He stoppe summons of the 'Yes," and "No," ninutes and then re Speaking of pluc doing just now, ren tory, the beginning which is that one We settled oursely

"I was sitting he chair," the ironmas day about seven ye be eight. Time goes try to keep coun days. At any rate, ing, reading the n there came a knock 'Come in!' I sai a stranger. He was

about twenty-five ye like a gentleman, tl had seen a good Tall, with his head gray eyes that met 'Always look firs

eyes, my boy! If he eye, he is worth try shift about here an they didn't know w were afraid of seeing lidn't like-have no him! That's my exp well this young my desk, and spoke for me: yet it was i

ners for his manner Good morning, and his voice had a that I liked. 'I wan ve me any?' I shook my head strangers in that w

work here. Sorry I date you. I took again, and looked to without more words still. 'I must have would try to give

and tell you I must

He spoke as if I i
my coat pocket, an
actermined to get it
cost yet perfectly
understand, with no
take hold of and ge

My good sir,
the paper down, th
cy in the place. If
your name and you
will make a note of
day when we do ha
pose of, I will rem
is the best I can do

The young man
That won't do!' h
again, sir. Surely,
place there must
strong, willing man

strong, willing man

strong, willing man useless to talk of we cance occurs. I must to-day! It is absold: I'tt was on the tito tell him that it necessary for him the day it looked at him say it. say it.

If saw that he is truth and that he is that there was a whining or snivellin there had been, out gone in pretty quick was a look in his ey is know how to desman was desperate, ceason for being so on for being so What kind of want?' I said, putti

want? I said, putti per again.

Any kind.

You mean that

I do. Anythin bread in the mouths a little and stopped from Canada two my wife and three c robbed in the train have not a penny!

have not a penny!"
"Come with me!"
followed me out of story might be to
not, but I had thou
test the metal of a

the wrong end at the The gang I had a taliane—it was too to Yahkee to touch, were shy of it. The dark, monkey-looking them to my gentles clear, white skin, a showed that, whate worked at. clearing hadn't been part of looked like one who can a good deal of etic sports.

"Here is a job!" by one I know of. I to the them is not in the term of t

"Well enough," has possible.
"You'll get a do a day." I told him. death too, probably go to work?"

which is that one word."

him! That's my experience!

ve me any?

ors, for his manners were good,

Good morning, sir!' he said

and his voice had a clear ring to it

recommend the practice at any

nd tell you I must have it!

lay, March 30, 1901

ldren the inflammat deren the inflammation causes much swelling, rise to the difficult hoarse voice which has voice which as form of croup, ttacks the stomach it indigestion, and when mucous membrane is mucous membrane is cost prominent sympax. Conjunctivitis and ation of the ear are s of catarrh of the dum of the ear. atarrh the process is ere is usually little or he discharge is profuse

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ay be caused by anyts as an irritant to ts as an irritant to embrane—dust, sulph. iacal or other strong fryness of the atmosforth, in the case of ses or eyes; indigestible and so forth, in the ch or intestines. flammation is due

flammation is due to microbes, which are tays present, but can be when the soil bas for them by mechan-by congestion caused of some portion of the body.

30. KENNEDY. Dentist...

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te Prices.

.... 1.50 2 50 EARS OF AGE.

test the metal of which he was made.

'The Stark Mill, in which I had some interest, had been partly burned a few days before, and I had a gang at work clearing away the rubbish. A dirty job it was; the men were up to their waists half the time in mud and water, and the whole place was a muddle of rusty iron and burnt timbers and what not inched like the end of the world, and the wrong end at that.

'The gang I had on were mostly italians—it was too dirty work for a Yahkee to touch, and the Irish were shy of it. They were little, dark, monkey-looking in their uncarthly gibberish. I glanced from them to my gentleman, with his clear, white skin, and hands which showed that, whatever trade he had worked at, clearing away wreckage hadn't been part of it — though he leoked like one who might have taken a good deal of exercise in athletic sborts

'Here is a job!' I said. The only one I know of. How do you like

have not a penny!'
"'Come with me!' I said. And he

"Come with me! I said. And he followed me out of the works. His story might be true, or it might bet, but I had thought of a way to test the metal of which he was

"'Here is a job!' I said. "The on-ly one I know of. How do you like

Well enough, he said, as cool

"You'll get a dollar and a half a day." I told him. "You'll get your death too, probably. When will you go to work?"

We were sitting in the office of the from works:

"Yes," said the ironmaster, "first honesty, and then pluck— those are the things needful. Speaking of the things needful. Speaking of huck—" He stopped to answer the summons of the telephone, said considerable of the went and I hardly expected to see him again. But before the hour was out he was back again, in a finnel undershirt and a pair of old drousers. He took his pickaxe, and down he went into that hole as if it was an evening party, sir. "Well, I went back to the office. I couldn't be hanging round watching the men, or the boss would have been making trouble; but my new hand stayed on my mind somehow. In all I strolled round by the wreck wo or three times in the afternoon. In making some errand, you undership the went and I hardly expected to see him again. But before the hour was out he was back again, in a finnel undership and a pair of old down he went into that hole as if it was an evening party, sir. "Well, I went back to the office. I couldn't be hanging round watching the men, or the boss would have been making trouble; but my new hand stayed on my mind somehow. In all I strolled round by the wreck and I hardly expected to see him again. But before the hour was out he was back again, in a finnel undership and a pair of old down he went into that hole as if it was an evening party, sir.

HISMAGICKEY

BY LAURA E. RICHARDS.

making some errand, you under-stand, in that direction.

which is that one work.

We settled ourselyes in our chairs.

"I was sitting here in this very chair," the ironmaster began, "one day about seven years ago, or may be eight. Time goes so fast. I hardly try to keep count of it in these ly try to keep count of it in these ly try to keep count of it in these ting, reading the newspaper, when there came a knock at the door.

"Come in!' I said; and in walked a stranger. He was a young man "The sweat poured down his face."

"The sweat poured down his face."

a stranger. He was a young man a stranger. He was a young man about twenty-five years old, dressed like a gentleman, though his clothes had seen a good deal of service. Tail, with his head held up, and gruy eyes that met mine fair and gruy eyes that met mine fai like a gentleman, though his clothes

Well this young man came to well this young man came to my desk, and spoke without waiting for me: yet it was no want of man-blown for knocking off work.

"When I got there, I saw the Ita-lians lying round on the ground or squatting on the fences, eating their black bread and sausage, and chatthat I liked. 'I want work, Can you tering away as usual; but no sight of my gentleman in the flannel shirt

of my gentleman in the flannel shirt.
"'Oho!' said I to myself. 'One
day was enough for him, was it?'
And I thought it would have been
enough for me, too. When you are
not used to the swing of a pick, the
way it takes you in the back is
semething beyond belief. I turned
to come back and lo! there he way. I shook my head, I never took strangers in that way, and I don't No sir!' I said. 'We have no "No. sir! I said. We have no work here. Sorry I can't accommodate you.' I took up my paper again, and looked to see him go out without more words; but he stood still. 'I must have work,' he said. to come back, and lo! there he was. sitting off in a corner by himself, all crouched up, with a great hunch of bread in one hand and a book in would try to give satisfaction, sir, the other

ell you I must have it!'

"I strolled up behind him and looked over his shoulder at the book.

per again.

"Any kind."

"You mean that?"

I do. Anything that will put bread in the mouths of—' he choked a little and stopped. Then, 'I came from Canada two days ago, with my wife and three children, and was robbed in the train of my wallet. I have not a penny!

BLOOD

We live by our blood, and on it. We thrive or starve, as our blood is rich or poor.

There is nothing else to live

on or by. When strength is full and spirits high, we are being re freshed, bone muscle and brain in body and mind, with continual flow of rich blood.

This is health.

When weak, in low spirits. no cheer, no spring, when rest is not rest and sleep is not sleep, we are starved; our blood is poor; there is little nutriment in it.

Back of the blood, is food to keep the blood rich. When it fails, take Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil. It sets the whole body going again-mar woman and child.

ten been worse after a day's rowing and this is just as good bread as any other,' and he took a bite out of his hunch, and looked at his book, as much as to say he had talked enough, and wanted to be back at this grammar.

Let n been worse after a day's rowing use of aged people whose blood is readily chilled and for persons suffering from rheumatism and neural-gia.

ABOUT COLDS.—This is the dangerous time of the year for contracting the state of the year for contracting the year for cont

source.

"For all that I thought he would last. When he yes, my boy! If he looks you in the eys, he is worth trying. If his eyes shift about here and there, as if they didn't know where to look, or were afraid of seeing something they didn't like—have nothing to do with thim! That's my experience!

well this young man came to solution.

solit. "If he doesn't die he'll do!"

"For all that I thought he would last. When he came in for his pay at night, he came into my head when you were talking ed up to the pitch of endurance, about pluck just now. That man.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

NOW PRESERVE FURS .- At this time of year, when muffs and tippets and other fur goods of the winter are consigned to rest for the summer mouths, the use of a little precaution in their packing may result in untol 1 saving.

While it is true that most insects are consigned to rest for the sum-

While it is true that most insects have strong antipathy to tobacco, cauphor and certain other substances with a strong smell, nevertheless such precautions often prove ineffectual in some degree. Just why it is that in some instances in which fur articles are thoroughly sprinkled with snuff, tobacco leaves or camphor the moth is still found in the article when again taken out for time was really lit to attend to my While it is true that most insects article when again taken out for time was really fit to attend to my

il would try to give satisfaction, sir, and tell you I must have it!

"He spoke as if I had the work in my coat pocket, and as if he was occurred to the color." It is received the perfectly respectful. you understand, with nothing I could take hold of and get angry about.

"My good sir," I said, putting the paper down, there is no vacancy in the place. If you will give me your name and your references I will make a note of them, and some day when we do have a job to dispose of, I will remember you. That is the best I can do for you to-day.

"The young man shook his head." Think sgain, sir, Surely, in this great place there must be something a strong willing man can do. It is explace there must be something a strong willing man can do. It is explace there must be something a strong willing man can do. It is explace there must be something a strong willing man can do. It is explace there must be something a strong willing man can do. It is explace there must be something a strong willing man can do. It is explace there must be something a strong willing man can do. It is explace there must be something a strong willing man can do." The work of your dockeper to be able to read and should be a strong willing man can do. It is explace there must be something a strong willing man can do. Why men the paper to tell him that it was absolutely necessary! The work of your dockeper to be able to read and substitute the look down the true of the wind and that he must have work. It wasn't that he looked shabby, or that there was any suspicion of which have the proper that there was any suspicion of which have the proper that there was any suspicion of which have the proper that there was any suspicion of which the proper that there was any suspicion of which the proper that the proper that

in a somewhat modified form, can be followed by the individual in preference to the old time method of camphor and tobacco, which leaves the garment with such a strong smell when again taken out for use. The danger begins in March and the war against the moth should now be taken up in earnest.

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS.-Sleeples ness is generally due not to physical strain, but to mental overwork and

strain, but to mental overwork and worry.

The best cure for insomnia is exercise in the open air. When you find that you can't sleep, get up at once, dress and go for a walk. It will be jauch better than to lie in bell and keep tossing about.

When you get back from your tramp the bed will feel good, and sleep will come quickly to the tired body and brain.

Don't walk along, however, in a lay, half-hearied fashion. Go at a brisk, half trot. Expand your chest, stretch your legs, breathe steadily and get your blood purified by the exercise of your whole body.

And don't think about the things that have worried you during the day. Try to give your mind some new food.

THE FEATHER BED. — The fea-her bed, so long banished to the tic, as an unsanitary relic of ears long gone by, says the "Home lournal and News," is said to be caning into favor again, so house-erers whose ticks filled with fea-hers have not been disturbed by the ecent craze for sofa pillows may wand them to be steamed and clean-d, to be kept in readiness for the

of his hunch, and looked at his book as much as to say he had talked enough, and wanted to be back at his grammar, and an activation of the work of the warmer of his part in the evening, shaky again, but, smilling as in the harbor. So it went on till the fourth day. Every day I looked to see him give cut, but his pluck t him until the sensitive skin becomes ton- 11

A Message of Hope to the Weak and Depressed.

A Grateful Woman Tells of Her Release From the Agouies That Afflict Her Sex, After Three Doctors Had Failed to Help Her. The amount of suffering borne by

article when again taken out for use, while in other cases these simple precautions prove most effective is a question which furriers have been unable to answer.

The fur dealers, however, realize that it is a fact, and do not use that it is a fact, and do not use that it is a fact, and do not use that it is a fact, and do not use that it is a fact, and do not use that it is a fact, and do not use that it is a fact, and do not use that it is a fact, and do not use that it is a fact, and do not use that it is a fact, and do not use the fact of the most skilled doctors in the country of Cumberland at different times had charge of my case. These all agreed in their diagrams that it is a fact, and do not use the fact of the most skilled doctors in the country of Cumberland to the fact of the most skilled doctors in the country of Cumberland at different times had charge of my case. while at times I would experience ome relief, at no time was there any ome reher, at no time was there any sope given me of a permanent cure. Many a time when I went to bed I would have been glad if death had come before morning. I never had much faith in proprietary medicines, but at one time I took a half dozen bottles of a blood-making compound hat was highly recommended. This, like everything else, failed to help me. There seemed to be not a par-ticle of blood in my body. My face rele of blood in my body. My face as absolutely colorless, and my apetite almost entirely deserted meofren saw in the newspapers letters testifying to the merits of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills determined is suffering and discouragement had adde me too sceptical to see any ope of relief, when doctors had house Sign and Decorative Painter. aled to effect a cure. But at last and to effect a cure. But at last anne across the story of a cure r home—that of Mr. Moses Boss, Rodney. I knew that at one time had been regarded as a hopeless sumptive and his cure through Williams' Pinv Pills, determined to try them. I had not taken boxes before I began to feel ler and grew confident of a cure two boxes before I began to feel better, and grew confident of a cure. I kept on taking the pills, all the time feeling new blood in my veins, activity returning to my limbs, and the feeling of depression gradually wearing away. To many women it may seem incredible that the mere making, of new blood in my veins could restore to a healthy condition misplaced internal organs, but this has been my happy experience. My pains have all left me, and I am now as healthy a woman as there is in this place. This health I owe to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which have rescued me from a life of suffering, if not from the grave."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves, and cradicate those troubles which make the lives of so many women, old er, and grew confident of a cure

eradicate those troubles which make the lives of so many women, old and young, a burden. Palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily vield to this wonderful medicine. These pills are sold only in boxes, the trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of druggists, or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company. Brockville, Ont.

HINTS TO BOYS AND GIRLS.

Why didn't you keep that boy? "Why didn't you keep that boy?" asked one merchant of another, referring to a boy who had applied for a position in his office.
"I tried him, but he wrote all morning with a hair on his pen. I don't want a boy who hasn't sufficient gumption to remove a hair from a pen."
"That was a very slight reason for which to condemn a lad."
"Pardon me, but I think it is a very sufficient reason. There was a

ASSOCIATION OF OUR LADY OF PITY.

Founded to assist and pro-ect the poor Homeless Boys of Oincinnati, Ohio. Material

of the vicorous currying, which brings the blood to the surface to resist external chill and opens the pores to allow impurities to escape. The brush used should be stiff enough to accomplish its work. In fact, a regular horse brush is recommended, used gently at first and until the sensitive skin becomes toned up to the pitch of endurance.

is me Go-luck

SUFFERING WOMEN.

"I can't stand his voice. I'd as high hear a buzz-saw," said a man at out a boy who applied for a position in his office.

"Tell that young woman we can "Tell that young woman we can't take her. She wears too many rings for us," said an editor-in-chief to his associate speaking of a lady who was seeking a position as sub-editor.—Exchange.

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almand Ornamental Plattering. Repair,
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Society Directory.

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

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

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

A.O.H.-DIVISION NO. 2 .- Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel New Church corner Centre and Laprairie streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday streets, on the 2nd and 4th Friday of each month, at 8 p.m. President, John Cavanagh, 885 St. Catheriae street; Medical Adviser, Dr. Hugh Lennon, 255 Centre street, telephone Main 2239. Recording Secretary, Thomas Donohue, 312 Hibernian street, — to whom all communications should be addressed; Peter Doyle, Financial Secretary; E. J. Colfer, Treasurer. Delegates to St. Patrick's League; —J J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy -J J. Cavanagh, D. S. McCarthy and J. Cavanagh.

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

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

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

.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26 —(Organized, 18th November, 1883.)—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: Frank J. Curran, B. C.L.: President; P. J. McDonagh, Recording Secretary; Rob. Warren, Financial Secretary; Jno. H. Feeley, jr., Treasurer.

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

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LAND.

Mama!"
But child-like he soon learned to forget and was his merry self again. The good neighbor, kind old Mrs. Claffin, kept Eddie all day long, while I went on my rounds. He played with her grandchildren, for her son and his family lived with her. The little fellow was very happy and had no remembrance of his loss.

"Good morning," Mrs. Classin said to me one spring morning, as I handed her the letters. One of them had a deep black border on the envelope. I passed on and left the old lady holding Eddie's hand and carrying the letters into the house. That evening as I called for my little boy. Mrs. Classin came out with the black-bordered letter.

"We have sad news. Mr. Fulton," she said. "My niece has lost her husband. Poor child, She had a hard life with him, he was such a drunk-ard. But she was very devoted to

ard. But she was very devoted to him. Her little boy, just like Eddie here, died last year. I must try to get the poor child to come and spend a while with me. It might cheer her up a little."

die and I would do but for your kindness."

"Well, indeed, I have done very little: and Eddie has been more of a comfort than a care. I always did think it was such a pity for you to lose your good wife and Eddie his mother. Such a happy home as you had too. Now my poor niece, Alice, she had such poverty and such a wayward husband. She sewed to keep him and herself and the boy: but, God took the child. God forgive me! I used to think it would be a mercy if Jim Wilson would die. And now he is dead sure enough. Alice wrote that he received the last sacraments: and I, know that was a comfort to her; for she always dreaded that he would die in one of his sprees. Well, I won't keep you. Here's Eddie."

My little bov put his arms around her neck and kissed her. "Good night, Grandma," he said, calling her as the other children in the house did.

"A year passed and it was again"

I was verv much affected by the old lady's words. Before I could answer her, Mrs. Wilson and the mercy crowd of children came in.
"I am glad to see you, Mrs. Wilson, wil and now I am so, of yoing away. What will Mrs. Claal lind own will we all do without you? The children will surely break their hearts."

She laughed gently. "You are all could think it advisable for me to remain. The children—they will not grieve long—but' I will surely be lone-their them.

When we came to leave, Eddie kissed Mrs Wilson three or four times. The little fellow was very quiet when as he was saying his brief prayers, he looked up at me in doubt. "I must sav 'God bless Cousin Alice' mayn't I, papa?"

"Of course you mad to see you, Mrs. Wilson, and the see you, Mrs. Wilson and the mercy crowd of children came in.
"I must sav 'God bless Cousin Alice' mayn't I, papa?"
"Of course you mad to see you, Mrs. Wilson and the mercy crowd of children came in.
"I must sav 'God bless Cousin Alice' mayn't I, papa?"

A year passed and it was again spring and close to Easter. The warmer weather made my work more irksome and the Easter cards made heavier mail bags. I went home very tired at night.

"To-morrow is Holy Thursday," I was saying to myself one evening.
"Dora always sent candles and flowers for the Repository, and I am goding to take some in her name to-night."

closer care now."
"Yes that is it, my son. You need a good wife and a comfortable home. You gaye Dora every happiness and you can yet make some good woman happy and brighten up your own life. I will see you at the altar, Easter, I suppose."

"If not at Easter, some day in the week, Father. My work is very heavy Easter Saturday, and I may not get off in time to go to confes-

sion."
"Well good-night and God bless

"Well good-night and God bless you."
Easter Sunday Mrs. Claffin invited me to dinner. As I came in from High Mass I heard merry voices in the hall, my own little boy's seeming the loudest. A lady dressed in black was holding him and he was clinging around her neck. His back was turned to me, and as I came in she was saying to Mrs. Claffin:

"O Aunt Madge! how I wish I could steal Eddie. He is just like my own little Willie."

"He's a dear child, Alice," the old lady said laughing, "and here's his papa."

mrs. Wilson turned towards me and her pale face flushed. I was holding a bunch of lilacs in my hand for my good old friend. The young lady looked so confused that I felt sorry for her.

"Fddie is very lucky." I said to Mrs. Claffin, who was still laughing. She introduced me to her niece.

"And you brought me these lilacs?" she asked as I handed her the flowers.

Alice, many a time your father and I gathered great bunches of lilacs in that old home. But the dinner will spoil if I get started on old times. Now I will leave Alice to talk to you, Mr. Fulton, while I attend to the dinner."

For a wonder, Eddie did not tolar tolars and the start of the s

I am a letter carrier; and every day when I take out my bag of letters I leave my little boy with a good neighbor. He is only four and when he was two, his war mother died. What a trial that was ! Poor little Eddie! How he sobbed and grieved for the first nights after Dora left us. Tired as I was, I walked up and down, holding the little sorrowing child close to my own aching heart. My own tears fell as the crywent over and over again: "Mama!"

But child-like he soon learned to forget and was his merry self again.

Mama!"

But child-like he soon learned to forget and was his merry self again. The good neighbor, kind old Mrs. Claffin, kept Eddie all day long, while I went on my rounds. He played with her grandchildren, for her son and his family lived with. The little fellow was very happy and had no remembrance of his loss.

Busy all day, I renewed my grief every night when I carried Eddie to our lonely home. There was no careful, thoughtful wife, no loving mother to greet us now.

"Good morning," Mrs. Claffin said to me one spring morning, as I handed her the letters. One of them had a deep black border on the envelope. I passed on and left the old lady, holding Eddie's hand and carrying the letters into the house. That evening as I called for my little boy, Mrs. Claffin came out with the black-bordered letter.

"We have all been scolding Alice." when we sly lose ing to leave us."

"Mrs. Wilson going away? I am very sorry. The children will miss her," the old lady said emphatically.

I was conscious of a desolate feeling at the thought of Alice Wilson why she should go," Mrs. Claffin kept on, "There is plenty for all of us and Alice is worth her weight in gold anywhere. She is so helpful. My son and his wife are greatly disappointed at her going, for the children will do anything for Cousin Alice. I wanted her to make her when he said. "My nicee has lost her husband. Poor child, She had a hard id with him, he was such a drunk
"We have all been scolding Alice." whe have all been scolding Alice." The told me. "You know she is go
"Mrs. Wilson going away? I am very sorry. The children will miss her," the old lady said emphatically.

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a while with me. It might cheer her up a little."

"If any one can cheer up the sorrowing, you can, my dear friend." If answered. "I do not know what Eddie and I would do but for your kindness."

"Well, indeed, I have done very little and Eddie has been more of a comfort than a care. I always did
"I am glat to see you, Mrs. Wil."

"I am glat to see you, Mrs. Wil."
"I am glat to see you, Mrs. Wil."
"I am glat to see you, Mrs. Wil."

"I must sav 'God bless Cousin Alice' mayn't I papa?"

"Of course you may." I answered. and so the sweet blessing of a child's prayer was given to the gentle lonely woman.

After Eddie had gone to sleep I sat and thought corrections.

After Eddie had gone to sleep I sat and thought over my own lonely life. the boy's need of a loving woman's care and the face of Alice Wilson came to me. I knew it would be difficult to approach her on the subject of marriage, as she dreaded to repeat her sad experience with poor Jim Wilson. I knew from some remarks that Mrs. Claffin had made that marriage could hardly have any attractions to the disappointed wife. Eddie was generally such a merry little chap that it was quite a shock to me when I found him crying bit.

to stay with us permanently."

Mrs. Claffin's kind old eyes sparkled through her glasses. "I wish vou
success with all my heart: but I am
afraid vou will be disappointed
Alice almost dreads to think of
chamging her lot. You cannot blame
her after life wth poor Jim Wilson."

son."
Mrs. Wilson came, and after careeting, there came a pause. Now or never. I told myself. Just then Eddie cave me my chance.
"O pana!" he cried. "You won't let Cousin Alice go away, will you?"

"O papa!" he cried, "You won't let Cousin Alice go away, will you?" I looked at Mrs. Wilson and held out Eddie's hand to her. Cousin Alice," I said, "if you will let me call you like the children? I want to comfort Eddie and tell him you are not goin," away. I want to keep you from going if you will try to realize how happy. I would be to call you my, wife."

She stood up your pele (10).

comfort Eddie and tell him you are holding a bunch of lilacs in my hand for my good old friend. The young lady looked so confused that I felt sorry for her.

"Feddie is very lucky." I said to Mrs. Claffin. who was still laughing. She introduced me to her nicee.

"And you brought me these littles of lilacs?" she asked as I handed her the flowers.

"Yes, I once heard you say that you liked lilacs so much, because there was an avenue of lilac trees at your old home in the country, and that you used to gather them at Easter for the alter in the little chart of the fill."

"How nice of you to remember all that. You are just the most thoughtful friend in the world. Yes.

"Then you know," she said. smill
"Then you know," she said. smill-

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once."
"That may be," I answered in an anxious tone, "but don't you see how much easier it is for her to get

another companion than for me to get a wife I want with all my heart?" 'But Mr. Fulton, you don't know.

"But Mr. Fulton, you don't know. M" poor Jim—"
"Yes! Yes! I know what you mean. Poor Jim Wilson—rest to his soul—had his unfortunate failing. He is gone. Can we not let the dead rest and take up our lives for ourselves? You are afraid to marry again because your first marriage was unhappy. Before I met you, I thought I could never marry again and be as happy as I was with Dora. Let us not be too much afraid but trust to God and our own good intentions." not be too much afraid but trust to God and our own good intentions." Just then Eddie seeing our serious

faces, cried out eagerly "Papa don't let her go away.Don't let Cousin Alice go." "She will not stay for me, Eddie You go and ask her not to leave

The little fellow climbed The little fellow climbed upon Alice's lap and laid his bright curls on her shoulder. "You won't go away from me, I know you won't leave me, Cousin Alice," he said.

She hid her blushing face in his away new cousin Alice," he salu. She hid her blushing face in his stangled hair and answered softly: "No Eddie, I will stay with you with your papa."—M. E. Henry and-with your papa."-M. E. Ruffin, in the Rosary Magazin

THE STEEPLE

A writer in the New York "Her ald" thus dwells upon the dangerous occupation of the steeple climber. He says :-

er. He says:—

It appears that professional steeple climbers are quiet mannered men, with a certain gentleness of voice (like deaf people) that impresses one far more than any strident boasting. This habit of silence they form from being silent so much aloft. And when they do speak it is in a low tone, because that is the least startling to a man as he swings over some reeling gulf. Next to an actual disaster (which usually kills outright and painlessly) what a steeple climber most dreads is being startled and painlessly) what a steeple climber most dreads is being startled. This was explained to me in one of our many talks by "Steeple Bob," famous over the land for his daring feats, but never reckless ones. How plainly I call up his pale, serious face and the massive shoulders, somewhat bent, and the forcarm with muscles to impress a prize fighter! Pleasant to note that Merriil (his real name) uses excellent English.

"Did you never have an impulse to jump off a steeple?" I questioned, recalling the sensations of many people in looking down even from a house top.

at once and Alice was preparing to leave the next day.

"You never saw such a houseful of crying children," the old lady said, and her own eyes were moist. "Eddie has been lost ever since he heard that Alice was going away."

Eddie's affection and his distress decided me. Alice should not go away if I could prevail upon her to accept me as her husband. We could both begin life again, as it were.

I turned an anxious face to Mrs. Cladiin. "Could I see Mrs. Wilson for a few moments? Perhaps with Eddie's help, I could prevail upon her to stay with us permanently."

Mrs. Cladiin's kind old eyes sparkled through her glasses. "I wish vou success with all my heart: but I am afraid vou will be disappointed."

Alica almost dreads to think of

when suddenly I heard a laugh from O'Brien's side that sent a shiver down my spine. Did you ever hear a crazy man laugh? Well, if ever you do, you'll remember it. I looked at him and saw by his face that something was wrong.

"'What are you doing?' said I.

"He answered very polite and steady like, but his tone was queer. I'm trying to figure out how long it would take a man to get down if he went the fastest way." It thought I had better keep him in a good humor; so I said:—'I'l tell you what. Dan, you brace up and get this gold on and then we'll race to the ground in our saddles.'

"That's a fair idea,' said he in a she'll voice that

ize how tricky and quick they are. While I was working around to his side and thinking he didn't notice it. side and thinking he didn't notice it, he was laying for me out of the corner of his eye, and the first thing I knew he had me by the throat and everything was turning black. I let go of the line and dropped back on my saddle board helpless, and it it hadn't been for blind luck I guess the people down below would have got their money's worth in about a minute. But my hand struck on the toll box as he pressed me back and I had just strength enough left to shut my fingers on the first tool - I I had just strength enough left to shut my fingers on the first tool-I touched and strike at him with it. The tool happened to be a monkey wrench, and when a man gets a clip on the head with a thing like that he's pretty apt to keep still for a while. And that's what O'Brien did, He keeled over and lay here, and I did, too, until my head got steady. Even then I guess we'd both have fallen if it hadn't been for the life lines.

'The rest was simple enough after I got my senses back. Dan was un-conscious, and all I had to do was fasten a rope to him and lower away. They took care of him down below until the ambulance came and below until the ambulance came and he spent that night in a hospital. And he's spent most of his years since then in an asylum, his mind all gone except for short periods, when he comes to himself again, and then he always starts out to put an end to me. That last impulse to destroy me has never left him."

THE YOUNG MAN'S CHANCES.

A young man of capacity, industry and integrity has a field for individual effort such as never before existed in this country, writes Edward Bok, in the "Ladies" Home Journal." And success is neither harder nor easier than ever. Success never yet came to the laggard, and it never will. Let a young man be capable, have enterprise, be willing to work and carry himself like a man, and he goes where he will. His success depends upon himself. No times, no conditions, no combinations of capital can stop a young man who has a determ nation to honorably succeed and who is willing to work according to the very utmost of his capacity and sinews of strength. The real trouble is that trength. The real trouble is that he average young man won't work He has gotten the insane notion in o his head that success comes to his head that success comes by lock; that men are made by opportunities which either come to them or are thrust upon them. And he waits for luck or a chance to come along and find him. Instead of taking a sane view of conditions and seeing with a clear mind that as trade widens opportunities increase, he takes the mistaken view that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. These are the conditions of poorer. These are the conditions mind and life which are keep thousands of young men down. will keep them down:

Market Report.

WHOLESALE MARKET REPORT

LIVE STOCK .- There were about LIVE STOCK.—There were about 450 head of butchers' cattle, 30 calves, 20 sheep and 15 spring lambs offered for sale at the East End Abattoir on Monday. The butchers were present in large numbers, and trade was good, with the prices about the same as on last Thursday's market. Frime beeves sold at from 4½c to 4½c per lb.: pretty good stock at from 3½c to 4½c, and the common animals at from 2½c to 3½c per lb. repeat her sad experience with poor Jim Wilson. I knew from some remarks that Mrs. Claffin had made that marriage could hardly have any attractions and the grocery store for the flowers and candles. After I had left these at the altar, I turned to go out of the church. The old parish priest, Father Donlon, stood at the door.

"How are you, Ned?" he said. "I was thinking of you to-day. I see your little boy at Mrs. Claffin's, when I go there. He's a fine child."

"Yes, Father, Eddie is all the comfort 1 have now."

"Ah! well, you'll find more comfort 1 have now."

"Ah! well, you'll find more comfort 1 have now."

"Ah! well, you'll find more comfort start. Its but right and natural. Let me see! Dora is nearly three years dead, isn't she?"

"Yes, Father, but I have not thought of replacing hex. Still I am very lonesome and the boy will need closer care now."

"Yes, Father, but I have not closer care now."

"Yes, Father, but I have not closer care now."

"Yes, Father, but I have not closer care now."

"Yes, Father, but I have not closer care now."

"Yes, Father, but I have not closer care now."

"Yes, Father, but I have not closer care now."

"Yes, Father, but I have not closer care now."

"Yes, Father, but I have not closer care now."

"Yes, Father, but I have not closer care now."

"Yes, Father, but I have not long the composition of the cluster of the closer care now."

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FLOUR-Manitoba patents, \$4.30; strong bakers, \$3.90 to \$4.05; straight rollers at \$3.30 to \$3.40; in bags, at \$1.65; winter patents, \$3.65 to \$4.

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

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

HAY-No. 1, \$10.50 to \$11: No. 2, \$9.50 to \$10; clover, \$8 to \$8.25 per ton in car lots on track. PROVISIONS-Dressed hogs, \$8 to

FROVISIONS—Dressed hogs, 88 to \$8.25, according to weight and size of order; bacon, 14c to 15c; hams, 12½c to 14c; heavy Canadian short cut mess pork, at \$20 per barrel; pure Canadian lard, 10½c to 11½c per lb; compound refined, 7½c to 8c per lb.

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

EGGS-Fair sized lots at 13c to 14c for single cases.

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

HONEY—White clover comb. 13c to 1½c, and white extracted, 8½c to 10c; buckwheat, in comb. 10c to 12c, and extracted, 7c to 8c.

MAPLE PRODUCTS -New syrup. 80c per tin; old, 50c per gallon.

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

BUTTERICK'S Patterns and Fublications on sale at

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

SATURDAY, March 80

RELIABLE LINENS GOOD



Most housekeepers like to buy their Linens at The that our Linen values are "The Best," and they can select from the widest range of Linens on the Continent, with the guarantee of quality and lowest prices.

Assortments are now at their fullest, values at their best time to buy Linens.

TOWELS.

Thousands of these Towels will be sold Monday at the following prices: Good Huckaback Towels, size 14 by 24. Sale price, 4c.
Linen Huckaback Towels, size 16 by 30 inches. Sale price, 5c.
Linen Huckaback Towels, size 17 inches wide. Special weave, very serviceable. 72 New Barnsley Linen Demoay 52c.

LINEN DAMASK.

Linen Huckaback Towels, Size 17 by 28 in. Sale, 8c. Linen Huckaback Towels. Sale tra good quality, pretty borders, 6c price, 12c.

DRESS GOODS NOVELTIES.

DRESS GOODS

New Mixtures in Diagonal Cloth Dress Goods, in all the newest shades of blues, greens, drabs, grays, and fawns, 44 inches wide. Special 75c.

New Black Aroma Cloth, just received; it makes a very handsome costume, 42 inches wide. Special 65c.

New Chambry Cloth Dress Material, in perle finish, one of the latest things for street and house dresses. in pretty mixtures of browns, blues drabs, greens, mauves, 48 wide. Special \$1.00.

A special Line of Mixed Colored Serge Dress Goods, suitable for lad-Serge Dress Goods, suitable for ladies' tailor-made gowns, in all the Silk Rep, makes a very stylish new spring shades, 48 in. wide. Special 90c. \$1.80.

BLACK GOODS.

A very handsome line of Silk and Wool, Broches, in large variety of patterns, 44 inches wide. Special \$1.00.

One of the newest Spring Dress Materials—Rhadami Cord—very suitable for Spring Costumes, 42 inches wide. Special \$1.20.

SPRING MILLINERY

The Millinery Salon is in all its fullness of beauty, more radianthan on the first reception day. Paris has sent its latest conjurings and beauty from every fashion centre of Europe is here.

Black Hat, brim of sequin trimming, crown of pink roses, twist of velvet and tulle around crown, trimmed at back with bow of black vervet ribbon and gold buckle \$8.00.

Purple Fancy Straw Hat, brim of folded satin, straw crown of braided chiffon and lace, trimmed at side with purple silk pansies and green leaves, black velvet ribbon bow at back with steel buckle \$11.00,

Big Umbrella Deal,

The Company has just completed a Big Deal in High Class Umbralas, which enables them to offer very special inducements in prices. Particularly in high class goods, with expensive handles. | Regular price 35c, now | ... 25c | Regular price 65c, now | ... 49c | Regular price \$1.00, now | ... Regular price \$1.50, now | ... 99c | Regular price \$2.00, now | ... 81.47 | Regular price \$2.00, now | ... 81.47 | Regular price \$3.50, now | ... 82.49 | Regular price \$5.00, now | ... \$3.25 | Regular price \$5.00, now | ... 85.00 | Regular price \$7.75, now | ... \$5.00 | Regular price \$9.50, now | ... 86.00 | Regular price \$9.50, now | ... 86.00 | Regular price \$9.50, now | ... 86.00 | Regular price \$10.50, now | ... 86.00 | LADIES' UMBRELLAS. MEN'S UMBRELLAS

THE S. CARSLEY CO. LIMITED.

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

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Standard and artistic pianos of the world. Recognized and acknowledged the best instruments manufactured By Court appointment, the pianos of Royalty throughout Europe. The preferred choice of all modern artists of note. In the Steinway Piano alone has tone development wear of ordinary pianos, making them in the end the most profitable, because the most durable pianos manufactured. Excellent choice Grand and Upright Steinways now

in our special warerooms. N.B.—An elegant Boudoir used Rosewood Steinway Piano can be had from us at \$775 00, or special price for cash. Will give purchaser right to exchange this piano at full value on a new Steinway piano any time within two years from date. Write or call on us for STEINWAY Catalogues.

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FAMILY GATHERINGS

Are more enjoyable in a nicely furnished house-where the farniture is good and you are not afraid to sit on a chair lest the glue should give way and the chair break. We sell furniture which will stand hard wear and will last a life-time without getting shabby. Do you need any

IUTTER-Choice creamery, 214c; RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, rolled dairy, 17c to 18c.

652 Oraig Street, 2442 St. Oatherine Street.

There is only one person in the world to whom we may be severe. There is one who deserves it and on

AVE TOUR EMPTY MAGING TOUR OF THE PARTY WHO PROPERTY WHO

If nobody took calumny and gave it lodging, it would starve and die of itself.

CAMPAIGN

(From the Western

The Nineteenth C drinking age. But th was a drunken age. tieth Century be a various temperance throughout the coun ing for a campaign perance the coming s associations are char tics. After years of drinking classes they balance sheet shows profits are nearly a by the losses. The ganizations are too retreats for the temp and partial recupera ards. They rarely be abodes of the reform majority of those in stinence societies are drank liquor and for fore, a pledge is unnu-belong to temperar give good example.

give good example.
Some pretend that
a disease. It is first
tony. Then it beco
drunkenness. Lastly,
into a mental disease to idiocy. But taki ease, we must adopt of prevention and hy temperance organiza temperance organizations. They have barren efforts to reand will henceforware energies mainly to the drunkenness. That is drunkenness. That is er in the young men in drinking and h pledge from the sallike this has been do for years. The boys their First Communi invited to take the p for a certain number have found that the children favor the stitemselves are not rarely that in a cla are found who refu pledge.

order; and not only their fathers and me ters will be invited For it must be born

CATHOLIC

ABOUT RELIGIO

pledge. The Knights of Fa

this city are prepar of prevention; and d 1901 they hope to phase of temperance ple of the whole of making arrangement tures on total abstin

all the churches of the auspices of the local

ASTS.—The Western About eleven years troublous deep of re tion; the peculiarly ter of this church be not to be sectarian messiah all in one i Dr. Cave. The poor to formulate a new new church and sectarian kingdom uttermost bounds Last Sun broken in health an the weight of his gi the weight of his gi ing. There is no ch terprising young ecc days of gospel trust goes down to his d der the wheels of tharian monopoly. T Church is bankrupt. lot of faded hopes an bitions; liabilities: p ed, prophecies unfulf gage.

Protestants who abroad are apt to abroad are apt to reet of the world is as this. They would not into the desired they observed corps in Washington tial reception day. If they observed to the desired they are cantipled are anti-Protestant, bassador and the When you spread Pover the world it is to arrest the light.

this important sub Citizen remarks:-

INDIVIDUAL I

Citizen remarks:—

A single individu ficant in this crowd is so ordered that e can possess and exapparently wholly e to his social positic ly advantages. A erts, as a rule, a over the future of than does its riche most honored inhab master who follow his pupils out of se.