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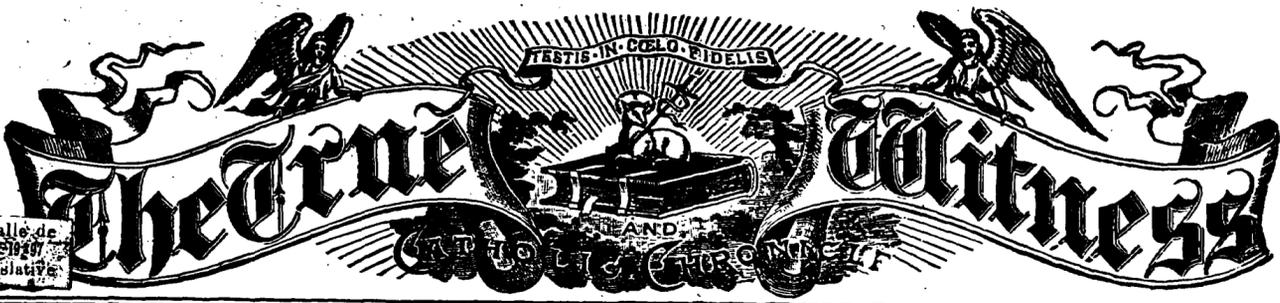
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MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1897.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ST. PATRICK'S GOLDEN JUBILEE

Preparations Now in Progress to Commemorate the Event.

Prof. J. A. Fowler's New Mass to be Sung on the Occasion.

A Distinguished American Priest to Deliver the Sermon.

National Organizations Active to Celebrate St. Patrick's Day.

The Programme of the Festivities by the Different Societies in the Evening

Thousands of Catholics in Montreal and Surrounding Districts to Take Part in the Ceremonies.

The preparations for the celebration of St. Patrick's Day, this year, are being carried out on a scale of grandeur never before equalled in the history of Montreal.

The musical features will be in keeping with the other preparations. Professor J. A. Fowler has composed a new Mass for the occasion.

The Kyrie Eleison is prayerful, whilst the Gloria is a splendid chant of praise. The Credo, which opens with unison phrases, has throughout the character and firmness of expression, proper to a declaration of faith.

The Agnus Dei is the favorite part of the Mass with the chorists, and seldom indeed have we listened to more melodious and richer harmony than in the closing passages of this portion of Prof. Fowler's latest work.

The talented and enthusiastic organist and head of St. Patrick's choir deserves very great credit for the success he has achieved in his new Mass, which he composed in the midst of the constantly increasing demands of his profession.

izations, all similar undertakings in former years. The A. O. H. and Young Men's Societies are all preparing to make a special display, and it is expected that at least 1000 members of the former organization will march in line.

In the evening every available public hall in this city has been secured for the dramatic entertainments, concerts and lectures.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

The annual concert of the St. Patrick's Society on St. Patrick's night is always looked forward to with pleasurable anticipation by its friends, as on such occasions the Society has always provided an enjoyable programme in honor of Ireland's patron saint.

THE YOUNG IRISHMEN.

There is perhaps no society in this city which arouses more enthusiasm among its friends on the occasion of its public demonstrations than the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benefit Association.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN.

The St. Ann's Young Men's Society have always been noted for their originality. One of their characteristic features is their departure from "beaten tracks," and their public entertainments have, in consequence, always had the distinguishing mark of being "unique" in their way.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

"Glimpses of Erin" is what the patriotic A.O.H. promises their patrons in the Windsor Hall on St. Patrick's night.

W. J. O'Sullivan, of Montpelier, Vt., who has chosen for his subject "The Heritage of the Sons of Erin." Everything that the Hibernians undertake is always carried out creditably and successfully, and their coming entertainment will be a most enjoyable treat.

ST. GABRIEL'S PARISH.

The St. Gabriel's parish have been fortunate in getting Rev. Father J. A. McCallen, of St. Patrick's, to entertain them on St. Patrick's night with his interesting "Tour through Ireland," accompanied with numerous lime-light views of the principal historic spots in the Old Land.

ST. PATRICK'S SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The Director of St. Patrick's Catechism, Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, will conduct a pleasing and popular entertainment in the Armory Hall, Cathcart street, on the afternoon of St. Patrick's Day, in accordance with his time-honored custom.

OTTAWA NOTES.

A Tribute to the Musical Talent of the Pupils of Gloucester Street Convent - A Branch of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame.

At the recent reception and luncheon given by Mayor Bingham, of Ottawa, the pupils of the Gloucester street Convent, which is under the jurisdiction of the Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, performed an excellent programme of music.

The Guards' orchestra was not there, nor McGillivuddy's, nor the Italian, nor any other of the well known city orchestras. There was music, however, most delightful music - music that reminded one of Hungarian bands, Spanish students and all kinds of other delicious and enchanting things in the way of music.

St. Gabriel Parish.

The people of St. Gabriel's are preparing to erect an imposing arch on the corner of Centre and Laprairie streets for St. Patrick's Day, that will be a credit to the parish and a testimony to their national spirit.

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ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Attendance at the Grand General Mission Unprecedented in the History of the Parish.

The Closing of the Unmarried Women's Mission - The Young Men Enter Upon Their Week of Exercises - The Opening Night a Magnificent Success - Parish Notes - Deaths During The Week.

Never before in the history of St. Patrick's parish, at least since the organization of other Irish parishes, has there been such enthusiasm, fervor and eagerness displayed on the part of the parishioners in attending a General Mission, as during the course of the one now being conducted by the Redeemerist Fathers, under the direction of Rev. Father Wiswell.

Last week we referred to the success of both the married women and married men, and now we record with pleasure the great triumph achieved by the unmarried women, whose week of exercises closed on Sunday last with an attendance of 3,500, which was kept up during the previous six days.

After the close of the retreat, there was a reception held in connection with the League of the Sacred Heart, the Rosary Society and the Children of Mary, and many new members were received into the ranks of these praiseworthy organizations.

In the evening, at 7:30, the anxious moment arrived, when it was the time, as the boys put it themselves, to face the music, the opening of the week of spiritual exercises for the unmarried men of the parish. Some of the older generation are inclined at times to indulge in pessimistic forecasts in regard to the future careers of our young men, and while there may be some instances of justification for such a proceeding, there is very little reason to fear that the men who are to follow their seniors will fail to be true to their religious convictions and hearken to the voice of the Church at all times and under all circumstances.

On Monday evening, Rev. Father Wiswell, Jr., preached, and last night the special sermon on the duties of young men was delivered by Rev. Father Hogan, who, during the course of one hour and a half, dwelt upon the dangers that confronted them. The bachelors and spinsters received some hard knocks, as did the extravagantly inclined young women. The modern opera was most effectively scored and the practise of long company keeping condemned in a spirited manner.

Another pleasing feature of the Mission was the special three days of instruction to the school boys of the parish, which closed this afternoon and was largely attended.

NOTES.

The Ladies of Charity of St. Patrick's will hold a meeting, in connection with the coming Grand Bazaar in St. Patrick's Hall, this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Rev. Father Doyle, C.S.S.R., preached a grand sermon on Sunday at Grand Mass, taking for his subject the Mission of the Church. The rev. preacher hit the nail on the head when he said that if the Church was not divinely constituted and had to depend upon some of her members, there would be a sad state of affairs.

In the passing of the collection box we notice a great many samples of coppers. Mainly speaking, this is a shame, as nearly every young man now attending the Mission can easily afford to give five cents, at least in the evening. It costs thirty-five cents to visit the most unpretentious of our theatres, and a dollar to the Academy, if one goes as a shark. The boys should be as generous in giving to the collections as they are in worldly affairs. They should remember that the pastor, Father Quinlivan, is obliged to incur heavy expenditure in connection with the Mission, as well as that this is the jubilee year of St. Patrick's.

The members of the Rosary Society and Sodality of the Children of Mary have given a splendid proof of their deep interest in St. Patrick's by generously unting and contributing a memorial window in honor of their respective organizations. The new window will be placed next to the Altar of the Blessed Virgin, and will be symbolical of the Immaculate

late Conception and St. Bernard receiving the Rosary from the Blessed Virgin Mary. The ladies of those noble parish organizations have shown an example which may well be emulated by not only other fraternal and national societies, but also by groups of friends in the parish. Ere the present jubilee year closes there should not be a portion of the projected improvements remaining incomplete.

The following departed members of the congregation were prayed for at the Masses of last Sunday: Mary Minguet, wife of David Barry; Alexander Grant, Bridget Coghlin, Sophia Swanson, wife of Thos. Flynn; Philip O'Brien, Jane Dunn; Mary McDowd, whose interment took place at Williamstown.

The prayers of the faithful were also requested for John P. Purcell, who is dangerously ill.

Religious News Items.

March the 19th, Feast of St. Joseph, will be the 20th anniversary of Cardinal Taschereau's consecration.

Monsieur Martinelli attended the opening ceremonies of the Catholic Winter School at New Orleans, which were held recently.

Ash Wednesday, March the 3rd, was the anniversary of the Pope's coronation, but the usual ceremonies were deferred until Thursday, March 4th.

Sister Mary Francis Xavier, of the Order of Mercy, Hartford, Ct., died last week of pneumonia, at the age of 82 years. In the world she was known as Stella Margaret Gallagher.

Brother Lewis, director of St. Ann's School, Philadelphia, since August last, died on Tuesday at the age of forty-nine years. His name in the world was Edward Hayes and he was a native of Ireland.

The death is announced of Brother Ignatius of the Xaverian Brothers, in Preston, England, at the advanced age of 80 years. Brother Ignatius was known in the world as Anthony Metis, and was a native of Holland. He was one of the twelve young men who joined the founder of the Order, Junius Ryken in 1839, and had been a religious for 57 years.

The Bishop of Ogdensburg, Right Rev. Henry Gabriel, D.D., left on March 6, for an extended trip to Europe and the Holy Land. He will spend several weeks in his native country, Belgium, among his kindred, before his return to America.

Father Eugene O'Callaghan, one of the pioneer priests of Kentucky, as well as one of the oldest priests in the Louisville diocese, died Saturday at his home at Lexington. He had been in the service more than fifty years and had visited every section of the state, either in the capacity of pastor or missionary. He was a native of Ireland and was 85 years of age.

The coming Easter Conventicle of Pope Leo XIII. will appoint prelates to the vacant Episcopal See, and bestow the Cardinal's hat on several ecclesiastics of distinction.

Bishop Curtis, of Wilmington, Delaware, has presented a very rare and valuable set of books, known as the "Bibulo-Jordan Talmud," to the Catholic University. It consists of 12 folio volumes and is printed in Hebrew. Senator Curt of Montana, has presented a set of the "Messages and Votes of the Presidents," and the Duc de Loubat, of New York has also bestowed a very valuable contribution, a facsimile copy of the most ancient Mexican Codex.

HUNTINGDON NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Through the death of John Durnin, which occurred on Ash Wednesday, the 3rd of March, New Ireland lost one of its best citizens and the church of St. Joseph of Huntingdon a devout parishioner. Mr. Durnin was born in Movrin in the County Fermanagh, Ireland, in the year 1812, and came to America in 1841, bringing a wife and one child with him. He settled in the County of Beaufort, and, after making two or three short moves through that country finally settled in New Ireland, in the County of Huntingdon, in the year 1855.

Outside of his own family he had no relatives here with the exception of a nephew living in Montreal, but by honesty and integrity he had made many friends, and the esteem in which he was held in the neighbourhood was plainly visible by the long line of eulogies that followed his remains to the churchyard. He was a subscriber of the True Witness. He leaves five sons and three daughters to mourn his loss. His remains were borne to the grave by six of his grandsons. He was a kind husband and father, a true and trusted friend.

MR. HARRINGTON'S SPEECH.

An Outline of the Condition of the Redmond Section of the Irish Party.

THE APATHY OF THE INHABITANTS OF PARNELLITE STRONGHOLDS EXPOSED.

The Prospects for the Future Dwelt Upon.

Some Interesting Details Regarding the Movement in Dublin.

The Sad Condition of the Mother of the late Leader - A Tenant in the Old Homestead on Sufferance.

At a recent meeting of the Redmond League held in Dublin, Mr. T. Harrington, M.P., whose proposals to bring about unity in the Irish Party were referred to in these columns last week, presided at a meeting of the above named organization and delivered a spirited speech, which coming as it does, after Mr. Redmond's enthusiastic and prophetic declaration regarding the future of the section he represented, is certainly a very wide awakening indeed. It cannot be said that Mr. Harrington, in speaking as he did, was actuated by any motives of an unfriendly character in regard to the Parnellites, as he has throughout been an earnest worker in the endeavor to carry their principles to victory. There is a measure of sadness in nearly every line of the speech which is relieved, however, by occasional passages indicating that, before all else, Mr. Harrington is a true patriot, a lover of Ireland, and a believer in the principle that individuals must perish, if needs be, for the benefit of the community at large.

We make the following report of this remarkable deliverance from the Weekly Dublin Freeman:-

Mr. T. Harrington, who was received with applause, said he was sure he could claim their indulgence if he occupied a little of their time with matters which were to some extent personal to himself. When he claimed their indulgence he thought he could say with safety that during a long period of public life he had rarely obtruded upon the Irish people any question that affected himself personally. Any ambition he had ever had was to be a faithful soldier in the ranks to do his duty in whatever post was assigned to him, and there was no testimonial of character which he would prize more highly than the testimonial of having discharged in the past the duty that was committed to him (hear, hear). He did not return to the subject of the recent controversy with any idea of enforcing his views upon others. He returned to it to-day solely for the purpose of setting himself right before the public and of giving some reasons for the position he took up. One thing had been made perfectly clear by the writings of the newspapers for the past few weeks, and by the speeches that had been made, and that was that there was no hope for the Irish cause and no progress to be made with the National movement until the Irish nation was reunited upon independent lines (hear, hear). By those who differed from him and those who agreed with him that proposition was laid down with equal force and directness, and he could only look upon it as very foolish on the part of men who recognized the absolute necessity of that principle to endeavour to seek a quarrel with anybody who made

AN HONEST PROPOSITION

and endeavoured to carry it out. He was not going to defend his recent proposals, but he was not going to say that he was in any degree ashamed of them. In times when the Irish heart was buried in despair, when the Irish people were wasting their energies in attacking and abusing one another, when the progress of the Irish movement was brought to a standstill, he would never be ashamed if he said a word of peace and appealed to all classes of his countrymen to give up the strife in the interests of their common country. The proposals which he recently made were treated as if he had stated something that was absolutely new and absolutely treacherous, so to speak, to the colleagues with whom he co-operated - colleagues who would never share in any expression of disloyalty to him. Concluded on fifth page.

JULIE GADBOIS.

A Story of the Neighborhood of the Old Church of Notre Dame De Bonsecours, Montreal.

BY B. F. D. DUNN, MONTREAL.

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CHAPTER IV.

There was but one soul to whom the girl would have cared to go in the plenitude of her heart-torture, and that was Pere Rosaire. True, her grandmother had maternal rights and claims upon her tenderest affections and confidence; but in times of profound and bitter trial, we feel, instinctively, the weakness of mortals to aid us or remove impending misfortune, and then it is that we raise our eyes to heaven and realize the need of supernatural strength. For such reason, and feeling the power of God's servants, she determined to seek the humble curate and ask him for spiritual aid and advice in a time of human weakness.

The time chosen was opportune, it being the hour during which he celebrated the early morning Mass at Bonsecours. He had returned from the sanctuary, and was removing his vestments in the spacious sacristy, when she came in and seated herself near the entrance, waiting until he should be free to speak to her. When the last article connected with his sacred functions had been laid away, and he had taken up his beretta and breviary and was about to read, she left her seat; but as she approached him, the little speech she had prepared for his ears vanished and left her standing with bowed head, overcome and unable to utter a word. Yet Pere Rosaire had not consoled innumerable souls without being able to read the emotions of creatures in their actions. Looking at the girl for a moment he seemed to divine her mind and the workings of her heart, for his voice was unusually soft and paternal as he addressed her.

"My child, you have sought me for relief." The Magdalen when she crouched at the feet of Jesus must have had some such look in her eyes as had Julie, when she raised them to the face of her questioner, whose own dimness of vision prevented a recognition of the feelings that look betrayed. He led her to a seat near a window, looking out upon the yard, already filling with school girls who attended the day school attached to the old shrine; and when he had seated himself facing her, she noticed drops of hardened wax upon the breast of his soutane, that told of deep contemplation, at an hour when the great world was wrapped in slumber. There was something so winning and benevolent in his appearance that it invited confidence and made her feel she was face to face with one who would not betray her trust.

"Did the grandmère send you?" she asked, wishing to encourage her, since the nervous working of her hands told of irresolution. She looked him in the eyes and answered: "No, she has not sent me. I am come on my own mission. Father, is it a great sin to wish for death?"

The priest looked at her for a moment, and then it seemed to him that the whole state of the girl's soul was laid bare and he beheld the horror of her condition of mind.

"It is a grievous sin," he answered; "particularly when we do not labor under great physical affliction and there is no hope for recovery. At such times, the sufferer is to be excused for wishing that death may come speedily. But in your case, it would be a great and terrible sin, since God has been pleased to preserve your faculties and your health."

"But if the heart is tortured, and life has no further charms, are we to be condemned for asking God to take us away to the home of the blessed who know no pain?"

"My daughter, you have lighted your cross," said Pere Rosaire, seriously, "and you must needs go back and take it up, bearing it valiantly as a true lover of the Crucified."

She let her head droop and was silent for a moment; then looking up with a sudden light in her eyes, she asked:

"Mon père, have you met others situated as I am? Hearts on fire and tortured by strange longings! Loving and receiving no love in return, is not that the greatest of afflictions?"

"Poor child!" said the priest, sadly. "Now I understand your malady. You have set your affections upon a creature like yourself, a thing of the corruptible world; and because the world proves to be hollow and deceptive and does not gratify your desires, you would take God to task for failure. It was by battling with the shortcomings of the world that the saints achieved their glory. Daughter, you are about to put into effect one of the greatest teachings of the saints, and that is, resignation to the Divine will. Wait here a moment; I have a sweet medicine to strengthen you in your efforts."

He arose and went forward to a small chest of shelves at the end of the room and took down a volume with a paper cover, which he brought back, and handing it to her, said:

"Promise me that when you return home you will read the XXXVII chapter of this work; I have marked the place; and what is more, that you will study it, from day to day, for a month, at the end of which time come and see me and tell me whether you do not feel stronger in spirit and more resigned to petty trials and afflictions."

She took the work from his hand and was about to leave, when he stopped her, saying:

"Let us kneel down before the Crucifix and say a silent prayer for this good intention."

After the completion of this beautiful and touching act, she arose, and concealing the book beneath her cloak hurried home to help the grandmère; but as soon as her humble duties were finished

she went up to her room and began the perusal of the marked Chapter. Opening the book she read the first lines:

"Choose not anything, nor appropriate anything whatever to thyself, and thou shalt be a sinner. For the greatest grace shall be added to thee, the moment thou hast resigned thyself, and hast not resumed thy claim."

The words came as a voice from Heaven. She read them over a dozen times and at each reading a stronger light seemed to break in upon the darkness of her soul, until the full meaning thereof filled her with a singular and holy strength. Something of the security and peace experienced in the sacristy returned to her, and she pressed the book to her heart, feeling that a great gift had been made in the loan of it. That which had been the means of bringing comfort and consolation to so many bruised hearts had brought to her a joy which no human power could create, save the power born of love befriended.

When we examine the deeds of great men, we can point our finger to the exceptional few who have helped their own and the generations to come: men who felt in compassion for their fellows the greatness of soul with which they themselves were endowed, and committed to paper, legacies of priceless worth. Beside such as these, the splendour of his torical heroes pales into insignificance.

CHAPTER V.

"Seigneur!" exclaimed Monique Contant a few days later, when she stopped to look in and have a word with her old neighbour, "how changed you look Julie! If I were you, I should go with her to see Doctor Rabean at the Dispensary," continued Monique, addressing the grandmère. "She needs some kind of treatment, for she looks ill and must be suffering."

Julie, hearing the friendly voice and words of the cooper's daughter, looked at her from her place near the great double stove, with eyes full of deep sadness, like the eyes of a child when it suffers and would fain speak.

"Her mother was that way," said Mme Plamondon, pausing in the act of wetting her broom beneath the tap; "and the Doctors could do her no good; but I shall take her to the Dispensary, where clever men attend from day to day to help people with lean purses."

"Ah, that is a good plan," said Monique, with warmth in her tones; "I would not lose a day. Perhaps it is a fever. The smells from the market makes the strongest of us sick at times; and she, poor girl, is like the flower that old Lacroix gave me. I put it in a small box on the sill, but in three days its leaves turned from green to yellow, and the stock withered at the top."

She passed on from the doorway and left the two women to their daily duties: her words urging Mme. Plamondon to look to her grandchild's health making that worthy creature resolve to go up to the Dispensaire de la Providence on the morrow.

Human knowledge and scientific research cannot cure the ills born of sick hearts: the grace of divine charity must come down and instill the solace of divine peace ere the speechless grief that consumes vitality be allayed, and light return to eyes that have grown dull with weariness of life.

The medicine of the Dispensaire failed to do good, and the Autumn days found her in shattered health. There were times when her face had a radiant look, especially in the evening, when two bright spots would burn on either cheek and a strange unearthly glow kindle in her large dark eyes; a phosphorescent luminousness, unnatural but fascinating. This sudden aspect of perfect health raised false hopes, and made the unobserving jest at what they termed an imaginary ailment. But the practised eye of Mme. Plamondon knew the fateful signs, and deep in her heart she pondered on the inevitable. Once, in the middle of the night, she arose to see if the girl was covered, and when she touched her she found her bathed in a cold sweat, the pale brow clammy with the dew of the fever, that, like a dry rot, was eating its way into her young life. This condition of body confirmed the worst fears of the grandmère, and she resolved that Julie should not come down and work in the shop, but remain upstairs reading the Imitation and try to keep away from draughts and chills.

One day, when the mid-day meal was in full swing, and the loud voices of the customers filled the shop, she could not keep her attention fixed upon the sublime pages she held between her hands; for suddenly, in the midst of jesting and the clash of knives and forks, she heard a hearty laugh coming from below and she knew the voice, the deep full tones coming to her ear like the tones of rescuers to lost travellers. She left her seat, near the little window of four small panes, and crouched close to the railing at the top of the stair. Yes, it was his voice, and he was talking to some friends! She closed her eyes and listened. The temptation was too great. Rising with difficulty she walked with slow steps to the narrow landing and stepped down to where she could peer through the rail and see what was going on below. Her grandmother was busy at the side table, and Clovis Bergeron and his friends were in a group finishing their meal.

"Grandmère," she called softly "might I trouble you for some water?" Clovis Bergeron turned and saw her. Rising quickly, he said, "let me help you." He brought her the water, and she drank it off in deep draughts, like one with a parched heart. He felt for

her; and as he took the glass from her hand he said, beneath his breath, "Poor Julie!"

She repaid him with a look that only the angels of God could interpret; a look that comes into the eyes of the young, when they take their last look at those they love too well.

He did not understand it, and she, with the great wealth of the Confession locked up in her heart, returned to her seat and tried to resume her reading.

With the advent of the bleak October days her strength waned gradually, and from the happy privilege of being able to sit up, she was obliged to lie a-bed through most of the day, breaking the dreariness of the hours by exceptional minutes of relief, in being propped up with several pillows, kneaded into soothing softness by the deft hands of the grandmère, who, when toll or fatigue prevented an ascent, would come to the foot of the stair and ask:

"Are you comfortable, Julie? Do you want anything, my child?" And she, hearing the voice and words, would answer, "I feel stronger; I must get better to help you. I don't want you to do all the work."

It was a delusive condition of mind, common to persons in her state, who are sustained by the hope of life even at the portal of eternity.

There were weeks in mid-winter, when, through excess of racking pain and fever, she could not enjoy the luxury of a propping up, but lay exhausted, with fast-closed lids, for the whirling snow flakes, as seen through the window panes, tired her eyes, and like one drowsy with heavy sleep, the long dark lashes would come down involuntarily, giving to her face the repose of a martyr.

The return of Spring, with its days of prolonged sunshine, seemed to revive her heart, for there were moments when feelings of renewed strength came to her, and hope spoke to her soul and bade her rejoice. This was increased a hundredfold, when Mme Plamondon removed the outer window and let the warm, sweet air of early May rush into the narrow chamber, and she begged to be lifted up that she might enjoy the blessing to its utmost. Even "Mofette," the pet black cat, vacated her cosy resting place, and would come and dress her coat in the bright sunlight that streamed through the open window upon the floor with its catalpa covering. Besides, the sound of wheels told her that the snow had melted away; that Summer was coming; that the wild pink roses would be budding in the country hedges and by ways and he might think of her. The thought was precious. She told it to her heart, and it acted like a divine elixir, making her face shine with momentary joy, and bringing back to her sunken eyes flickerings of lost light. It was but the reflection of the faith filling her soul; the movement of the restless spirit about to burst its shell and soar away.

(To Be Continued)

Woman's Impulsiveness.

If a thoughtful woman was asked, "What is the greater creature of your sex?" she might well answer: "Impulse." It is responsible for almost all the mistakes made by the good-hearted among us. May it not be safely said that a few minutes' thought before speech or action would prevent most fatal blunders?

Many of us are in positive bondage to our hasty-like quickness to feel, to show our feelings, to retort, or to respond. If we are hurt we must immediately "give ourselves away," as the phrase runs, if not by bitter speech, at least by look and manner; yet reflection frequently brings the keenest regret for the lost dignity, the betrayed secret. Many a one has wrecked her own happiness for the want of the patient stoicism which would have led her to stand aside for awhile watching events until they brought with them their opportunities. Even when we are happy it is not always well to let the bright stream bear us away rudderless. The impulsive manifestations of affection, the hasty proposal of marriage, the hasty acceptance—have they never proved the beginnings of misery? Or has a rash word never sundered true lovers, true friends? If these things are true it is likewise true that the fault in the commencement has been of a tentative impulsiveness. That defect is a generous one, and, therefore, commoner with us than it is with men, so that it handicaps us unfairly in the struggle of life. And truly it is a weary task to be always "with a host of pretty maxims preaching down" one's heart. But we must do it: either we must rule feeling or feeling will rule us. It is a good servant, but a bad master. Our loving women's hearts are like the fire of the domestic hearth—the light of the home when duly controlled warming the whole house, but if the fire be not kept in its subordinate place what a conflagration ensues!—New York Commercial Advertiser.

MARCH, APRIL, MAY.

Are the months in which to give especial attention to the condition of your physical health. If you pass safely through these months and find yourself strong and vigorous, on the arrival of warmer weather, you may reasonably expect that you will be well in summer. Now is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because now is the time when the blood must be purified, enriched and vitalized, and because Hood's Sarsaparilla is the only true blood purifier prominently in the public eye to-day. Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to make you healthy and guard your system against disease.

Numerous experiments to determine the best fire resisting materials for the construction of doors have proved that wood covered with tin resists fire better than an iron door.

A school inspector, finding a class hesitating over answering the question, "With what weapon did Samson slay the Philistines?" and wishing to prompt them, significantly wiped his cheek, and asked, "What is this?" The whole class—"The jawbone of an ass."

FATAL RESULT OF DELAY.

Sickness generally follows in the path of neglect. Don't be reckless! but prudently take a few doses of Scott's Emulsion immediately following exposure to cold. It will save you many painful days and sleepless nights.

THE HOTEL DIEU.

An Outline of Its Organization And Splendid Progress.

A MODEL INSTITUTION WITH A RECORD OF TWO CENTURIES OF HEROIC SERVICE RENDERED BY DEVOTED NUNS

Description of the Establishment

Two Thousand Five Hundred Patients Received Within Its Walls During the Past Year

[BY OUR OWN SPECIAL REPORTER.]

The best proof of the civilization of a country is said to be the provision made by its people for the maintenance and care of the poor and afflicted among them. Judged by this standard Montreal ranks high, for there are few cities, if any, that are better provided with homes and orphanages, asylums and hospitals, than Ville-Marie, the City of Mary, that throbs to-day with the same fervor of Catholicity that animated its founder, the noble and generous-spirited de Maisonneuve, when, on the eighteenth day of Mary's month, in 1642, the humble little settlement snatched from the wilderness was solemnly named and dedicated to the Queen of Heaven, with impressive religious ceremonies. Two centuries and a half have passed since then and the city of to-day is a giant growth stretching its roots over the whole island and casting up young, vigorous shoots that thrive like the parent stem in the quiet and healthy atmosphere of peace and prosperity, that ripens the golden fruit on its laden branches. There are many who walk wearily below, who cannot climb the tree to grasp wealth's treasures from the bending boughs, but the Spirit of Charity is inherent in the seed and a light touches the branches and down falls the fruit in a shining shower to comfort the poor, the struggling and afflicted.

The citizens of Montreal have ever been responsive to the cry of the needy and helpless, and forward in their efforts to alleviate suffering and distress. Wherever one goes throughout the length and breadth of the city's area, the substantial structures that charity and philanthropy have erected for the poor are met with. All classes, creeds, sects, and nationalities and nationalities have shown a readiness to help and provide for their unfortunate brethren that is a strong testimony to their humane feelings and sympathy. The surplus wealth of our merchant princes has been lavishly expended on a home for the sick—a hospital that is our city's pride and a monument to the philanthropy and generosity of its donors.

But among all the hospitals and institutions in the city there is one that stands out pre-eminently in a bright halo of interest drawn from its historic past, and to the Catholic mind it is above all others the chosen and best-loved abode of mercy in our midst. Girt around with strong stone walls, the Hotel Dieu stands a plain, substantial and commodious structure on Pine Avenue, between St. Lawrence and Bleury streets, ready to admit within its sheltering walls the maimed, the wounded, the sick and suffering from the mass of human life that seethes in the city below. Since 1894 it has stood on the brow of the hill watching the city it had led behind creep steadily up to its very gates and surround it on all sides, bringing in its stronger arms a heavier burden of pain-stricken ones to be healed within the hospital of God.

The history of the Hotel Dieu is the history of Montreal's sick poor, for it is as old as the city itself, and was the first house, and, for long years, the only refuge for sick sufferers in the young Canadian town. Mademoiselle Jeanne Manse, its saintly founder, came to Montreal, a young girl, in May 1642, and on the 15th of August, the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, in the same year, through her zeal and fervor, and the generosity of the Duchess de Bullion, a house and chapel, the first Hotel Dieu, was erected in Ville Marie.

The coming of Mademoiselle Manse seemed to be directed by Heaven, for she lived a quiet, uneventful life with her people in her native town of Langres, in France, until she suddenly became filled with the thought that she should consecrate herself to the service of the Blessed Virgin, in New France. She had very little knowledge of the country called New France, for learning was not so generally diffused then as it is to-day. Her friends treated her resolve as a foolish fancy, and her confessor had never heard of Montreal—it was not of much more importance in those days than a remote Hudson Bay trading-post is to Eastern Canada to-day, but seeing the ardor and intensity of her desire he wrote to Paris, enquiring about the new colony, and communicated the information he had received to his eager penitent.

Mademoiselle Manse set out for Paris, where she was introduced to the Duchess de Bullion, a pious lady who was an earnest promoter of the interests of Ville Marie. After submitting her vocation to many tests, Mademoiselle Manse asked the Duchess for letters of introduction to the directors of the Company of Montreal, and she received from the generous noblewoman not only the necessary letters but a purse containing twenty thousand livres to enable her to succeed with her undertaking in the new country. M. de la Douvresiere, to whom

she was sent, warned her of the dangers and privations she would encounter, and told her of the savage tribes of Indians that waged continual warfare against the little colony and into whose hands she might fall and be called upon to submit to cruel torture or even to give up her life. Undaunted by this picture, that was sufficient to deter the stoutest heart, the heroic girl journeyed to Canada and soon after her arrival the little Hotel Dieu were built, and the sick of the infant colony were cared for by the pious Jeanne Manse, until the number gradually increased beyond the strength of one person, and then, through the efforts of M. de Maisonneuve, three Sisters of St. Joseph from La Fleche in France joined Mademoiselle Manse in her hospital work in Ville Marie. Once we find her journeying to France, filled with simple faith and devotion, and imploring at the tomb of M. Olier sufficient restoration for her broken and paralyzed arm as to enable her to aid herself and be no burden to others. She returned completely healed and continued her work in Ville Marie, until she died in 1673.

The dimensions of Madlle. Manse's first little buildings were 24 feet by 60 feet. It contained a kitchen, a room for Madlle. Manse, another for her assistants, and two for the sick. There was no lack of patients even in those days, for the hostile Iroquois lost no opportunity to inflict punishment on the Colonists, if they ventured for fuel or berries beyond the palisades. Madame Bullion did not forget Madlle. Manse and her work, for she sent her again a gift of 60,000 livres on condition that the poor be ever received free of charge. The little colony did not thrive at this time for the Iroquois continued to harass the people so continually, burning their houses and murdering the occupants, that many determined to return to France, but were dissuaded from this step by the energy and force of character of Madlle. Manse. The Hotel had many trials and dangers both from the native savage and a depleted treasury, but the servants of God did nobly to their task, and sometimes an Iroquois who was wounded in his war-paint was brought under their benign influence and care, and when he returned to the tribal herds of the forest he related to his wondering comrades the tale of kindness and mercy he had learned from the pale face maidens, and gradually the Christian spirit entered the hearts of these warriors and the Hotel Dieu was molested no more.

In 1721 it was destroyed by fire, and a larger building replaced, only to share the same fate three months after its completion. The nuns had not sufficient resources to permit them to build immediately, but in 1724 they again were possessed of a hospital. Ten years later this was also consumed by a fire that originated in the house of a French lady on the bank of the river, through the carelessness or enmity of a servant in her employ. The French Government, in 1755, aided the community in their endeavor to build again.

During this period two epidemics had passed over the colony and nine of the sisters fell victims to the disease at the first siege, and 21 at its later appearance.

The British obtained possession of the country in 1760 and our hospital nurses found plenty of occupation in binding the wounds of the soldiers of war. The following message from the British commandant of the forces to the Hotel Dieu nuns tells us something of this:—

"Amherst, grateful to the Sisters for their care of the wounded English soldiers, sends them a couple of hundred half dollars and two dozen Madeira. These are but pledges of the welfare he wishes to a society so respectable as that of the Hotel Dieu, which may rely for the same protection on the part of the British nation which it enjoyed under French domination."

After the death of Mademoiselle Manse the work was carried on by her companions, and, as the colony advanced in strength and numbers, the hospital work proportionately increased, but there were always to be found new recruits in pious maidens who were ready to devote their lives to the merciful work for the love of God.

For over 217 years, through all the trials of fire and war and poverty that surrounded it, the hospital clung to the same site, and it was only when the din of commerce and manufacture penetrated its walls and the towering warehouses shut out the light and fresh St. Lawrence breezes, that the nuns removed their hospital to the more suitable and healthy position it occupies to-day.

In 1850 the first stones of the present structure were laid, and in 1861 the Reverend Sisters took possession of their new home, where they follow the same routine of labor for the alleviation of suffering as did their holy foundress in the first days of Montreal. The site of the old Hotel Dieu was on St. Paul street, between St. Sulpice and St. Dizier streets.

The Hotel Dieu of to-day is a vast institution, sheltering on an average over 200 patients. There are 230 beds for the sick within its walls, and of these 176 are for non-paying patients. For the year ending January 1st, 1897, nearly 2500 were admitted for treatment. Of this number, 1919 were French Canadians, 490 Irish, 77 English, 76 Americans, 46 non-Catholics, 33 French, and 42 of various nationalities including Swiss, Germans, Jews and Negroes. The aggregate number of days passed in the hospital by these patients was 70,094. To the women's wards for the same period were admitted 1151, and there were already in the institution 76 female patients, making a total of 1227. Of this number 799 were dismissed cured, 129 improved, 196 not improved, and 89 died. Over 200 operations were performed in 1896. From the men's wards 765 went away cured, 162 improved, 169 not improved and 33 incurable.

It is a grand record of a year's work, and the good nuns who, night and day, minister to the wants of the suffering poor with the devotion of self-sacrifice and Divine love, recognizing with the eye of faith the Saviour in His little ones, are weaving immortal treasures out of misery's web that will glorify them hereafter, when the things of earth shall have crumbled into dust.

The present medical staff is composed of the following well-known physicians and surgeons:—Sir William Hingston,

Drs. Angus McDonnell, J. N. S. Brunelle, Jas. Guerin, Merrill, Demers, Mignault, Rivet, Herveyux, Kennedy, Chretien and Masson.

Sir William Hingston, the most eminent of America's surgeons, has a record of 36 years faithful service on the Hotel Dieu staff. During that period he has performed surgical operations of such delicacy and dexterity that the fame of his skill has shed a lustre over the whole medical profession in Canada, and made his own name familiar alike to European and Americans. Through his clever performances in the operating room, the Hotel Dieu has the distinction of being the scene of the most remarkable surgical successes in America. Dr. Angus McDonnell, another of Montreal's prominent physicians, has given 26 years service to the grand work of charity, and endeared himself to the hospital patients by his kind and charitable disposition, and they look upon him as a benevolent friend.

Dr. J. N. S. Brunelle can claim two decades of professional labor in the hospital wards, and Dr. Guerin has an honorable record of 16 years service. Dr. Chretien, a clever young physician, is in charge of the Dispensary provided for outside patients, who are unable to furnish medical assistance for themselves. Those, however, who can afford to pay for treatment are reasonably expected to do so. No distinction as to nationality or religion is recognized in the admission of a patient to the hospital wards nor in the distributions at the dispensary. All are received on an equal footing.

Concluded on third page.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

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HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence Main Street.

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Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS in a surprisingly short time. It is a scientific certainty, tested and true, soothing and healing in its effects.

W. C. McCowen & Son, Rochester, N.Y.

For over 217 years, through all the trials of fire and war and poverty that surrounded it, the hospital clung to the same site, and it was only when the din of commerce and manufacture penetrated its walls and the towering warehouses shut out the light and fresh St. Lawrence breezes, that the nuns removed their hospital to the more suitable and healthy position it occupies to-day.

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THE MANITOBA MINORITY.

Rev. Father Marion Indulges in a Comparison

Between the Proposals of the Commissioners and the Laurier-Greenway Settlement.

Some Striking Figures in Regard to the School Attendance.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

With your permission I shall compare and contrast the relative value of the Smith-Dickey-Desjardins "propositions" presented in March last to Messrs Sifton and Cameron, acting in behalf of the Greenway Government, and the Greenway-Laurier "settlement," as published in November last.

The Hon. Premier, in his banquet speech, delivered before an immense audience, which included the elite and most distinguished members of the Liberal party, asked: "What was the difference?"—implying what is the difference—"between the 'propositions' and the 'settlement.'"

The First Minister of the Crown hypocritically assumed that some individual might have the temerity to assert that there was a difference between the proposals of the Dominion Commissioners and the previous concessions formulated by Mr Greenway, and then, with every appearance of candor, asks: "What was the difference?" I shall adopt his own chosen method of comparison and contrast, and, by the same, show the hon. gentleman what is the difference between them.

Were it not forced on me by the gravity and supreme importance of the question, I should not expose the hazardous proofs he introduced to substantiate their alleged equality; yet justice to my coreligionists and allegiance to the cause of Catholic education constrain me to critically examine the nature of the arguments he advanced in support of his contention.

The audience thought they were listening to burning words of eloquence on behalf of the sacred rights of an oppressed minority—never dreaming for a moment that the Hon. Premier was trifling with the truth.

If I use strong language, I think that the hon. gentleman, by the necessity of the circumstances, will admit that I am not too harsh. The hon. gentleman endeavors to give a value to his "settlement" by suppressing the strongest feature of the "propositions." This mode of procedure is an evidence that he has lost all confidence in his own "settlement."

I shall quote the whole of his speech in reference to the "settlement," that the reader may see that my charge, though strong, is minimize rather than exaggerated. He said:—

"But it may be said that there was a difference between the propositions submitted by the Commissioners of the Government of Sir Mackenzie Bowell and the concessions made by Mr. Greenway. What was the difference? Here is the proposition made by the Commissioners of the Dominion Government:—In towns and villages where there are twenty-five Catholic children, the school commissioners will be obliged to furnish a separate school or a separate apartment and a Catholic teacher. Now here is the proposition offered by Mr. Greenway:—Wherever there are ten Catholic children it will be permitted to priests to enter the school, at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and give religious teaching. In every municipality where there are ten Catholic children, the school commissioners will be obliged to provide a Catholic teacher and not only to teach religion, but secular matters, such as arithmetic and grammar, as well. Now, that is not all. Wherever there are ten Catholic children in French, these children will be educated in French."

I shall now quote correctly the nine clauses of the Smith-Dickey Desjardins propositions:

1. Legislation shall be passed at the present session of the Manitoba Legislature to provide that in towns and villages where there resided, say, twenty-five Roman Catholic children of school age, and in cities where there are, say, fifty of such children, the board of trustees shall arrange that such children shall have a school house or school room for their own use, where they may be taught by a Roman Catholic teacher; and Roman Catholic parents or guardians, say, ten in number, may appeal to the Department of Education from any decision or neglect of the board in respect of its duty under this clause, and the board shall observe and carry out all decisions and directions of the Department on any such appeal.

2. Provision shall be made by this legislation that schools wherein the majority of children are Catholics should be exempted from the requirements of the regulations as to religious exercises.

3. That text-books be permitted in Catholic schools such as will not offend the religious views of the minority, and which from an educational standpoint shall be satisfactory to the Advisory Board.

4. Catholics to have representation on the Advisory Board.

5. Catholics to have representation on the Board of Examiners appointed to examine teachers for certificates.

6. It is also claimed that Catholics should have assistance in the maintenance of a normal school for the education of their teachers.

7. The existing system of permits to non-qualified teachers in Catholic schools to be continued for, say, two years, to enable them to qualify, and then to be entirely discontinued.

8. In all other respects the schools at which Catholics attend to be public schools and subject to every provision of the Education Acts for the time being in force in Manitoba.

9. A written agreement having been arrived at, and the necessary legislation

passed, the Remedial Bill now before Parliament is to be withdrawn, and any rights and privileges which may be claimed by the minority in view of the decisions of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council shall, during the due observance of such agreement, remain in abeyance and be not further insisted upon."

The reader has now before him clause 1 of the "propositions," the Premier's correct citation of the same clause and the relevant part of the Premier's speech; the "settlement" clauses I have already quoted in my last letter.

In comparing these it is of the utmost importance to carefully distinguish between the three phrases: (1) "Children of school age;" (2) "Children attending school;" and (3) "Average attendance of children at school."

"Children of school age" signifies all children between certain ages in a school district, whether they attend or do not attend school. In Ontario, "children of school age" designates all between the ages of 5 and 21 years. The limiting ages may vary for different provinces.

"Children attending school" means the children whose names are inscribed in the school register. Attendance at school for even one day in the year is all that is required for inscription in the school register.

Quite different from the registered attendance is the average attendance. The average attendance is found by dividing the sum of the number of days each pupil may have attended school during the year by the total number of school days in the year. The average attendance in the 42 rural schools referred to in my last letter is one-fourth of the number of children of school age in the 42 school districts. The average attendance in cities and towns in Ontario is one-tenth of the number of children of school age in these cities and towns.

Children of school age, as to number, are always in excess of those of registered attendance; the number of children registered is always greater than the average attendance.

Now, scan, attentively, clause 1 of the Commissioners' "proposals," and weigh well the meaning of the words italicized, which to the surprise of everybody will be found eliminated in the incorrect citation from the same clause made by the Hon. Premier at his banquet speech, already herein reproduced. This is not all, as I shall further on show that the Premier not only suppressed these very important words in the "propositions," but adapted them in every instance to his own "settlement."

No doubt Mr. Greenway, through the poverty of his "settlement," had driven the Premier into this very unpleasant and awkward position.

The gravamen of my charge is, that the Hon. Premier suppresses these most important words, "children of school age," contained, as the reader may readily see, in clause 1 of the "propositions," and, at the same time, introduces them as part of his "settlement," which they are not.

By this manipulation of the difference between his mis-statement of the "settlement" and the "settlement" as it actually exists becomes prodigious; and equally great becomes the difference between the Commissioners' proposals as they are in fact and his unjustifiable travesty of the same proposals. This daring procedure rehabilitated his "settlement" almost beyond recognition, at the expense of a grave injustice to the Commissioners.

To prove my charge, that he adapted these decisive words, "children of school age," to his "settlement," I shall invite the reader's attention to the words I have italicized in the report of the Premier's speech. He says:—

"Wherever there are ten Catholic children," etc., leaving the audience to guess in this instance whether these children are children of school age or children in attendance. Moreover, he says: "In every municipality (school district) where there are 25 children belonging to the Catholic Church." And again: "In every town municipality where there are 50 children belonging to the Catholic Church." These are children of "school age"; yet his understood "settlement" specially demands average attendance.

The whole value of the "settlement," or any such settlement as regards number of children required to claim rights, necessarily depend on the distinction between children of school age, children in attendance and average attendance. The Dominion Commissioners knew what they were talking about when demanding the rights of the minority, by referring to children of school age. The Hon. Premier would at first sight seem to confound children of school age with children registered on the roll and the number of registered children with the average attendance.

I shall now take the "settlement" as it really exists, without noticing the incorrect statements already exposed in my former letters and compare it with the clauses or proposals already cited from the Smith-Dickey-Desjardins "propositions."

Now, how do the Dominion Commissioners provide for religious instruction in mixed rural districts? In the following manner, as heretofore cited in clause 2 of the "Propositions." One who has not read the discussion, might infer from the clause that Catholic children should be exempted only from the requirements of the regulations as to religious instruction and which are under the control of the Advisory Board.

I will show from the discussion that this is not the correct interpretation, for a quotation of the cross arguments between the delegates of the Greenway Government and the Dominion Commissioners will at once dispel the impression. Mr. Sifton said in reference to clause 2 of the "Propositions":

"Where a majority of the pupils are Roman Catholics, doctrinal religious teaching, without any restriction or control, might go on at any hour, or all hours. The schools might be in effect, so far as religious teaching is concerned, church schools."

And the Commissioners, in reply thereto, said: "As to clause 2 of our memorandum, your objections could be met by provisions as to detail. If desired, the privilege of teaching religion could be limited to a certain time in the schools attended by Roman Catholics."

Therefore, both the high contending parties, or at least the Commissioners

conceded that when Catholics were in the majority religious teaching would be imparted.

Now, this being promised, the Commissioners gave Catholics in Catholic majority rural schools the right to religious instruction every day of the school year, and, for purposes of argument, say one-half hour daily, which would be 206 1/2 hours. The Greenway Laurier "settlement" gives to the same class of schools for religious instruction 103 1/2 hours, or one-half the time asked by the Commissioners. The supposition here is that Catholic-majority trustees would never restrict the number of days for religious instruction, but by clause 6 of the Laurier "settlement" would be obliged to give Protestants one-half the time allotted, which would be 103 1/2 hours.

The Commissioners do not take into consideration the status of Catholics, as to religious instruction, in Protestant rural districts. They afford Catholics no protection in this respect.

In Protestant majority rural schools the "settlement" gives Catholic children one-half the days that may be specified for religious teaching. That the number of days for religious instruction will be limited in these schools is confirmed by the fact that the electorate of Manitoba has pronounced more than once in favor of secular schools. Moreover, in these schools no Catholic teacher will be on hand to give religious instruction to the few Catholic children attending.

But, when villages, towns and cities are in question, all comparison immediately vanishes.

The comparison between the "proposals" and "settlement," has heretofore been confined to religious instruction in rural schools.

It has been often stated that the Commissioners did not extend religious teaching to the rural schools, but I think in such schools it will be acknowledged, for reasons already assigned, that the "propositions" provide more amply for religious instruction of Catholics than does the "settlement."

Clause 1 of the "Proposals," by asking for a Catholic teacher, and school-room implies, without the shadow of a doubt, religious teaching.

This is confirmed by clause 2 of the "Proposals" as understood by the two high contending parties.

The demand of the Commissioners was that these schools were to be maintained in villages, towns and cities, out of the public funds of their respective municipalities. Under such conditions, it is morally certain that almost all the Catholic children would attend these schools.

Now, the "Proposals" give to Catholic children religious instruction by a Catholic teacher each school day of the year, in villages and towns, where there are 25 Catholic children of school age, and in cities where there are 50 Catholic children of school age. On the other hand the "Settlement" gives to Catholic children religious instruction only one-half hour on one-half of the school days in the year, and this in most instances without the assistance of a Catholic teacher.

But when the powers of restriction as seen in clause 4, the petitions which may be required, and the absence of a Catholic teacher in Protestant majority schools, are considered, comparison ceases. The one obtains separate schools in villages, towns and cities, wherein Catholic children could be taught religion almost ad libitum; while the other obtains in such places secular schools with a modicum of religious instruction on certain days.

The atmosphere of the one is Catholic; the other Protestant.

The one gathers the Catholic children together for instruction religious and secular; the other scatters them among the different schools of towns and cities. I will not dwell longer on the contrast between the "proposals" and the "settlement." Enough has been said to convince the reader of the vast disparity which can even at first sight be observed between them.

I shall now take clause 5 as found in the "Settlement," and not as incorrectly quoted by Mr. Laurier. This clause, as far as Catholic interests are concerned, is for the purpose of securing Catholic teachers. The Greenway-Laurier "settlement," considered in itself, stands or falls on its merits or defects; and the religion clauses, with whatever value they may possess, also entirely depend upon the extra Catholic teachers this clause may secure.

This clause, 5, enacts that in rural and village school districts where there are 25 Catholic children of average attendance, and towns and cities where there are 40 Catholic children of average attendance, the trustees shall employ at least one duly certificated Roman Catholic teacher in such school. I will consider rural districts first. I have proven in former letters from exact statistics for the County of Renfrew that in the 42 mixed rural schools in which a Catholic teacher is engaged an average of 25 implies almost 67 children on the roll or register. Taking the proportion between roll or register attendance and children of school age the 67 children will imply at least 100 children of school age. If then the Greenway-Laurier "settlement" were applied to the 42 schools referred to as having a Catholic teacher, this settlement would say: "Wherever there are in a rural school district 100 Catholic children of school age the trustees shall be obliged to engage a Catholic school teacher."

It will be readily observed that wherever there are 100 Catholic children in a school district, of school age, that Catholics will necessarily be in an overwhelming majority and independent of the settlement. And therefore the "settlement" would not secure one teacher more than the Commissioners' "proposals" as implied in clause 2 of the "Propositions."

The Greenway-Laurier settlement requires for a Catholic teacher in villages twenty-five Catholic children of average attendance.

There is no means of obtaining, at least from the report of '95 and '94, statistics for villages in Ontario, for these are included in rural schools.

But I shall give to the "settlement" full justice and will adopt their proportion between average attendance and children of school age, as found in towns and cities in the Province of Ontario. The proportion is 2-25. Multiply then the twenty-five of average as required by

the "settlement" by 2-25, and the result is sixty children of school age. The Commissioners, on the other hand, required only 25 children of school age to have a Catholic teacher and a Catholic school.

The "settlement" for towns requires 40 children of average attendance; the Commissioners, 25 children of school age. Multiply again, 40 of average by two and a half, and the result will be 100 Catholic children. The "settlement" says: In towns you must have 40 of school age and the Commissioners 25 of school age to secure a Catholic teacher. For cities the "settlement" requires 50 Catholic children of school age, the Commissioners 30 children of school age, to secure a Catholic teacher. I wonder whether with those contrasts before him the Premier will now venture to ask: "What was (is) the difference?" between the proposals of the Commissioners and his settlement.

I shall in my next letter continue the contrast, for more salient points of difference than even those referred to await consideration. I think that the impartial reader will consider the comparison between the "settlement" and the Desjardins Dickey-Smith "proposition" as a comparison between the lordly oak and a withered briar bush.

I am criticising, and not constructing the settlement, for the acceptance or non-acceptance of a question pertaining to religion depends on our ecclesiastical superiors. In matters purely political you and I are entirely free to agree or disagree.

I earnestly appeal to the Hon. Premier for the sake of his countrymen and their lawful rights not to allow this settlement to be placed in the statute books of Manitoba.

I do not like the Premier's classical allusion to the Tarpelin flock, when he declares, in response to the taunts of his political opponents: "Nor does it frighten me." It is a pretentious and fatal spot for the last historical man who stood there had been found guilty of treachery to his country, and rather than face the sentence pronounced on him, cast himself headlong from its dizzy height. This ought not to be, Hon. Premier, your chosen position, thought taunted by your opponents. Be allotted to stand on that fatal rock. Descend, I pray you, from the Capitoline, and listen to the weak and plaintive voice of your oppressed and down-trodden kinsmen, the strong and more imperative voice of your Church, whom you say you love and revere, and the voice of the Constitution of your country, which you have promised, and even sworn, to uphold. All beseech you to descend from that ill-fated rock to the pass of Thermopylae, and like the valiant Leonidas of old, stand or fall, as the case may be, in defending the rights of your countrymen.

It is not yet the eleventh hour: and if you select the latter position rather than the former, you shall be acclaimed by all sincere Catholics and liberal-minded Protestants, irrespective of party, as a hero in the presence of difficulties and a Goliath in defence of the bulwarks of our Constitution.

DOUGLAS, Ont. H. S. MARION, P.P.

[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE]

THE HOTEL DIEU.

In the operating-room of the Hotel Dieu all modern requisites are to be found; and the cabinets filled with hideous growths, plaster casts of strange protuberances, minute bones and foreign substances, speak silently but eloquently of human misery relieved by surgical triumphs.

Passing through the different wards an air of home comfort and contentment seems to surround the invalids. The two long lines of curtained beds standing out from the white walls are comfortable and inviting in appearance. Each ward has its little shrine, bright with lights and flowers, and here and there are groups of convalescents chatting together or occupied with some attractive employment. There are two wards for Irish patients—St. Patrick's and St. Bridget's, and here the shrines and pictures are of Erin's patron saints. A well stocked library supplies suitable reading for those able to enjoy it, and long balconies make suitable promenades for those strong enough to venture outside.

Within the hospital are many private rooms furnished brightly and tastefully for paying patients, and in one of the pretty apartments, where all that can add to the comfort of an invalid is provided, is an old lady who has just celebrated her 100th birthday. The kind nuns decorated the chamber of the venerable centenarian in honor of the event, and she was the recipient of many congratulations from visitors and inmates during that day.

The chapel of the hospital is very beautiful in its chaste simplicity of design and ornament. Over the altar there is a magnificent painting of St. Ignatius torn by lions in the amphitheatre of Rome. Above this again is a fac-simile of the picture of the Holy Family that was instrumental in the conversion and subsequent vocation of Gen. Ethan Allen's daughter, who died a nun of the Hotel Dieu. The original hangs in the cloistered chapel of the nuns.

One of the most interesting departments of the hospital is the Pharmacy, where all the medicines used in the institution are to be found arranged with an order, neatness, and daintiness that our most modern and splendid drug stores have not yet attained. The reviser in charge is an experienced chemist and prepares the medicines daily prescribed by the attending physicians. Her large stock of drugs is kept in pretty jars with wash labels, arranged in massive cabinets, that line the walls of the two attractive rooms. Over one of these receptacles two quaint pots, in which herbs were infused under the ancient code of physics, now bear a burden of beautiful autumn leaves, so natural in form and color, that it is hard to believe that they are not the well preserved work of nature, but a skillful copy from the artistic fingers of the busy apothecary.

The secretary's office is another point of interest, and all the records and statistics of the hospital are carefully kept by

Any one can use Paint. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FAMILY PAINT. It is made for touching up the little things about the house. It gives an oil finish. It can be washed—so it is suited for shelves, cupboards, etc. Our booklet "Paint Points," covers the ground. It tells what you need to know about good or bad paint. It tells what to use for a buggy, what for a bath tub, for iron bedstead, for a house, for a floor, for a bench. It is a practical book for the home. It is free to any address. Send for it to-day. For booklet address, to St. Antoine St., Montreal. THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO. 100 N. BROAD ST. NEW YORK. MONTREAL.

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CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. Preparing to Attend the Meeting at Paris to Elect a Superior-General. The General Chapter of Christian Brothers will shortly convene at Paris to elect a successor to the late Bro. Joseph, Superior-General of the Order. Brother Maurice, president of Rock Hill College, Maryland, accompanied by Brother Christian, provincial of the Baltimore district, Brothers Justine and Quintian, New York; Paulian and Emory, St. Louis; Bethelen and Gubern, San Francisco, and Bothot, Santa Fe, sailed from New York last week. More than one thousand delegates from Europe, Asia, Africa, South America and Mexico, are expected to attend the Chapter, which will be held at the Mother House. Each delegate represents one hundred professed Brothers. THE PEOPLE ARE CONVINCED. When they read the testimonials of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. They are written by honest men and women, and are plain, straightforward statements of fact. The people have confidence in Hood's Sarsaparilla because they know it actually and permanently cures, even when other medicines fail. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient. Setting him at it—It shall be my ambition, father," said the young man who had finished his education and was ready to fit the car of business from the parental shoulders—"it shall be my ambition and my motto to keep the family name free from stain." "All right," said the old man. "Tell Mike to give you the whiting and ammonia and then you go out and polish up the sign."—Indianapolis Journal.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. One Way Weekly Excursions TO CALIFORNIA And other Pacific Coast Points. A Pullman Tourist sleeper leaves Bonaventure Station every Thursday at 10.25 p.m. for the Pacific Coast. All that is required is a second-class ticket and in addition a moderate charge is made for sleeping accommodation. This is a splendid opportunity for families moving West. Fortickets and reservation of berths apply at 143 ST. JAMES STREET, Or at Bonaventure Station. DR. BROUSSEAU, L. D. S., SURGICAL DENTIST, No. 7 St. Lawrence Street MONTREAL. Telephone, 6201. Your impression in the morning. Teeth in the afternoon. Elegant full gum sets. Rose Pearl (fresh colored). Weighted lower sets for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wanted faces. Gold crown plate and bridge work, painless extracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth filed; teeth repaired in 30 minutes; sets in three hours—if required.

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WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 10, 1897

OUR SOUVENIR.

Before another issue of the TRUE WITNESS appears our Souvenir Golden Jubilee Number will be placed on sale. On account of the great outlay involved in its preparation, and the special character of the articles which it will contain, the number has been copyrighted. We have already received many words of praise from all classes in this city, and in the surrounding districts, for the artistic merit of the cover and the supplement, which is to accompany the number.

The quantity to be placed on sale is positively limited. Already a large number of orders have been booked, and those intending to secure a copy should immediately place their order with the news-dealers or send it direct to our office.

UNCONGENIAL SURROUNDINGS.

In his annual address to the Orangemen of Quebec, Grand Master Galbraith says that the surroundings in this province are "not congenial to Orangemen." He could not well have made a truer statement. It is, indeed, so uncongenial that the wonder is how it ever took root in such a soil. It is an exotic for which in a mixed community like ours there is neither need nor justification. This has long since been recognized by the mass of the Protestant population, who keep aloof from it as a cause of offence and a breeder of discussion. Individual Orangemen may be reputable men and in their way well-meaning enough. In many cases, no doubt, they are better than the principles they profess. But as an "Order," they deserve nothing but condemnation as perpetrators of old quarrels and feuds in Canada or anywhere else, for that matter. It is hard enough to keep up such memories as occasions for dissension and strife in the old country, but to have revived them on this side of the Atlantic was an act as mischievous as it was uncalled for and the whole business should be discountenanced by all who wish to live peacefully with their neighbors and to do to others as they would wish others to do to them. Let us hope that the Provincial Grand Master's admission that the surroundings are not congenial to Orangemen is a sign that the exotic will before long be eradicated not only from this province but from the whole Dominion.

WORD AND DEED.

We have received some very encouraging letters, of late, for which we sincerely thank our correspondents. There is one way, however, in which our well-wishers could help us practically: We mean by giving us (if in any business) a share of their advertising patronage. As one correspondent has pointed out, it is really for conscience sake that the TRUE WITNESS has risked and lost the Government's favor. We make no "poor mouth" on this account, though we hardly think it creditable to the new autocrats at Ottawa to show resentment in the way of honest criticism. Besides, as we have said repeatedly, we have always regarded the School question as a problem which, although it had been dragged into party politics, could only be heard by every good Catholic in *foro conscientie* and we should have been recalcitrant to our faith and the principles of a life-time had we failed to condemn what we must always consider a gross injustice to the Manitoba minority, and what, in our opinion, apart from political exigencies, no sincere Catholic could have approved. There is, we know, a difference between pleading in *foro conscientie* and pleading in *forma*

pauperis. Nevertheless, our readers will, we are sure, be able to realize the situation and some of them have generously done so.

AN IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

Judge Curran has given a decision on a most important law point in connection with the execution of authentic wills in this province. A niece of a Mr. Charles Gordon attacked the validity of her uncle's will, for a number of reasons, and amongst others because the will had not been signed by the testator. The facts were rather peculiar as brought out in evidence.

Agreeably to the requirements of the Civil Code, the testator had dictated his will to the notary, repeating each bequest verbally. The notary, in presence of the two subscribing witnesses, then asked him to sign his name, and as he did not do so the notary then asked him if he was too weak to sign, to which he replied by a motion of the head, indicating that such was the case.

The law requires that a will shall not be dictated by signs; but that provision refers to the donating clauses. With reference to the signature, the Code enacts that the testator shall sign, or declare that he cannot do so. The question was, could the declaration be made by a sign?

The learned judge held that as the law had been observed with reference to the dictation of the donating clauses, it was not absolutely necessary that the declaration as to the signature should be made orally. There are universally recognized signs of assent and dissent, said His Honor, and our courts are slow to set aside wills upon mere formalities. In the case under consideration there could be no doubt but that the will contained the last wishes of the deceased, and it must be respected.

CONSCIENTIOUS BRETONS.

An occurrence that took place some time ago, in a Breton town, may, under Providence, be the beginning of a religious reaction that may ultimately embrace all France within its operation. It seems that a Mayor had, according to usage, been requested to perform the civil function which in France precedes the marriage ceremony in the church. On learning that the would-be bridegroom was a divorced man and had a wife still living, the conscientious Mayor refused to perpetrate what he considered an outrage. The "intended" of the expectant bride then applied to the Mayor's assistant, but he, too, was a conscientious Catholic and was as firmly negative as his superior. The Councillors were honestly recalcitrant in the cause of good morals, and finally, the would-be bigamist had to remain the husband of one wife. But this is not the whole of the matter. Mayor, sub-Mayor and Councillors, in succession, resigned their offices, but in every case the authorities to whom they were responsible declined to accept their resignations. Then the business assumed a new phase. The disappointed lover brought action for damages against the officials, and the local *Procureur* of the Republic has also begun a prosecution against them.

Whatever the issue, all good Catholics are with those brave and conscientious Celts who have set an example of fidelity to conviction in a country and under a regime so sadly tainted with infidelity.

MISS PROCTER'S GIRL EMIGRANTS.

Some time ago we gave the substance of the first of Miss A. F. Procter's excellent letters to the Liverpool Catholic Times on the immigration to Canada of Catholic girls, adapted for domestic service. In a second communication, Miss Procter announces that Montreal has, after consideration, been decided upon as the Canadian centre for this Catholic work. She gives the reasons why it was preferred to Quebec—its more central position, its larger number of Catholic families, both French and English speaking, likely to require help, its religious character as witnessed to by the number of its churches, convents and orders, and other conveniences.

Miss Procter is delighted with the churches of Montreal and also with the mountain, the river, the surrounding scenery and the vestiges of the Old Regime. She was enabled to see the city, she says, under very good auspices—some of the Sulpician fathers, having been her friends in Roman days.

It is from the Irish Canadians mainly that she expects to find places for her girls—so far as the English speaking community is concerned. She also hopes to receive encouragement from the French families. The first desideratum is an office—a neutral point where people come and seek for servants. She adheres to the rule—for the girls' sakes—of recommending them only to Catholics, and hopes to have, with that restriction, a large enough field to work in. As to the question of lodging, she mentions the Home of the Women's Protective Immigration Society, partly supported by Government, and unsectarian.

These immigrants are kept free for 24 hours and afterward for \$2.50 a week. This she thinks not so cheap as it might

be, though she admits the difficulties of the Home, with its large outlays. Miss Procter has obtained a guarantee that her girls will not be interfered with, while lodging there. Finally, she repeats and sums up the points which she wishes those who are interested in her work in England, to bear in mind: 1. That Canada (so far, especially, as the girls under her charge are concerned) is a Catholic country; 2. That it has fewer temptations than the old land; 3. That the conditions of physical life are healthier—a larger area, purer air, etc.; 4. That there will be opportunities for the marriage of some of them to decent men of their own faith. Finally, while Miss Procter does not pretend to any immunity from mistakes, she claims that she has taken pains, by due enquiry, to make the risk as small as possible.

"DOWN BY THE SEA."

The Rev. C. A. Campbell, Ph.D., D.D., to whom we are gratefully indebted for the article on the condition and prospects of our race and faith in the Maritime Provinces, which is to appear in our Golden Jubilee Number, is a scholar, ripe in knowledge if not in years. Our readers will find his article, "Down By The Sea," of special interest. It will awaken sympathies which will doubtless be reciprocated. Although our Jubilee justifies us in devoting a reasonable share of our thoughts to our own progress, we should not ill deserve the prosperity with which God has favored us, if we did not also give attention to others, and especially to our kinsmen elsewhere and *ad domesticos fideles*.

Of the writings of the Rev. Dr. Campbell, one little volume, entitled "The Catacombs of Rome," has given us much pleasure and instruction. It was originally a lecture, and contains in a small compass a great deal of information which is ordinarily only found in somewhat expensive works. That Dr. Campbell did not go for the facts which he has so vividly presented to second-hand sources is evident from the following passage:

"It is customary, even at the present day, to have Mass in certain of the larger Catacombs on the feast days of the more distinguished saints, whose remains once rested there; and on such occasions a short lecture is delivered by a leading archeologist. It was here that for the first time I had the pleasure of seeing De Rossi. It was the last day of December, 1891. Mass had been finished in the Catacombs of Priscilla, on the Salarian way, the candles which had burned around the rude altar and had helped to dispel the humidity of the air, were extinguished, and had left a cloud of heavy smoke hanging beneath the low ceiling, as it had often hung nearly two score centuries before—when a man well past middle age, of medium stature, and rather inclined to be fleshy, was seen to rise from his place among the worshippers and quietly to shoulder his way through the crowd to the corner of the largest chamber, where a stand formed of a bottomless biscuit box with a couple of boards thrown over it was prepared. Those who knew it was Dr. Rossi bent reverently back to leave him room to pass. He took the stand with the humility of a novice and the undisturbed confidence of a master and discoursed on the history of the place and the discoveries made therein, since the day when, as a little boy, he had first visited it. Meanwhile, a number of young and ardent archeologists—Urpert, Marucchi, Armellini and others—who had first lit the slender taper of their knowledge from the strong and steady flame of De Rossi's lamp, turned an attentive ear to the words of their old master, whom they had listened to for years, but whose luminous mind, they knew, might at any moment cast a beam of light on some hitherto undiscovered truth." The great interpreter of the Catacombs passed away in the historic resting-place which the piety and affection of the Supreme Pontiff had provided for his closing years, on the 20th of September 1894, less than three years after Dr. Campbell first heard the inspiration of his voice in those martyr-hallowed scenes which his genius and enthusiasm did so much to illuminate. To have heard De Rossi lecture in the Catacombs is alone a guarantee of the worth of Dr. Campbell's account of those wonderful subterranean testimonies to the truth of Christianity and the heroic virtues of the early Christians. On another occasion we hope to give an outline of his excellent lecture.

A CONTRIBUTOR to the Civiltà Cattolica recently gave the results of his examination of certain documents in the possession of the Vatican in connection with the progress of Catholicity in Scotland. After having stated that the faith in Scotland received an impulse and stimulus through the immigration of the Irish, at the beginning of this century he gives, by way of comparison, the following figures to show the progress of the faith during the past ninety years. Edinburgh had in 1800 a Catholic population of 2,000; in 1829, about 14,000. In the latter year the Catholics numbered

20,000 in Glasgow; 1500 in Perth; 1,000 in Dumfries; and 8,000 in Aberdeen, and in all Scotland 70,000. This scattered population was ministered to in the year 1810 by only about fifty priests. In 1889, however, the registered Catholic population of Scotland was 388,648—of whom 220,000 resided in the city of Glasgow alone—with 350 priests and 322 churches.

WITHOUT PRECEDENT.

We were not a little surprised and not a little indignant to read in a recent Universe some reflections on the religious proficiency of the Irish emigrants to England. The authority adduced by the English Catholic paper for this serious charge is Father Ryan of East Greenwich. "Many Catholic Irishmen," Father Ryan is represented as having said in a sermon, "who had but recently arrived in England, seem to have given up the practice of their religion." He then went on to find a reason for such defection, and "he ascribed it wholly to the influence of certain clubs frequented by exiled Irish Catholics." We are not told what Father Ryan meant by "exiled Irish Catholics." Does it mean members of evicted families, or fugitives from justice, or simply men who have crossed to England in order, if possible, to better their circumstances? We take it for granted that it was in the last sense that Father Ryan used the expression.

The Universe then goes on to comment on what Father Ryan had said, and says that, while frequenting of clubs may explain some defection, it does not account for them all. It then goes on to state that "many come from Ireland who have no solid, intelligent grasp of their religion," and this, the Universe thinks, will prove in most cases to be the explanation. "Priests in this country" (that is England), the Universe continues, "Irish as well as Catholic, have been frequently heard expressing surprise that numbers of Irish Catholics come over to England who are far from being well up in their religion."

It is the first time that we ever learned of such a charge being brought against the Irish priests and their flocks. The rule is that, however poor the Irish may be, they generally carry with them, wherever they go, one precious and rarely alienable possession, a knowledge of the cardinal doctrines and practices of their religion and a loyalty to their faith that no temptation can overcome. This characteristic has been so long the pride of the poor sons and daughters of Erin that it gives one a painful shock to read such unfriendly words as these of the Universe.

We would like to have some more definite information concerning these "priests, Irish as well as Catholic," (a not very Catholic sort of phraseology) who have been heard thus defaming their sacerdotal brethren (*suggereat vrom!*) and their humbler kinsmen. The best cure for such defections (supposing, for a moment, that they are real) would, it seems to us, be a more cordial welcome and kindlier treatment from the English Catholics, both priests and laity.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

From one evil at least we are free in Canada, the often tremendous excitement of quadrennial presidential elections. The agitation of last year was, it is true, exceptional in the virulence of the party spirit that it elicited both among the moneyed classes and the mass of the population. And it must certainly be admitted that, once the great question of the majority's choice was decided, the victorious and defeated candidates and their respective supporters manifested a dignity and good sense that did credit to the national character.

In Canada there was certainly a feeling of relief generally felt at Mr. McKinley's election, which it would have been deemed madness to predict a few years ago when the President's name first came into prominence in connection with his famous bill. In his inaugural address he modifies his protectionist policy by holding out conditions of reciprocity, but that the conditions will be favorable to Canada we do not as yet see much reason to hope. A commission is promised for the consideration of the many-sided questions of finance and currency, coinage and banking. As to the metallic basis the Government will proceed cautiously, no change being made without the co-operation of other countries. How far his confidence in the power of Congress to alleviate the depression which has been so extensive and so deep-seated under his predecessor's rule will be confirmed, remains to be seen. He is undoubtedly as strongly as ever in favor of protection and the question that most interests us is to what extent and with what consequences the approaching revision of the tariff will affect Canadian trade. Between Sir Richard Cartwright at home and President McKinley next door we are somewhat peculiarly situated.

A good deal of the address has a formal and usual tone, such as might be expected from any President of the same party. As to international relations,

Mr. McKinley approves of the arbitration treaty and has good hopes of its success in diminishing the chances of war. He gives assurance of a vigorous policy in the maintenance of internal order and the repression of those outrageous and judicial murders which are the disgrace of certain sections of the public. In the reforms of the civil service he is opposed to merely ostentatious changes and in favor of only such improvements as are practicable and can be sincerely carried out. The question of immigration and labor have become burning questions so far as Canada is concerned. Portions of the address show that President McKinley has profited by the opposition of the Bryanites as well as by the support that he received from the Republicans and the seceding Democrats.

His hostility to trusts is a noteworthy concession to a growing sentiment in a daily enlarging portion of the business community. The advocacy of economy is a common-places with Presidents, as with most other public men, and the renewed assurance of freedom of speech, thought, press, creed and worship is of the same class of declamation. On the whole, the spirit of the address is less combative and more conciliating than the President's previous record would have led either his friends or his foes to expect.

Such a spirit need not be taken as a sign of weakness; it may, on the contrary, indicate quiet confidence in a reserve of strength to be drawn upon when occasion demands. The President will need all the firmness as well as all the tact and judgment that he has at his disposal, and before the year has ended we shall know whether he has been over or under-rated.

THE VOLUNTARY SCHOOLS.

In the Voluntary Schools Question in England we have, when certain differences of condition and relation are taken into account, a striking parallel for our own school problem. The demand for a recognition of those schools in keeping with their necessity and importance corresponds with the insistence by the Canadian Bishops of the right of Catholics to schools taught and controlled by Catholics. There is just one point in which (so far as our own Church is concerned in it) the agitation in the Old Country differs materially from that of Canada. We do not believe that in the whole of the United Kingdom there is a group of Catholics, worth mentioning either for number, standing or importance of any kind, that is not resolutely opposed to the policy of withholding their rights from Catholic parents and children. They take this stand whether the injustice is attempted directly by absolute abolition of denominational schools, or indirectly by conferring on the rival Board Schools such a superiority of state patronage as to render many of the Church's schools unable to compete with them. The Catholics, not only in England and Wales where their rights have been assailed, but in Ireland and Scotland where religious sympathy has created a strong auxiliary force of opinion, look upon any schools but Catholic schools, and any principle of education for a mixed community but that of separate schools, as simply not to be thought of. To an Irish member of Parliament, a veteran Home Ruler, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, the House of Commons is indebted for the boldest, sharpest and most unambiguous utterance on this school question that has yet been made public.

Mr. O'Connor declared that "the whole case of Catholics for separate schools depended upon the incontestable fact that between Catholics and all forms of Protestant creed there yawned an impassable gulf of dogma." It is strange that, although this truth is so self-evident, sensible, educated and, on other questions, fair-minded, Protestants go on arguing in favor of common schools, as if such a thing as dogma did not exist. Not, indeed, that we class all Protestants in this category. We are aware that there are Protestants—a large proportion of Anglicans, for instance—who will not accept mixed schools for the very reason that the doctrines of their communion form a distinct branch of education, besides pervading the whole system and course of instruction. They know, also, that in the so-called common schools, dogma is taught or implied as surely as if it were assigned a place in the curriculum. And it is almost needless to say that, where such doctrine is not non-Christian, it is undoubtedly non-Catholic. The very absence of certain features, both in the teaching and in the moral atmosphere, makes them so. Continuing his speech, Mr. O'Connor said: "Catholics must have Catholic schools, with definite Catholic teaching and all the sacred emblems that are part and parcel of the teaching of a Catholic child."

It is just this kind of definite, honest, straightforward language that convinces Protestants that Catholics are in earnest and therefore commands their respect. But when half-hearted, so-called Catholics pretend that Catholic children are as safe in schools where the whole tone

of text-books and teaching is not only non-Catholic, but often decidedly un-Catholic, can we wonder that half-educated or religiously-indifferent Protestants misunderstand the whole question and fail to discern its essential importance for the true and faithful Catholic?

The fact is that, if an agitation were started to do away with separate churches, so that Catholics and Protestants might worship under the same roof, some skillful harmonizer having compiled a common-service book for the Catholic Church and the 300 non-Catholic sects, the attempt would be just as reasonable as that of forcing Catholic and non-Catholic children to the same school. But there are men who are politicians first and Catholics afterwards, forgetting Christ's words: *Non potestis Deo servire et mammonæ.*

The Toronto Globe evidently does not appreciate the task which Mr. Earnest Heaton has taken upon himself to condemn the present system of High Schools in Ontario, as nearly a month ago it severely commented upon a spirited article he contributed to the Canadian Magazine on the subject, and although Mr. Heaton immediately wrote a reply to the strictures of the Globe, it only appeared in its issue on Saturday. The Globe has always been on the alert to point out the weaknesses which in its narrowness it believes exists in the system in the Province of Quebec. It is a clear case of the old saying about the chickens coming home to roost.

An evening contemporary, in its haste to furnish a supply of parish notes to the parishioners of St. Patrick's, announced that a new carpet and a gem lamp would be features of the new decorations in the sanctuary on the occasion of the celebration of the Golden Jubilee.

Perhaps the enterprising reporter was anticipating the generosity of some of the devoted parishioners, as Rev. Father Quinlivan has not yet received these articles. There is yet time, however, to carry out the design which the scribe had so enthusiastically conjured up in his brilliant imagination.

The United Canada, Ottawa, in its last issue says: "We have every regard for Hon. J. E. Redmond as one of the foremost orators in the world's greatest forum—the British House of Commons, as a thinker, as a statesman and desirable friend, but if he persists in standing between the people and Home Rule between the minority and the majority who want union, then he must be written down an enemy of his country."

One of the latest sensations in journalism is that *La Patrie*, by the tenor of its announcements regarding the Manitoba school question, has practically declared itself to be the Canadian organ of the Holy See!!! The secular press, it would appear, judging by the copious extracts taken from that paper, evidently accept it in that sense.

We observe in the list of the names of our national organizations associated with the new St. Patrick's League that the name of the Shamrock Amateur Athletic Association does not appear. It seems strange that such an important and characteristically Irish institution, and one of such long standing in our midst, should be overlooked by the promoters of the League.

If our correspondent, "Catholic," who uses that proud title with so much freedom, and values it less than his proper name, because he makes use of it to hide his identity, will send us his name and address, we will immediately answer his question.

BOOMING Mr. Tarte is one of the pet schemes of the secular press of this city, and its object in pursuing such a course is due to the fact that Mr. Tarte is opposed to the principle of Separate Schools.

The Toronto papers are making a desperate struggle just now to secure "scops" in regard to Catholic news in Montreal.

A Tribute to Nuns.

A Mining Journal refers to the Nuns on their coming to Colgardie, Australia in the following terms:

"The Rev. Mother and four nursing Sisters have arrived at Colgardie to take charge of the St. John of God Hospital. The Review desires to welcome the ladies in the name of humanity and charity. We believe that these gracious ladies will do an immense amount of good to the sick of this field. We don't good to the sick of this field. We don't like the sham article. The husband-like hunting, long-veiled 'sisters' but little 'glories' are an eye-sore to us, but these ladies who have devoted their time and their fortunes to the cause of suffering humanity are worthy of all honor and esteem, and among their admirers they can claim none more sincere than the Review. We may carry a ton of sin to an ounce of goodness ourselves, but we take off our hats to such women as these; women, who, by their pure and stainless lives, help to make this world less like hell below the stars. May good angels guard them whilst they dwell amongst us; and may their heaviest burden be as light as a rainbow's shadow on a sun-kissed convent wall."

Note and Comment.

Jamestown, R. I., is a hard place to collect a jury in. All the men are enrolled in the fire department.

Teddy Hale will return to his home in England after a few weeks, but he says he will return to the United States again this year, prepared to do much long-distance road racing.

The London, Ont., branch of the National Council of Women has appealed to the City Council to pass a law restricting the sale of cigarettes. The latter have agreed to grant the petition, and a by-law will be passed at once.

Mayor Bingham, of Ottawa, has handed over his salary for February to be divided between the Protestant Orphan's Home, St. Joseph's Orphan's Home, St. Patrick's Asylum, Protestant Home for the Aged and St. Charles' Home for the Aged.

The old American whaling vessel, the Catalpa, that rescued six Irish political life prisoners from the penal colony in Australia in 1876, has been seized in New York, and will be sold to liquidate a libel attachment for dock dues amounting to \$10.

One of the novel features of the inaugural parade last Thursday was the sight of U.S. Grant (third), Webb C. Hayes, Harry A. Garfield, Chester A. Arthur and Russell Harrison, all sons of former Republican Presidents, as special aides on the staff of the Grand Marshal.

Major McKinley will be the first President to have a "Mac" in his name. It is a singular fact, considering the prominence of the Irish and Scottish element, among the American people, that not a single "Mac" has, hitherto, served as President. The Macs may be slow sometimes but they usually attain their ambition.

The Very Rev. Fr. Superior-General of the Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes will pay a visit to the United States this summer, and during his stay will reside at the Institute of Our Lady of Lourdes, South Park, Seattle, Washington. The Mother-house of his Order is in the vicinity of the miraculous grotto of Slocoterieek, "Oostacker," Belgium.

Miss Jewell, the young novice who, by a clause in the will of her late uncle, Frederick Gaylor of New York, was offered a bribe of \$25,000 to leave the sisterhood she had entered, when apprised of the conditions of the bequest, replied: "I have chosen to become a nun, and any sum of money would not tempt me to alter my hopes or my faith." Of such staunch material is the body of the Church built, no wonder it weathers the storms so well.

The ancient flag of Ireland was a golden harp on a dark blue ground, as now emblazoned in the Irish quarter of the royal standard. Green was never the color of the year 1798. The revolutionary Irish leaders, for the purpose of uniting all classes of Irishmen and to join the Orangemen to the rest of their countrymen, adopted the color green—green being produced by the uniting of orange and blue.

Short girls must abandon all hopes of becoming post office clerks in England. If at the age of fifteen they are not five feet high, they are to be debarred by the authorities at five of the larger provincial offices—Liverpool, Newcastle, Cardiff, Glasgow and Belfast. At sixteen the girls must be at least five feet one inch, and at eighteen, five feet two inches. The number of female clerks now employed varies from twenty-four at Belfast to two hundred and thirty at Glasgow, and the vacancies to be filled next May are estimated at ten per cent. of the staff. At the General Post-office in London there are now more than two thousand female clerks.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle gave expression to his confidence in the capabilities of the Celt, after proclaiming his own Irish descent and spirit, at a banquet held recently, in London, by the Irish Literary Society. "Give him culture, give him the Catholic university of which we hear, and you will tap a most precious vein of literature, and Celtic Ireland may send its Renan and its Flaubert to London as Celtic Britanny sends them to Paris. And there is work for the Irish Literary Society to do for the Celt, to modernize him, to teach him that there is a living present as well as a legendary past in literature, and to make him realize that if he has any thought worth thinking or any good worth saying the grandest audience that ever the world knew is anxious to hear him, and that the grandest language that a writer could wish is waiting ready to his hand.

There are sweeping changes made in the prices of commutation tickets by the G. T. R. and C. P. R. when the old rates are considered, and as a result the number of lets which now ornament the thoroughfares of Montreal will be considerably lessened. The average rate for outlying municipalities, such as Montreal West and similarly situated points, has been about one cent per trip. The railway authorities taking as a basis the fares of the Montreal Street Railway, have decided in future to levy no special rate less than five cents per trip. Considerable indignation has been aroused in the adjoining parishes in consequence of the changes, and several deputations have waited on the passenger agents of the companies. The latter, however, appear to be determined to adhere to their resolution in the matter. Evidently the administration have arrived at the conclusion that running their lines for fun does not make dividends.

Indiana has a woman's club famed already for its originality. Its members call themselves the Orioles, and propose to mutually help each other to become accomplished and fascinating as possible. Its object is "to promote the happiness of the members." And this

desirable aim is attained by each contributing to the other's accomplishments from her own stock in trade. The girl that cannot cook will be taught by the one that can; musical theory and practice will be given to those deficient in this art; and more than this, if an Oriole desires a mate all the other Orioles do their best to further her matrimonial prospects by every means in their power. A few more of these Oriole clubs and there will be no more room for grumbling Coelebs.

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs at Washington the Duke of Tetuan, is an Irish chieftain in his own right, and rejoices in the Milesian patronymic of Charles O'Donnell. The Irish World says:

"The Duke of Tetuan was born in 1834, and is, therefore, 63 years of age. In appearance he is the typical Castilian nobleman, of stately presence, fine face and dignified manners. Age has somewhat robbed him of his once soldierly port, and his hair and mustache are almost white. But his eyes are as bright as they were twenty years ago in Vienna, when he laid the foundations of the present Queen of Spain's sovereignty. The duke is very proud of his name and Irish descent, but, apart from this, the distinguished services which his ancestors have rendered to Spain since their exile from the mother country might well give him cause for gratification."

And the journal of the Royal Irish Society of Antiquaries on October 6, 1890, published the following letter from the duke of Tetuan:

"My ancestor Niall Gary O'Donnell was the last recognized prince of Tyrconnell and chief of his name. As his lineal male representative, I claim the heirship of those honors. If I am proud of being a Spaniard by birth, I am quite as proud of being an Irishman by descent, and I sign myself 'Carlos O'Donnell of Tyrconnell' with as much heartfelt exultation as I do Tetuan."

The annual address of Mr. William Galbraith, Grand Master of the Quebec Orangemen, to the brethren of the Lodge, is a ragged tissue of bigotry and boasting, held together by a few trite Scriptural texts and a Lutheran chant to inspire the members with "eternal vigilance, the price of safety from the encroachments of the enemy," "ecclesiastical despotism," the spectre that haunts their feverish imaginations. "Not only in Canada, but in every country," "try in which the English language is spoken, or where the Anglo-Saxon's foot has trod, we find Orangemen going forward with leaps and bounds." So says the Grand Master of the Orange Lodge of Quebec. And where is it bounding and leaping to, anyway? Is it in some mad chase to catch up to the marching procession that journeys towards truth and civilization, and that has left the jam brigades behind? Sometimes we hear the noise of its hoofs tearing along, and we are inclined to believe that it gallops in circles after its tail, for its tracks are confined to a narrow space.

MR. HARRINGTON SPEAKS.

But those who had listened to him at meetings of the Central Branch for many years past, knew that upon every occasion when the opportunity presented itself he spoke of the absolute necessity of a united Ireland if the National cause was to make any progress, and he pledged himself as prepared to cooperate with any section of Irishmen in the endeavor to rescue the National cause and to push forward this movement in which they were engaged. Was there anything new or startling in the proposition which he had laid down? He would not have spoken on that occasion were it not that a newspaper claiming to represent the Independent Party, claiming to speak for Mr. Redmond, should, without consultation with anyone in the Party, declare, apparently authoritatively, that there

NEVER COULD BE ANY UNION with the men who took sides against Parnell in Committee Room 15. No man with any sense of responsibility could ever have attempted to commit himself to a position so absurd as that. What would it mean? It would mean that the Irish cause was not to go on, that the Irish National progress was not to be the object they were to ask their people to waste their energies in, but a war of vengeance against their political opponents. One of the reasons for condemning his proposals, it was said, was that the Independent Party was on the eve of victory. He wished it was (hear, hear). He wished heartily he could subscribe to that proposition, and if it was not on the eve of victory he could claim heartily that very little of the fault was his. If he was told that the people were coming over to their side, that their ranks were increasing, that their organization was spreading and that the materials of success were in their own hands, he would tell them plainly, and he was in a better position to judge than the majority of the Irish people, that his opinion was that it was the very reverse of that. At the general election of '92 they had 23 members, now they had 11. Where were the remaining gentlemen to-day so far as the National movement was concerned? Outside one or two, did they see any evidence of them at a public meeting? Were they taking part in the fight, and looking after the constituencies in which they were defeated? So far as taking any active part in the National movement was concerned they had dropped out of the movement. As to the other men who stood as candidates for them at the election of 1892, where were they? How many of them were attending meetings of the Central Branch, or organizing their various districts, or taking part in

THE NATIONALIST STRUGGLE? It was, no doubt, a very unpleasant thing to have to lay bare their nakedness before their opponents. It was a task that had been forced upon him, and nothing could be gained by endeavoring to live in a fool's paradise (hear, hear). The moment he saw that the Irish cause was not compatible with conscience and duty, then he would revert to the phrase

of a great Irishman in the past who said the time had arrived when the place of honour was the private station. It was all very well to say that the Irish cause was winning—another general election and we shall win. When Mr. Redmond was returning from America the other day he was presented with an address of welcome at Thurles. That was the first evidence for four years from the town of Thurles of any support for the National movement. It was a strong Parnellite town, and they were generous contributors to the National cause. Since April, 1894, not a penny had they given to the Nationalist exchequer. Not one meeting of the National League had they held—not one word of encouragement, except that address they presented the other day. He did not want them to allow themselves to be blinded by any glamour of public demonstration or any nicely chosen words that might be put into an address—he wanted them to judge the facts for themselves. He would take another town in the same county, the town of Tipperary—from which for a long period they had received no support. He would also take Nenagh, where the majority of the people were Parnellites, and they had got nothing from them for four years. Not a meeting had been held there of the National League—no evidence on which they could rely to carry them

ON TO VICTORY. With regard to the towns of Cashel and Carrick-on-Suir the state of things was precisely the same. He would take two towns in the county Kerry—Tralee and Killarney—which had not sent a penny to the Home Rule Fund—no message of encouragement or sympathy. And he would take Kildare and Newbridge, which were strong Parnellite centres after the split—not one word of encouragement from them. He might circularize them week after week and day after day, but could not get a half a dozen of them to hold a meeting; and yet they were told to keep the banner floating. Then he took Roscommon town—not a single penny was sent up to the Home Rule fund, and he could not get them to give any encouragement or support. Of Galway, a strong Parnellite town, he had to say the very same. He was not going to say that these towns had changed their politics or had gone over to their opponents. The friends of the latter were not giving them much encouragement either. The fact was that the vast majority of the people had taken up a waiting position.

Mr. Harrington then referred to letters written advising the Independent party to hold on, that they would win at the general election, and if not, they would win at the next general election after. Let them not be carried away by exciting phrases of this sort. If they are to fight the battle let them see that they were properly armed. They had 11 members, and so far as he knew, he knew only one out of the 11 who would be prepared for undertaking the expense of fighting his own seat. To fight those ten seats a sum of £2,000 would be absolutely necessary, and if they had the £2,000, how much more would they want as a reserve fund to fight their opponents? Where was the use of men talking nonsense,—men who had not felt the pulse of the movement as he (Mr. Harrington) had the opportunity of feeling it? It was nonsense to say the Independent case is marching on to victory when the fact was that it was slipping further and further away from the position it once held. If Mr. Parnell were alive he would be the last man to count on him (Mr. Harrington) as likely to depart from his principles. He was breaking no confidence—he was but revealing a fact which must shortly engage the public mind in Ireland when he told them that at this moment Mr. Parnell's mother was a tenant by sufferance under the Bankruptcy Court in the home where he was reared, and that she was absolutely in need of the necessities of life. The rent that had to be paid for the farm to the Court by Mr. Parnell's brother in connection with the house had not been demanded for a year or two, but this year it was insisted upon, and he had to abandon it. Talk to him about attachment to Mr. Parnell's principles.

The speaker then dwelt upon the condition of affairs in Dublin, the lack of enthusiasm in attending meetings of the League; the spirit of division prevailing in the ranks of the Party; the proposal made some time ago by members of a certain section that they should absent themselves from Parliament, and by this means force a settlement, and finally concluded by stating that his policy was to deny to no man the right of entering the ranks and serving his country, whether he had a tongue to plead their cause, a pen to write for it, or an arm to fight for it (applause).

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF MR. P. GAHAN. There departed this life on Sunday afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a well-known and respected resident of St. Ann's parish, in the person of Mr. Peter Gahan. Deceased was a member of St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society almost from its inception. He was a native of New Ross, County Wexford, Ireland, and was about 44 years in the country. He died from cancer of the stomach, and his remains were followed to St. Ann's parish church (where service was held) and thence to Cote des Neiges cemetery by a large number of sincere and mourning friends and acquaintance.

MRS. PATRICK CLARK.

But a few weeks ago it was our sad duty to chronicle the death of Mr. Patrick Clark of Cote des Neiges, and to-day it is a doubly sad one to chronicle the demise of his good and virtuous wife. Mrs. Clark had been a patient sufferer for the past two years, and at the death of Mr. Clark was very ill. Yet she bore her cross with admirable fortitude and never heard to utter a complaint, but never taught to all who came near her a lesson of beautiful resignation. She was called to her eternal reward on Tuesday, the 23rd of February. By her bedside, when the awful summons came, were her son and daughter, the only survivors of a family of eight children. Mrs. Clark was the mother of the late Sr. Martin

of the Congregation of Notre Dame, and Sr. St. Mary of Liesse of the Jesus and Mary Order. The funeral, which was very largely attended, took place Saturday, Feb. 27th. The solemn Requiem Mass was chanted in the Village Chapel by Rev. Father Mar-chal, assisted by Fathers Dignault and Belair as deacon and sub-deacon respectively. In the Sanctuary were Rev. Father O'Donnell, P. P. of St. Mary's; Rev. Father Donnelly, P. P. of St. Anthony's; Rev. Father Kelly, Professor at Cote des Neiges College.

All for thee, O gentle Jesus, She hath borne her cross of pain; All her life for Thee she labored, Seeking but Thy sweet to gain. Now Thine sacred hand hath beckoned This mother so faithful to her home, Where she'll dwell, in silvery pinions, Free from this bleak world to come.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Sir Hibbert Tupper, it is announced, will go to Nova Scotia to enter provincial politics.

Ottawa proposes to spend \$150,000 in improving its fire system and water-works.

Since the beginning of the plague at Bombay there has been 8,383 cases and 6,979 deaths.

North Dakota Legislature has passed a law by which all railway rates are arranged by the State.

Mrs. Zetta Gerber died in New York recently at the advanced age of 106 years. She was born in a village in Poland called Kirhol, and remembered when Napoleon's forces passed through her home en route to Russia.

The clause in the bill now before the Provincial Legislature of Manitoba, to incorporate the terms of the school question settlement in the School Act, providing for bilingual teaching, is the subject of considerable discussion among the members of the House.

The writs for the vacancy in Wright, created by the resignation of Mr. C. R. Devlin, have been issued. Nominations will be held on the 16th and the polling on the 23rd inst. Two French-Canadians will contest the division in the interests of the two political parties.

The Town Commissioners of Tipperary have in the hands of trustees a sum of money between four and five thousand pounds which they propose to expend on a statue to the memory of the late Charles J. Kickham, the brilliant Irish writer, and they propose to secure the sanction of the Grand Jury at the next assizes for their undertaking.

The Chicago City Council has passed a by-law ordering all dealers in cigarettes to pay a license. Application for a license must be made to the health department. The quality of the product will then be inspected and analyzed. Each applicant for a license should the health officials, must then file a bond in the sum of \$500 with the city collector.

Reports received from all the County Auditors of the State by State Auditor Guilbert, show that Ohio has 9,118 saloons, a decrease of 1,067 since last July. The law was recently changed to make the tax \$350 instead of \$250, but notwithstanding the fact that many have gone out of business the total State's share, three-tenths of the whole amount collected, for the first year, is \$1,014,944.77, an increase over the old law of \$487,014.

An explosion occurred in the subway excavation, corner of Tremont and Boylston streets, on Thursday, which caused the death of six persons and the injury of 20 more.

The explosion wrecked three electric cars that were passing at the time, one of them being burned up. Several buildings in the vicinity were damaged.

The explosion was caused by escaping gas. Joseph Nimmo, jr., the well known Washington statistician recently addressed a statement to the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, showing the need of adequate protection to the agricultural interests of New York and New England against Canadian competition, and indicating incidentally the desirability of establishing a bureau for the collection of tariff information as a branch of the proposed Department of Commerce and Industry.

At a meeting of the Local Advisory Board of the C.M.B.A., held in St. Vincent's Hall, Toronto, Mr. J. D. Ward announced that he was in receipt of a letter from the Grand President, Hor. M. F. Hackett, M.L.A., of Stanstead, Quebec, promising that the next meeting of the Board of Trustees would be held in Toronto. The Local Advisory Board are in consequence taking steps to make the visit of Mr. Hackett an occasion of special interest to members of the association and citizens of Toronto.

A great sale of salmon and trout river leases is to take place at the Crown Land office, Fredericton, N.B., on Wednesday, March 24, when about 300 miles of salmon streams and a greater stretch of trout waters will be leased for a term of five years from March 1, 1897. The salmon waters embrace all the Crown holdings of the famous Restigouche Salmon Club, their leases having expired on the 1st inst. The other salmon rivers are the Quatawankedgwic, Patapada, Upsalquitch, Jacquet, Rnons, Dungan, Bartibog, Green, Oronocote Lake, etc. There are 25 leases in all, and the upset prices aggregate over \$8,000.

Personal.

A number of C.M.B.A. friends from Branches Nos. 1 and 2 met at the G.T.R. Depot, on last Thursday night to "see off" M. John Lappin, president of Branch 1, who left for British Columbia on a three months' business trip.

Special Notice.

The pin blocks or wrest planks of the genuine Heintzman & Co. Pianos are made of numerous layers of hard maple glued together. This is one reason why the Heintzman stands in tune longer than the ordinary piano. C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street, near Peel street, the firm's sole Montreal representative, has on view a choice assortment of the latest styles.

Patent Report.

Below will be found the only complete weekly up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors, by the United States Government, which is prepared specially for this paper, by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained:—

- 578,199—Edmond F. B. Bourne, Vancouver, Canada, sorting table.
- 578,206—Philippe Binou Varilla, Paris, France, apparatus for washing and separating minerals, metals, etc.
- 578,011—Pierre L. Girardet, fils, Paris, France, bicycle.
- 578,108—Alexander Laing, Essex, Canada, Planetarium.
- 578,084—John F. Lash, Toronto, Canada, door check.
- 578,280—James Oag & J. McDonald, Toronto, Canada, driving gear for bicycles.
- 578,706—Christiana Eagle, Weston, Canada, frying-pan cover.

"A thing of beauty is a joy forever," said a poet, and few there are who will feel disposed to disagree with him, and still fewer to doubt that of all the beauties that adorn humanity there is nothing like a fine head of hair. The safest method of obtaining this is by the use of Luby's Parisian Hair Renewer.

During a discussion in the English Parliament, the fact was brought to light that the only currency in the Delta of the African river Niger is rum and gin, which the missionaries are compelled, much against their will, to use as such for all purchases from the natives, thereby promoting the demoralization of the latter. Meanwhile, King Prempeh, the ex-ruler of Ashanti, has been transferred from his prison at Elmina to Sierra Leone, where, according to letters from Freetown, he is drinking himself to death with benedictine.

If some people could realize that the world doesn't care a rap what size shoes they wear they would be a good deal more comfortable.

THE Best Yet Offered IN REED ROCKERS \$4.95 Only. Regular value \$8.75

We have 5 different patterns equally as good which we will close out at \$4.95 each. Special values in all lines of Furniture for the balance of this month. We will store your purchases free till wanted.

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Delicacies for all the Year Round,

But especially applicable for the Lenten Season are our stocks of Preserved Fish in cans and glass, which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices.

Choice Smoked Salmon, received into Store yesterday.

We offer 10,000 Tins Smith's Aberdeen Fresh Herrings, at 10 cents per tin, \$1 per dozen. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

Receiving this morning, by Express, from the Deertoot Farm, Southborough, Mass.,

DEERFOOT FARM LITTLE SAUSAGES, in 1 and 2 lb. packages. Made from the choicest cuts of little pigs and pure spices.

DEERFOOT FARM SLICED BACON, in 2 lb. boxes. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

100 dozen "VIN MARIANI" the Elixir of Life.

FOR SALE AT: \$1.00 per single bottle. \$10.00 per dozen bottles. \$9.50 in half gross lots. FRASER VIGER & CO.

MacWillie's Pure Pork Sausage.

We had to discontinue hundreds of customers on Saturday, but here they are now, fresh in this morning, and we will have them in fresh every day this week. MacWillie's Pure Pork Sausages, the best in the land.

Cast your eye over the following list and lay in your stocks now at the following greatly reduced Prices on our entire stocks of

FISH, in wood; FISH, in tins; FISH, in glass, HOLD GOOD ONLY DURING LENT.

We have cut prices on all away down, in many cases to cost and less than cost, to make room for Spring orders. Note the greatly reduced prices on all. Secure your supplies now to carry you through Spring and Summer.

DRIED EXPORT SCOTCH LING FISH, reduced to 10 cents per pound.

SARDINES. Reg. price Each. Reduced to Each. Doz. \$ c. \$ c. Teysseonau's Sardines in Oil, extra quality... 0 45 0 35 Teysseonau's Sardines, Sans Arêtes (boneless)... 0 60 0 45 Teysseonau's Sardines, Sans Arêtes (boneless)... 0 30 0 25 Teysseonau's Sardines, a La Tomate... 0 25 0 20 Teysseonau's Sardines, aux herbes (aperitives)... 0 25 0 20 Rodol's Sardines, Sans Arêtes (boneless)... 0 45 0 35 Rodol's Sardines, Sans Arêtes (boneless)... 0 30 0 25 Rodol's Sardines, Francaises, extra choice... 0 60 0 50 Rodol's Sardines, Francaises, extra choice... 0 35 0 30 Philippe & Canaud's Sardines in Oil... 0 50 0 35 Bijou Sardines... 0 15 0 10 Teysseonau's Sardine Paste... 0 20 0 17

HERRINGS. Reg. price Each. Reduced to Each. Doz. \$ c. \$ c. Aberdeen Herrings, in kegs... 1 00 0 90 1 25 1 00 Smith's Aberdeen Kipped Herrings, in tins... 0 20 0 15 1 50 Smith's Aberdeen Herrings in Anchovy Sauce... 0 20 0 15 1 50 Smith's Aberdeen Herrings in Tomato Sauce... 0 20 0 15 1 50 Smith's Aberdeen Herrings in Shrimp Sauce... 0 20 0 15 1 50 Crosse & Blackwell's Kipped Herrings... 0 25 0 20 Crosse & Blackwell's Scotch Kipped Herrings... 0 20 0 17 Morel's Boneless Herrings, in tins... 0 25 0 15 Morel's Herring Roas... 0 40 0 35

ANCHOVIES. Reg. price Each. Reduced to Each. \$ c. \$ c. Teysseonau's Anchovies in Oil, large bottles... 0 70 0 60 Teysseonau's Anchovies in Oil, small bottles... 0 40 0 35 Teysseonau's Anchovies in Salt, in bottles... 0 40 0 30 Crosse & Blackwell's Gorgona Anchovies in salt, large bottles... 0 60 0 55 Crosse & Blackwell's Gorgona Anchovies in salt, small bottles... 0 35 0 30 Italian Anchovies in Salt, in 5 lb. tins... 1 00 0 85

SUNDRIES. Mackarel, in kits, finest quality... 2 00 1 75 Dunbar's Shrimps, in tins... 0 45 0 30 Clam Bouillon, in pint bottles... 0 45 0 30 Clam Bouillon, in half-pint bottles... 0 25 0 20 Clam Chowder, in 3 lb. tins... 0 25 0 20 Dosses's Clam Juice, in bottles... 0 40 0 30 Crosse & Blackwell's Yarmouth Bloaters, in tins... 0 30 0 25 Town Talk Lunch Oysters, in cans... 0 15 0 12 Devilled Crabs, in tins... 0 30 0 25 Bombay Duck (Bummalo Fish)... 0 40 0 35 Teysseonau's Lamproies a La Bordelaise (Lampreys in Oil) in tins... 0 75 0 60 Norwegian Lax, in tins... 0 60 0 50 Hichards in Oil, in tins... 0 40 0 30 Crosse & Blackwell's Fried Soles, in tins... 1 25 1 00 Philippe & Canaud's Thon Marine, quarters (Tunny Fish) in tins... 0 60 0 50

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AUNT NORA'S CORNER.

ST. JOSEPH.

We lift our hearts to thee; Hear thou our prayer. Shield us thro' life's dark way From Satan's snare.

Be thou our model, true; Show us the way. With meek and contrite hearts, Teach us to pray.

Guide of the Child Divine, Keep our souls pure; In thy sweet charity Our hearts immerse.

Oh, let thy justice shine In all we do! Ever in Mary's sight Loyal and true.

Help us to live like thee, From sin apart; Grant us to die like thee, On Jesus' Heart.

We are now in the beautiful month of March, dedicated, as you all know, to dear, gentle St. Joseph, Foster Father of the Child Jesus.

Now, Aunt Nora wonders how many of her young friends ever pause to meditate on the dignity of the office St. Joseph held while on earth. True, he was but a poor mechanic, so poor indeed that when the Boy Jesus was old enough He too had to labor to help support the humble home where He chose to dwell.

Amongst the many lessons to be drawn from the life of St. Joseph is that of unselfishness. The selfish boy or girl is blind, for selfishness is a form of blindness.

Now, Aunt Nora's chat must not take up too much of the Corner this week. A good and clever friend of Aunt Nora's boys and girls, and one who appreciates the efforts of the dear old TRUE WITNESS to encourage and help its young readers,

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

In 1819 there were not more than thirty Irish Catholics in this large city, and they worshipped at Bonsecours Church.

The land was bought on the 20th May, 1843, at a cost of \$20,000. On the 26th September the corner stones, seven in number, were laid by the Bishop and other prominent gentlemen.

Father Connolly remained in charge of St. Patrick's until 1860, when he was succeeded by the Rev. P. Dowd, who, during the forty years that he labored in St. Patrick's, endeared himself to the hearts of all.

St. Patrick's Church is of the Gothic style. It is 233 feet long, 105 feet wide and 85 feet high. The steeple is 228 feet high, and contains two bells, taken from the set of four that used to hang in Notre Dame.

Great improvements have taken place since 1893. The flooring and pews have been renewed and the number of the latter increased; extra seats have been placed at the sides of the church and on the first gallery.

The walls and ceilings have all been renovated and improved by newer designs. Two very handsome stained glass windows, St. Patrick and St. Bridget, smile upon their children, as also a beautiful set of Stations of the Cross.

The 17th of next March, the 50th anniversary of the founding of the church, will be celebrated by a Jubilee.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

On the 17th of March, 1847, St. Patrick's Church was dedicated and the first Mass celebrated within its sacred precincts. It was a grand and beautiful church then, but, after standing for nearly half a century, it needed improvements and repairs.

St. Patrick's School, Feb. 15, 1897. [You have prepared a very interesting sketch, Maude, of the history of St. Patrick's Church, which will be read with interest by all the young people.]

AGADIA MINES, London Terry, N.S., Feb. 27, '97.

DEAR AUNT NORA,—As I am living in Nova Scotia I thought I would ask you to give me a place in your Corner, as I would like to say a few words on the difference I find in schools. I was once a pupil of St. Ann's Christian Brothers school, Montreal, and oh, how I felt when I entered the public schools here.

[Master Norris sends a very thoughtful and sensible letter, and all the little nephews and nieces of the Corner will sympathize with him in his ungenial school surroundings. Aunt Nora thinks you are fortunate, William, in having the happy memories of old St. Ann's to reflect upon, and some of your old schoolmates and companions will write you nice letters telling of their classes and studies, and will drop them in the Corner post-office for you.]

St. George, Feb., 1897.

DEAR AUNT NORA,—I thought a letter from a new niece would be quite welcome. I therefore write to describe to you the village of St. George, Beauce Co., where I live.

St. George, I suppose, is entirely unknown to your nieces, for we have no railway yet, although I must say it is a prospering little village, distant about sixty miles from Quebec.

Our house is quite near the river, a very agreeable place of residence, especially in summer. In front of the house we have a great many trees; the spruce, pine, elm and others furnish an excellent shade from the burning mid-day sun.

Last spring we had an inundation, which spoiled the surrounding fields and trees, and completely ruined our gravel walk and fence. We were not the only ones, however; the whole village was in ruins. A sad sight it was the next morning, to see our once prosperous little village nothing but wretched houses,—homeless men, women and children roaming over the hills or contemplating the ruins of their homes.

Our principal enjoyments during the summer season are berrying, driving, fishing and picnicing. Perhaps Aunt

Nora would like to hear about one of our picnics. Well, it was to the Poirer Falls, about a mile from our place. We drove up there in hay carts all decorated for the occasion. On our arrival we had lunch and afterwards prepared for fishing. We caught nothing but minnows all the time—still it was fishing for us young folks.

Our kind teacher often reads to us out of the children's very interesting corner in the TRUE WITNESS, and we enjoy it exceedingly, and only wish it might be all reading and no lessons, but she is not of the same opinion, so the lessons get their place.

[Aunt Nora welcomes her new niece to the Corner circle, and would like Eveline to write another interesting descriptive letter of her pretty town and surroundings. It is pleasant to hear your tale of summer pleasures and to think that the bright sunny season is approaching again.]

DEAR AUNT NORA,—A pretty story is told of the cleverness of women, in the following:— "After the battle between the first Hohenstaufen Emperor, Conrad III, and Wolf of Bavaria, the long besieged city of Weinsberg was obliged to yield. The Emperor, irritated by its long resistance, had resolved to destroy it with fire and sword. He, however, permitted the females of the city previously to retire and to carry with them their dearest jewels. And behold, when the day dawned and the gates were opened, the women advanced in long rows, and the married bore each upon her back her husband, and the others their dearest relatives. This affecting scene so moved the Emperor, that he not only spared the women but also the whole city."

St. Mary's Parish, March 2, 1897. [Well, Thomas, you are the kind of a boy that we like to see coming to our Corner. One who has a deep respect for women and is quick to admire their nobility of character and heroic strategy, as displayed in your little story. Aunt Nora feels certain that Master Thomas is respectful, courteous and kindly to his mother and sisters, and when he takes his place in the big world of men it will be as a true Christian gentleman.]

WRITTEN FOR AUNT NORA'S CORNER. AN IRISH FAIRY TALE. BY B. F. D. DUNK

"Whisht! childer," cried the grand-dame old, As she crooned before the fire, The lambs and sheep are in the fold, The cow is in the byre.

"There's but one pane in this poor cot, One bed for all ye three— Ah sorry are yer lives and lot, In times of poverty. But, whist ye! do you hear thim now? They're singing at the door; The good folks from the mead and moor, Our love they do implore."

"Wee jackets of a colour blue They wear wid caps o' green, An' feathers like the peacock's too, Stick from their locks between." Three little bairns of tender years Skipped o'er the mud-paved floor, To tell the grand dame of their fears, And her fond care implore.

They nestled in her lap and gown, With eyes enlarged by dread; They feared to breathe, to speak or frown, And longed to be a-bed.

"Whisht! childer," said the Dame again, "I hear thim singing low; They're scratching on the winder pane; They're runnin' to and fro."

"They live within the hill beyant, Good people we know well— The fairy folk who dance and taunt, When moonlight fills the dell." Then baby Terence closed his eyes, And Nora nestled down, Whisht Teddy scorned to own surprise, Yet clutched the good dame's gown,

"Whisht! childer, sure! I hear thim now, They're in the thatch above; They're all a wonderin' 'whin or how They'll take each little love."

"Come, Teddy, let me howld you, dear: Wee Nora is asleep, An' Terence he has no more fear, He doesn't look or peep. Whisht! Teddy, sure they're tapping now Upon the cabin door? Come close your lids me t'chul—wow! They'll soon be on the floor."

"Good people, get you gone to-night, The childer are asleep, An' only me and this rush light A holy watchin' keep. Their father, he's in Bantry town, To tend the fair and make The price o' meal er winter's frown Must bring us pain and ache."

Their mother died a year ago (God rest her soul to-night!) She left me keening to and fro, Here in the peat fire's light." Thus spake an Irish woman old, Before the hearth fire's blaze, In accents of romance as told In Erin's ancient days.

Oh, land of faith and virtue tried! Sweet Isle of sainted ground! Where mirth and innocence allied, Like thy trefoil leaves are found.

You cannot fasten a two-thousand-dollar education on a fifty-cent boy.

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFYS THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IS THE BEST HAIR PREPARATION IN THE MARKET. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

THE EGG IN LENT.

Dainty, Novel and Appetizing Dishes for the Fasting Season.

In counting the cost and preparing for the coming Lenten menus one of the first places is given by the provident housekeeper to the economical and convenient egg, and certainly no food has a greater amount of nutriment according to its size.

A boiled egg should be either soft boiled or hard enough for the yolk to crumble to be easily digested. An authority upon egg cooking says that boiled eggs to be at their best should not be boiled at all. If desired hard they should be kept in water just below the boiling point for twenty minutes; for soft eggs, put them in cold water, and when the water reaches the boiling point the egg should be taken out, and it will be found creamy and delicate.

FOR EGGS A LA PEGGY THURSTON. Place a frying pan over the fire and partly fill it with vinegar. When the vinegar is boiling crack the eggs open and drop their contents into the pan, taking care not to break the yolks. With a fork lightly toss the boiling vinegar over the egg to cook the top; as soon as the white is set take out the eggs with a skimmer and place them upon a dish that can be put in a hot oven. Sprinkle them with salt and paper and cover with a little grated cheese. Place the dish in a hot oven for a few moments, or long enough for the cheese to melt, and serve as soon as they are taken from the oven.

FOR COLUMBUS SALAD. Roll one dozen eggs until hard; when cold remove the shells and cut them into halves crosswise and cut a little piece from the large end to enable them to stand alone. Carefully take out the yolks and with a fork mash them fine; add two or three tablespoonfuls of finely minced sardines, tongue, or ham; add a little melted butter and season liberally with salt, mustard, and pepper, and moisten with a very little vinegar, or if one has mayonnaise dressing at hand it may be used in place of these seasonings. Fill the empty whites with this mixture.

FOR SPANISH EGGS. Put a generous teaspoonful of butter in an earthen pie plate and place it over a moderate fire; add to the butter a teaspoonful of chopped onions, the same amount of chopped parsley, a tablespoonful of chopped green pepper, and salt and pepper. When stirred well together break in four eggs, one at a time, keeping the yolks whole. When they are cooked upon one side turn them over carefully, so as not to break the yolks, and by the time the last one is turned they should be done. Serve as soon as possible in the dish they are cooked in. Eggs cooked in this way will be found delicious.

Relief for Lung Troubles. The D. & L. EMULSION. In CONSUMPTION and all LUNG DISEASES, SPITTING OF BLOOD, COUGH, LOSS OF APPETITE, DEBILITY, the benefits of this article are most manifest.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour. GREAT SALES prove the great merit of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Sarsaparilla sells because it accomplishes GREAT CURES.

pressing it in carefully so as not to break the cases; put the two halves to gether and stand them upon a platter to look like whole eggs; circle them with a 'hick' wreath of watercresses and serve. Hard boiled eggs make a nice salad by cutting them into small pieces, adding half as many cold boiled potatoes as there are eggs; cover them with a mayonnaise dressing and scatter capers and chopped parsley over the top. Frozen egg-nogg makes an excellent dessert. To make it, beat the yolks of four eggs with one tablespoonful of brandy until they are very light, then add powdered sugar to make it quite sweet, and half a cup of Jamaica rum, beating these thoroughly together before adding three cups of milk and the beaten whites of the eggs. Whip one cup of cream very light and add the last thing. Turn into a freezer and freeze like ice cream.—N. Y. Sun.

TO MAKE CONVENT EGGS. Boil half a dozen eggs for ten minutes; then drop them into water to cool. Chop one onion fine and put it in a frying pan with two ounces of butter. Place the pan over the fire and stir until the onion is cooked, but not colored; then add two teaspoonfuls of flour and mix well before adding gradually one pint of milk. Season with a saltspoonful of salt and one-quarter as much cayenne pepper. Meanwhile remove the shells from the eggs and cut them in half a dozen slices crosswise; put the egg into the sauce and as soon as they are heated through turn the mixture upon a hot platter on which have been placed squares of buttered toast.

Another delicious luncheon dish to be served as a course of egg chops. To make them boil five eggs hard, remove the shells, rub the yolks through a sieve and chop the whites, not making them too fine. Put in a double boiler over the fire one cup of milk. Rub together one tablespoonful of butter with two of flour, add a beaten egg and mix a little of the warm milk with this mixture before stirring it into the boiling milk, season with salt and pepper and stir it until it is a thick, smooth mixture. Take from the fire, and when the mixture is almost cool stir in the prepared yolks and whites, and a very little onion juice if the flavor is liked. When cold enough to handle mould in the shape of chops, using a tin mould, or they may be formed with the hands. Roll the chops in a beaten egg and then in bread crumbs, and fry them a delicate brown. Stick a sprig of parsley in the small end of the chop, and arrange them in a row down the centre of a platter and turn the Bechamel sauce around, but not over them; or French peas may be arranged upon the platter with the chops and the sauce served with them from a separate dish.

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Paid in His Own Coin. The worm has turned, and the Wisconsin lawyer, who is noted for his sharp practice, has been paid in his own coin. He feels the more because the man who "did" him was an ignorant foreign farmer whom he had attempted to fleece.

The papers were signed, and the deed consummated, and the lawyer proceeded to make good his promises. Upon a plea of insanity, he succeeded in getting his client committed to the insane asylum. Here the latter remained for a year, during which year the lawyer spent quite a sum of money repairing fences and barns, and otherwise improving and cultivating his newly-acquired property. A few weeks ago the tiller of the soil was released as cured. No sooner had he regained his liberty than he instituted legal proceedings to recover his property. The plea was that he was insane when he signed the deed transferring his farm, and the lawyer, unable to dispute this, by virtue of the part he took in securing a verdict of insanity, was forced to relinquish the land.

"I have seen some pretty hard knocks in my time," began the avvil, in ringing tones, when the bellows interrupted him, "But think of the trouble I have. There isn't a day that I'm not hard pressed to raise the wind."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A Wholesome Tonic Horsford's Acid Phosphate Strengthens the brain and nerves.

"I like the small package of 2 1/2 cts. a Wash Pearlina," a lady says; "it does two washings." Then she admits that she has been using soap with her Pearlina—all unnecessary. If you don't put in enough Pearlina to do the work easily and alone, you bring Pearlina down to the level of soap, which means hard work and rubbing. If you use enough Pearlina, the soap is a needless expense, to say the least. Use Pearlina alone, as directed.

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**FASHION CORNER.**

Visions of new Spring and Summer toilettes are floating before the imaginations of the world's women at this season of the year. Every woman is planning and choosing and debating in her own mind the particular points of the recreation that she will don the coming summer to enhance her own particular charms. There is such an endless variety of fabrics to choose from, and they are all so beautiful and artistic in color, design and texture, that it is hardly possible for any woman now to make a "fright" of herself; although a few years ago it was an extremely easy feat, for even a handsome woman to accomplish unless she had an inherent critical taste that guided her safely past the treacherous webs that smiled alluringly on the counters awaiting innocent victims.

The looms of to-day turn out a supply of materials that are so faultless and lovely, and which so varied, that there seems no room for further improvement. Perfection, or something very near it, seems to have been attained in the silks and muslins produced for this year's toilettes. These fabrics will hold a high place among the fashionable and dressy materials for summer wear. A silk gown is a necessity to the well-dressed woman, and she may choose from the elegant brocades and moires to the in expensive but popular foulards. There are French, Italian, Canadian and American weaves, all with some special beauty or quality to recommend them. In moire, there are some new frosted effects which present a novel mixture of frost glittings and flower forms, unlike anything hitherto seen—bouquets of flowers and bow-knots in lace designs, that look as if they were embroidered or painted, beset the surfaces of some of the richer brocades. Other designs, equally pretty and effective, have narrow satin stripes on a cream ground, with blossoms shook in between. Tinsel threads appear in some of the new silks, but the newest of all are the brocaded moires in various patterns. One of white orchids and another of conventionalized poppies more luxuriant in growth and coloring than nature's productions are among the handsome designs shown.

Cheeks of all sizes, from the smallest pin-headed to the large broken plaid, are displayed, and Surahs continue to be among the fashionable silks. Black polka dots in small sizes appear in both watered and changeable grounds of bright colorings. Peau de soie in Persian patterns and checked grounds with an all over flowered design is another novelty in silks, which is expensive but very artistic in coloring, and bengaline as shown again among fashionable materials. Popinette, which is silk and wool woven with a cord like Irish poplin, except that the cords are very fine and the fabric light and thin, is a novelty this season, and comes in light grounds with scroll designs in dark colors.

Dainty and delicate effects will be the leading note in the harmony of dress this summer and the lustrous, flower-beset silks, the fine-textured and embroidered muslins, the abundance of ribbons, lace, insertion, flowers and foliage that are displayed, will contribute to the tout ensemble of airy elegance that will be everywhere visible the coming summer. The foulards, however, will be the leaders in the procession of silk attire, for they are practical and inexpensive, and will recommend themselves to the sensible, busy woman for their utility and beauty in a summer gown.

The New York Sun describes some of the advance models for this material. One is in blue and white made with a new style skirt, tucked down from the waist around the hips to the back, where the fullness gathers in, and the breadths are gored. It is quite loose from the taffeta foundation skirt at the bottom, and finished with a wide hem. The bodice is corded around with two fine cords close together, set in at intervals of an inch and a half. The silk is shirred slightly on the cords, but the sleeves are corded in the same way from the puff at the top of the wrist. The rather odd shaped yoke forms epaulettes over the sleeves, and is made of Irish point lace over white silk, finished around the edge with a double puff of white chiffon. The collar and belt are of white taffeta ribbon.

Another foulard model shows insertions of white lace set in the skirt above the Spanish flounce, which is wider at the back than in front. This idea of widening the trimming at the back is a point in skirt-making

which will be more pronounced as the season advances and summery gowns appear; and narrow ruffles, which overlap each other in front, will spread out on two or three times the width at the back. The bodice of this gown is tucked in groups up and down across the front to form a yoke, and below this are bands of lace insertion set round and rising to form points in the centre of the back. White taffeta ribbon is the finish at the neck and belt, and the bodice opens at one side, where there is a jabot of lace.

The accordion-plaited skirt, which has met with such a wave of popularity in the world of fashion, comes up again in a pale blue liberty silk gown, with a full bodice and a wide collar of alternate rows of cream white satin ribbon and cream lace insertion, finished on the edge with a lace frill. A pretty model for organdie, batiste, or foulard shows a square collar made of bands of the material and lace insertion. The effect is prettier in the batiste or a white organdie showing a colored silk or dimity lining underneath. The sleeves are shirred, and the skirt, with three rows of insertion and a graduated flounce, can be safely copied as one of the most desirable models for their material.

Lace gowns will also be very much in evidence and a variety of new effects will be sought in their construction.

A rose cashmere gown is entirely covered with applications of a fine cream embroidery of lawn that is fully as delicate in effect as a whole lace skirt, is very smart and very new. And even more dainty is a white linen frock with a skirt covered with applique motifs of real cream lace—thick and large at the hem, finer and more scattered toward the waist, as lace naturally is.

Again, a gingham frock laid in shingles on the bodice and about the hem of the skirt has a broad band of embroidery, or a broad plait of the gingham down the entire front over everything but the belt of colored kid. Rosettes catch it to the bottom of the skirt and again upon the bust, where it ends.

Accordion-plaited lace skirts are pretty modeled over a different color—white over black or black over white are the favorites. A waist-deep cape of accordion-plaited cream lace was unique, with encircling bands of sable fur, put on about shoulders, elbows and throat, being a thick lace ruche, the lining being of mandarin velvet, although white satin formed a background for the lace over-cape.

A white satin gown, covered with a beautiful black lace skirt, is distinctive. The black lace bodice blousing over a slender giraffe of green, a row of small green bows forming a brettelette down one side of the bodice.

The clever woman can modify and adapt those forms to her own taste and purse, and still be as well dressed and refined as the most fashionable.

**THE REIGN OF THE SHORT JACKET.**

The reign of the short jacket, the figaro, or bolero, is by no means over. We will find it corresponding with the promenade costume, made of the same goods or of silk or velvet or of the same color as the gown and trimmed richly with passementerie. When worn independently of the gown, the hat must match the jacket, and both must be of the same color as the skirt. A black velvet figaro jacket is trimmed with white lace and edged with a ruche of narrow black satin ribbon. The wide brimmed straw hat has a soft velvet crown covered with lace. The brim is edged with a black ribbon ruche; black and white tips and bunches of violets adorn the hat. This can be worn with any black or dark gown. Nor will we find the bolero jacket confined to street wear. We will meet its form everywhere made of rich silks or daintiest laces. Another favorite which bids fair to remain with us is the wide belt of silk, velvet or ribbon, which so gracefully finishes the corsage and goes well with a short jacket. Our model of to-day has a belt of changeable green tulle upon which a handsome design is embroidered in gold thread and jewels. This viting costume is made of black duchess satin. The skirt is trimmed with three flounces of black silk tulle, each flounce edged with narrow black velvet passementerie, outlined with jet. Three narrow flounces edged like those on the skirt encircle the bodice, the lowest flounce dropping over the green silk belt, which is put on separately and closes at the back, while the bodice closes in front. Closely gathered tulle covers the long satin sleeve ending in a point over the wrist. A gold buckle on a black velvet bow is set on each flounce in the front of the bodice, and one is placed on the collar.

Your anxiety is for your delicate child; the child that in spite of all your careful over-watching, keeps thin and pale. Exercise seems to weaken her and food fails to nourish. That child needs Scott's Emulsion with the Hypophosphites—not as a medicine, but as a food containing all the elements of growth. It means rich blood, strong bones, healthy nerves, sound digestion. No child refuses Scott's Emulsion. It is pleasant and palatable.

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**SPECIAL TERMS FOR NEWSDEALERS.**

**FRILLS OF FASHION.**

Trimmed skirts will soon be the correct thing. Blouse effects are seen in the most dressy toilettes. Capes are too convenient to be lightly discarded, so they continue as popular as ever. The belts of dressy summer frocks of foulard will be very narrow, sometimes a narrow black velvet ribbon doing duty. Red is the conspicuous color in the new millinery, in all its shades, and poppies and geraniums are the favorite flowers in this color. Everything Directoire is the rage for the coming season. The tall and tasseled umbrellas, the mill and tulle cravates, the inimitable lapel, job, and silk hat are all to be a part of the smart woman's wardrobe. Cloth coats, trimmed with lace, are a novelty in jackets, which is indeed an innovation, and the lace appears on the large square collars of the Empire coat. The ruby is the most popular gem for engagement rings just at present, and the old legend that Noah had in the Ark a ruby of such brilliance that it furnished light for the entire world is brought up again as suggestive of the usefulness of this lucky stone in throwing some light on the uncertainties of matrimony. Pretty shirt waists are made of pink, blue, and ecru linen, with either ends or tucks run in to form the yoke, or set in up and down the front. Another style shows a wide sailor collar of tucked white linen, with an inch wide hem of the collar hemstitched in all around. Collars and turn-down collars of white linen are the usual finish.

That Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and relieves a vast amount of suffering is not a theory, but a well-known fact.

**A Woman's Hands.**

Everybody ought to desire to have clean hands, and unbroken, tidy finger nails, for their own comfort and that of their friends. To carry a pair of repulsive hands is unnecessary and unkind to one's associates. Hands need not be repulsive if they are used to hard work, and hands are not always attractive if the nails are highly polished and daintily curved. Even shell-like nails will not conceal the bad character that some hands reveal, neither will toil-worn fingers conceal the truly fine hand. Cleanliness comes first, and therefore soap and warm water, a brush wash cloth for rubbing the hands, or a nail brush, are the first requisites. By the time the hands have been washed and rubbed till clean, the cuticle around the nail is sufficiently loosened to be easily pushed gently toward the sides and root of the nail, back at the sides and the finger alone, either by the pressure of the finger alone, or using the wet cloth. In drying the hands, use the soft bath towel the same way as when drying the fingers; the way as when drying the hands each nail habit once formed of touching each nail with this backward movement when bathing and drying the hands, one almost unconsciously gives their nails "massage treatment" not less than three times a day, and as many more as the nature of their employment demands. The home keeper, who is a worker, may have occasion to "wash her hands" twenty times a day, but the definer

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783 & 785 CRAIG STREET.

CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 2730. SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Onésime Fournier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Arcade Montchamp, gentleman, of the same place, has, this day, sued her said husband in separation as to property.

Montreal, December 22nd, 1896.  
WILBROD PAGNU ELO,  
Attorney for the Plaintiff

**WE SELL**

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CANADA. PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 2730. SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Marie Arézie Joséphine Hébert, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Joseph Hébert, of the same place, Muzon, judicially authorized thereto, Plaintiff; said Joseph Hébert, Defendant. An action for separation as to property, has been instituted in this cause.

Montreal, 21st December, 1896.  
J. F. DUBREUIL,  
Attorney for Plaintiff.

**Education.**

**THE MONTREAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.**

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ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Cardinal Vaughan on Catholic Education

THE CONNAUGHT COLONY IN GLASSCOW

A Birmingham Board of Guardians Nip the Protestations of Lady Visitors in the Bud—An English Catholic View of the Cork Scandal.

Cardinal Vaughan, speaking at the opening of a new school-chapel in Stratford, England, gave expression to his views on the subject of secular schools. He reminded parents of the words of Our Lord, "Suffer little children to come unto Me," and their meaning, which was that children should be taught to know Him, to love Him, and to serve Him in this world. This was the reason why the clergy were striving and straining to procure for the Catholic children schools in which they might receive not only a good secular education, but what was more important, that a love of our Lord Jesus Christ be instilled in their minds, and the object set before them be a desire to love and serve their Creator in this world, that they may enjoy eternal happiness in the next.

There could be no other school of Christ but that which belonged to the Church of Christ. Catholics could not accept any school whatever without religion, and that religion must be the belief that alone satisfied the Catholic heart and soul. The whole spirit and tone of the school must be Catholic, and the principles, conduct and motives set before the children must be in accordance with the doctrines on which their education were to be based, and these must be clearly, definitely and completely Catholic, and nothing else.

A discussion on the religion of two nuns appointed by the Solihull Board of Guardians, in Birmingham, was aroused by the quarterly report of the Ladies' Visiting Committee, the members of which were surprised to find that the religious views of the candidates had not been inquired into, and indignantly to think that Roman Catholics were permitted on the nursing staff. The Solihull Board is comprised of 33 Guardians, but one of these, Father Delaney, is a Catholic, but they dealt in a straight, honest, manly fashion with the report, and considered it an unwarranted piece of meddling on the part of the Ladies' Committee to introduce the subject of religion in regard to the qualifications of nuns.

Mgr. Nugent, of Liverpool, who recently celebrated his Golden Jubilee, and is known over the Christian world for his philanthropic deeds, has added another to his long list of prominent charities. He has recently opened a House of Providence in Liverpool for women. The House will be under the care of the Poor Servants of the Sacred Heart, an order specially trained for this work.

Glasgow, Scotland, was the scene recently of an immense gathering of Irishmen, from the Province of Connaught, and their friends residing in the Scotch city. The chair was occupied by Rev. Dr. Hoare, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise, and a representative gathering of distinguished clergymen and prominent laymen were present on the occasion. The programme of the evening's event was a very interesting one and Father Ambrose, O.S.F., named it "an object lesson of Connaught perseverance and faith."

The Irish crop up everywhere, and always with credit and distinction to their race. It is only on their native soil that they are handicapped, but other lands seem to nourish the Celtic temperament as well, and the Irishman knows it, for go where you will you find him—an exile, cherishing the memories of Erin, yet still true to the country he adopts.

The Transvaal Government has sent in a bill for an indemnity of £1,000,000 to cover the damage, moral and material, accruing to the Republic from the Jameson raid.

The Chapel of St. Etheldreda, Ely Place, London, is the only pre-Reformation church in England which belongs to the Roman obedience. The parish is a large one, and among the regular attendants at the services are the Italian flower-girls, who form quite a colony in this district. The pastor of St. Etheldreda's speaks highly of these flower-vendors, who on special festivals come to the church laden with blossoms which they bring to decorate the altars.

The London Universe, in answer to some comments of Truth in regard to the recent action of the Catholic Mayor of Cork, Ire., says:—

For example, the editor of Truth has the reputation of being a very pronounced Radical, that is to say, he has a strong and unswerving belief that the principles of Radicalism are right, and that those of Toryism are wrong. Now, we ask a very plain question. Supposing Mr. Labouchere were invited to attend a very important meeting of the Primrose League, and that he accepted such invitation, and went to the meeting in a more or less sympathetic frame of mind. Would that, we ask, be in accordance with his Radical principles? Far from it. We should find Mr. Labouchere's name held up to ridicule and contempt in all Radical organs. He would be denounced as a traitor and a turn coat, and henceforth all true Radicals would shun and despise him for his action.

Now, Cork is an intensely Catholic city, and the Mayor of Cork is, we believe, a Catholic. The Catholics of Ireland know that their Protestant brethren

are rebels against the authority of the Catholic Church—the spouse of Jesus Christ. To attend any of their religious services is not only rightly forbidden by the Catholic Church, but such an act on the part of a prominent Catholic citizen would be tantamount to an approval of the principles of Protestantism, a contempt of Catholic authority in matters of faith, and also a source of scandal and sorrow to the Catholic people at large.

The Mayor of Cork, then, to our mind, by attending the Protestant consecration service was guilty of an act of contempt against the laws of the Church; he co-operated in an act of heretical worship by assisting at it; and we also think he did violence to the feelings of the vast majority of the inhabitants of Cork by attending such Protestant service. It is the duty of a Mayor to represent those that elect him—not to misrepresent them. And it is our deliberate judgment that the Mayor of Cork misrepresented the feelings of the Catholics of that city by attending the services in question. And the Catholic clergy were absolutely within their rights, as citizens of Cork, in protesting against such action. Of course, as teachers of Catholic doctrine, their right to speak is still more unquestioned. If, then, they condemned the action of the Mayor they were not bigoted, but, rather, honest in the assertion of the holiest principles.

ONTARIO STATISTICS.

The Annual Statement of the Department of Education.

Some Figures from the Provincial Secretary's Report On Prisons.

In the Ontario Legislature last week the Minister of Education presented his annual report. The total number of pupils registered in the common schools of the province up to the 31st December was 484,551, and the average attendance 271,549. Of these 428,616 were between the ages of 5 and 21; 1,545 were under 5 years, and 800 were over 21.

The number of kindergartens was increased to 95 with 201 teachers, and attended by 9,501 pupils, under 6 years of age. The number of night schools was 31, with 50 teachers and 2,130 pupils. The number of public school teachers was 8,913, including 2,843 male and 6,070 female teachers. The highest salary paid is \$1,500, the average salary of male teachers being \$408 and of female teachers \$298.

The total receipts of the public schools were \$4,808,315, of which \$3,332,976 came from municipal taxation, \$298,419 legislative grant and \$1,236,901 clergy reserve fund and other special sources.

The number of pupils in attendance at the 234 Roman Catholic Separate Schools was 39,773. The number of teachers was 755, the total receipts \$331,561, and the total expenditure \$296,655. The Protestant Separate Schools in 1,018 original and other French districts number 10, are attended by 492 pupils, and cost \$6,183 for maintenance.

The number of collegiate institutes and high schools is 129, employing 570 teachers, having 24,662 pupils in attendance. The total receipts were \$764,727, of which \$114,862 was contributed in pupils' fees. The total expenditure was \$720,583, of which \$526,274 was paid teachers. At the entrance examination for 1896 the candidates examined numbered 16,696, of whom 10,240 passed.

The Provincial Secretary of Ontario has just issued his report upon prisons. It gives the total number of committals to common jail in 1896 as 9,058; in 1895 the number was 9,550. Committals are classed as follows:—Crimes against property: Arson, 43; burglary, 75; counterfeiting, 8; destroying property, 61.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

Novelties in Dress Goods

JUST RECEIVED.

Shot Silk and Wool Canvas Cloth, in new and beautiful colorings, a leading novelty, \$1.00 per yard.

Fancy Silk and Wool Granet Cloth, choice new patterns, latest shades; this is one of the choice fabrics for Spring wear; prices from 75c per yard.

Fancy Shot Figured Satin Cloth; this is one of the new cloths for Spring; can be had in all leading shades; prices from 35c a yard.

Fine Spring Costume Tweeds, all new mixtures, and light weight; prices from 50c per yard.

Choice Paris Costume Patterns in all the most delicate colors. A fine assortment to select from. No duplicates; prices from \$9.00 per pattern.

Fast Dye Navy Blue Serges, guaranteed not to change color in wearing, all wool; prices from 40c per yard.

New Black and White Checked Dress Goods, all sizes of checks in stock, prices from 35c per yard.

New Silk and Wool Plaids in all colors, Bright Plaids, Tartan Checks, etc., a large selection, only 50c per yard. Country orders filled with care. Samples sent on application.

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embossing, 5; forgery, 41; fraud, 134; house-breaking, 281; horse-stealing, 72; larceny, 156; receiving stolen property, 29; and trespass, 365. Crimes against public morals, 370; crimes against public order, 4 833; crimes against the person, common assault, 387; felonious assault, 106, cutting and wounding and stabbing and shooting with intent, 86; rape and assault, with intent, 45; murder, 29; manslaughter, 4; attempted suicide, 7; and miscellaneous, 10.

The number of men over sixteen committed annually has increased from 3,599 to 7,622 since 1869; the number of boys has decreased in the same period from 294 to 265; women from 1,680 to 1,147, and girls from 82 to 24. Of those committed 5,310 were Canadians, 1,310 were English, 1,196 Irish, 625 Americans, 367 Scotch and 250 miscellaneous; 6,056 were Protestants and 3,002 were Roman Catholics; 2,896 were married men and 6,172 were single; 1,408 could neither read nor write; 3,408 were temperate and 5,650 were intemperate. The total expense for the custody of 12,080 prisoners in 1878 was \$131,116.60, while in 1896, for 9,058 prisoners, it was \$135,826.27.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

SHOWING HOW A SUFFERER FROM SCIATICA WAS CURED.

A CORRESPONDENT OF THE ORILLIA NEWS-LETTER WITH PERMISSION FROM THE AUTHOR MAKES THE LETTER PUBLIC—IT WILL BE GLADLY READ BY OTHER SUFFERERS FROM THIS PAINFUL MALADY.

(From the Orillia News-Letter.) The following letter has been forwarded us by the Coldwater, Ont., correspondent of the News-Letter, which we have great pleasure in publishing:—

COLDWATER, Ont., Sept. 25th, 1896.

A few weeks ago I became very unwell from an attack of sciatica, and remembering that a while ago a well-known friend of mine, Mr. C. T. Hopson, of Fesserton, a few miles from here, had been a great sufferer from this painful complaint, I thought it would be well to consult that gentleman as to the medicine he gives credit to for his relief and cure, as I was aware that he was now well and hearty and had ever since been in steady work among lumber—his regular business. He gave me the information required, and wrote out the following testimonial in any way I think proper, hoping that it will meet the eye of many sufferers like myself who are anxious to get relief. I therefore forward it to you to publish:—

FESSERTON, Sept. 18th, 1896.

"It is with the greatest pleasure that I testify to the marvellous benefit and cure that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills effected in my case. In the year 1892 I was taken very bad with sciatica. I was treated at different times by two doctors, but dispensed with their services as I found I was not getting the hoped for relief. I then tried different remedies advertised as a cure for sciatica, but with no better result. Then I tried strongly recommended electrical appliances, but still to no purpose. I did not improve any and the pain was excruciating, and I began to lose all hope of ever getting better. I could not sit down or move about without suffering intense pain, and the only relief I could get was when I lay down with my legs stretched straight out and then the pain was somewhat less. I was in this position one day when I picked up a newspaper lying by my side and there I read of a man cured of sciatica by taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Always having but little faith in proprietary medicines, and in view of the experience I already had, I would not have tried them but for the fact that my wife insisted on going at once and procuring some. She got a box and persuaded me to take them. By the time I had finished the box I believe I felt better, so I kept on taking the pills and by the time I had taken six boxes I was entirely cured. I had been laid up for four months before taking the Pink Pills, and I shall continue to take them occasionally, as I know them to be an excellent medicine. I shall never cease recommending them. Yours truly, CHARLES T. HOPSON.

Our correspondent adds that this letter is from a much respected resident of Fesserton, whose word is generally considered as good as his bond.

OSCEOLA NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

On Monday morning of last week Mr. Andrew Devine, the esteemed father of Rev. F. M. Devine, P.P., breathed his last at his residence at Osceola. Deceased was a native of Sligo, Ire., and at the time of his death was 82 years of age. He came to Canada in the memorable year of 1848 and settled in Renfrew, Ont. Last July he deceased with his wife, who survives him, celebrated the golden jubilee of their marriage, surrounded by their children. Mr. Devine, who had been ailing for some time, was suddenly stricken down and passed away peacefully in the presence of all the members of his family. A solemn Requiem Mass was chanted at which Rev. Father Ryan of Renfrew officiated, assisted by Rev. Father Francis as deacon and Rev. Father Isaiah French as sub-deacon. The Rev. Fathers Brunet, Marion and Dowd all were present in the sanctuary. The members of the C.O.F. of the district assisted at the funeral and there was a large concourse of residents from surrounding parishes who followed the remains to the churchyard.

Mr. Devine was highly respected in all circles for his high integrity and genial ways, and for the measure of enthusiasm he always displayed in matters connected with his religion as well as in all affairs appertaining to his adopted home.

M. T. M.

St. Patrick's Parish Relief.

St. Bridget's Night Refuge, St. Patrick's parish, reports for the week ending Sunday, March 7th, relief given as follows:—Males, 511; females, 14; total, 525. French-Canadians, 178; English, 73; Scotch and other nationalities, 27; Catholics, 439; Protestants, 86.

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ATTEND OUR Great Mantle Exhibit DURING THIS WEEK.

When you will have an opportunity to study the leading spring novelties in Jackets and Capes, culled from the fashion centres of the world, many of which are patterns confined to ourselves, and will not be seen elsewhere in Canada.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Ladies' Jackets.

Ladies' Spring Jackets in Black, Fawns, Drabs and Reseda, with fancy silk lining, from \$5 to \$35. Ladies' Box Cloth Jackets, inlaid and piped with satin, in all the new colorings, lily collar and silk lined, from \$5.75 to \$32.50.

Ladies' New Empire Coats, with double box pleated back and front, slashed collar, inlaid with velvet, from \$10.95 to \$30.

Ladies' Box Cloth Jackets, in fawns, scalloped roll collar, faced with chene silk, trimmed with small pearl buttons, and lined with handsome silk, \$24.75.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Ladies' Capes.

Ladies' Colored Cloth Capes, embroidered with narrow braids, or finished with fancy stitching, from \$1.50 to \$19.

Ladies' Short Velvet Capes, lined throughout and trimmed with jets, lace and ribbon, from \$2.05 to \$25.

Ladies' Escorial Lace Capes, trimmed with mousseline de soie ruchings, and lined with shot taffeta silk from \$8.50 to \$35.

Ladies' 18 inch Silk Velvet Capes, handsomely sprangled with jets and trimmed with mousseline de soie of chiffon ruchings up to \$50.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Spring Dress Goods.

In delicate tints of colorings that gives new beauty and a dash of style that gives originality.

Canvas Bourettes.

Very elegant and stylish, the favorite of Paris, London and New York, 75c.

Tissue de Fantaisie.

In happy tints and combinations, new colorings and designs for Spring 1897, \$1.10.

Damasse Richelieu.

Silk and Wool combination, in delicate shades, the very latest weave, \$1.65 yard.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

High Class Wash Fabrics.

Selling space doubled in this department, ladies can now see the latest novelties without the inconvenience of overcrowding.

Silkeene Zephyrs.

Silkeene Zephyrs, in beautiful new colorings, 27c yard.

Linen Grenadines.

In handsome patterns, with lace and ribbon stripe effects, 31c.

Silver Silk Sateen.

Elegant and Stylish Blouse Sateens, with satin gilt stripe in gold and silver 37c yard.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Spring Novelties for Neckwear.

News from Paris advises us that Neck Ruching will be very stylish for Spring wear.

Black Mousseline de Soie Ruchings, with Satin Ribbon edge, in new colors, very stylish, from 47c to 62c per yard.

New Blouse Silks.

Fancy Figured Silks, in new Shot effects, 35c.

New Figured Blouse Silks, a splendid variety of patterns, and in all the latest designs, 57c.

Fancy Brocade Silk.

New Brocade Silks, in stylish Shot colorings, rich texture and very handsome blouse patterns, 60c.

New Shot Silk Glaces, elegant assortment of colorings most suitable for blouses, 67c.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

Spring Flowers.

Beautiful Violets in natural tints, 1 1/2 per dozen.

Bunches of Shaded Violets in natural shades, 18 violets and green foliage to bunch, 5 1/2c bunch.

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\$10 for \$1.25.



1. LA MADONNA DEI ANSIDEI. By Raphael. The original recently purchased by the British Nation for \$50,000.

The Most Rev. John Walsh, Archbishop of Toronto, writes:

TORONTO, February 4th, 1897.

"Dear Sir— Please accept my sincere thanks for your kindness in sending me a copy of Raphael's famous Madonna dei Ansidei. I heartily approve of the objects of the National Art Society, and wish it all the success it so well deserves. Your Society, if well patronized and encouraged, should sooner or later banish from the homes of our people the vulgar dubs that now dishonor their walls, and should exercise a most healthy educational influence in educating the taste and inspiring the minds of our Canadian youth with the love of the beautiful and the true. You may add my name to the list of your patrons."

2. THE SHEPHERD OF JERUSALEM. By P. R. Morris, A.R.A. 3. THE GOOD SHEPHERD. By Dobson, R.A.

Each 3 1/2x2 1/2 inches: ordinary retail price \$10 each; given away for \$1.25 each, or \$2.50 the set of three; carriage paid to any address in postal union; cash with order; inspection invited; the gift is limited; applications by post will be attended to in order as received. If supply exhausted, none returned in full.

Special 15 Days offer. The National Art Society have agreed with the artist to present any of the above engravings for three to five of our readers who cut out the paragraph and send it to the Society within the next 15 days. Please mention this paper.

National Art Society, 3 Snowden Chambers, 9-1-2 Adelaide St. East, Toronto.

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E.T. D.&A, P.N. R.&G, C.P.P.D, F.P. H.&S, C.B a la spirite, Armorside, Sonnette, Elite. The celebrated Ferris Waists for Children, Misses and Ladies.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel Sts., and Dominion Square.

GAELIC LITERARY FESTIVAL.

Appeal to the Irish Race in Canada. To the Editor of the TRUE WITNESS:

GAELIC LEAGUE 1 Sackville Place, Dublin, 13th February, 1897.

Sir.—We beg leave to apply, through your columns, to the patriotism and generosity of the Irish Race in Canada, for support on behalf of the Oireachtas or Gaelic Literary Festival, which will be held in Dublin on the 17th May next.

The programme and particulars of the Festival are contained in the January number of the Gaelic Journal, a copy of which we send to you. From this it will be seen that it is proposed to offer prizes for original essays, poems and songs in the Irish language and for the recitation of Gaelic pieces.

The compositions sent in will be read at the public meeting and the awards will be made in public by a committee of distinguished Irish scholars who will act as adjudicators. It is fully expected that an Annual Prize Meeting of this description would have a very stimulating effect on the Irish language movement.

The coming Festival will be the first of its kind held in Ireland for nearly nine hundred years, and we earnestly appeal to our fellow-countrymen to provide us with the necessary financial assistance to carry the project to a successful issue. If a sum of even £100 is quickly subscribed, the committee would be enabled to go on with the proposal. Perhaps you would also kindly do us the service of publishing the article on the Oireachtas from the Gaelic Journal.

Signed on behalf of the Executive Committee of the Gaelic League. DOUGLAS HYDE, LL.D., President, JAMES CASEY, Secretary, JOHN MACNEILL, Ed. Gaelic Journal.

Cartoons and French menus will be subjects of discussion with United States legislators before long. We hope no disastrous results will follow the debates on these satiric themes. If the Cartoon Senator succeeds in passing his bill, the United States lightning sketch artist

will have a lively time in the endeavor to secure sanction for his caricatures. The photographer alone can appreciate the danger of the situation, and will no doubt heartily sympathize with the threatened caricaturist.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2179.

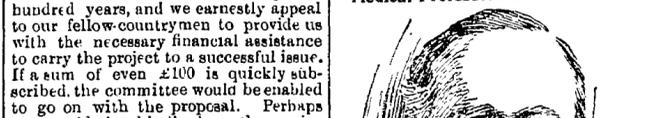
De. E. Reid, Plaintiff, versus F. A. McKee, Defendant. On the nineteenth day of March, 1897, at eight of the clock in the forenoon, in the domicile of the said Defendant, 397 St. Eglon street, in the City of Montreal, will be sold by authority of Justice, all the goods and chattels of the said Defendant, seized in this cause, consisting of one piano and household furniture. Condition, Cash.

Montreal, 9th March 1897. JOSEPH BREUX, B.Sc.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. No. 2179.

Dame Albina, alias Malvine Demers, of the City and District of Montreal, has, this day, instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, Ferdinand Bouchard dit Lavallée, of the same place.

Montreal, 3th March, 1897. SAINT-PIERRE, PELISSIER & WILSON. Attorneys for Plaintiff.