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OTTAWĂ. DOINGS Rev. Father Constantinean, the New

Rector of Ottawa University, Receives Congratulations,

The Students of the Institution Tender Him a Warm Welcome--An Enthusiastic Reception Accorded to the Rector at the Gloucester St. Convent, the Establishment of the Congregation de Notre Dame -- Farewell to the Parishioners of St. Joseph's-The Feast of St. Thomas Celebrated at the University.

OTTAWA, March 10 .- The appointment of the rector of a university is always of paramount importance to the school itself, and almost equally interesting to the inhabitants of the university town. Rev. Father McGuckin, who was known and loved by students and townspeople alike, had been obliged by ill-health to lay down the arduous cares of the rectorship of Ottawa University. Rev. Father Constantineau, who had been pastor of St. Joseph's parish, was appointed to the rector's chair, which necessitated a farewell to his faithful parishioners. The reverend father took occasion to speak at High Mass, on Sunday last; and the the call of duty. in the course of his remarks the reverend gentleman said :--

I have to make to day, dear brethren, an announcement which 1 am sure is known to you all. In obedience to the orders of my superior, I am obliged to sever my connection with this parish in order to devote all my time and all my energy to a much harder task-the edu cation of youth. This work also is very meritorious in the eyes of God. It is difficult for me, on an occasion like this, to make any lengthy remarks or convey to you my feelings. It is with great regret that I separate myself from you, for I have learned to love you for your reverence you have paid me, as well as sided over by the good Sisters of the for your extraordinary generosity. melody to the harmony of the harp, the During the three and a half years I have violin and the pisno. The sweet sounds been with you I have received very many acts of kindness, for which allow | emanate from a grand organ ; they were me to express my heartfelt thanks. I pray that God in His infinite goodness one could easily imagine being sung by to which I have been appointed is one of might only hear faint echoes, Claribel's great importance and responsibility, yet I may tell you frankly I would have preferred a thousand times to remain pastor of St. Joseph's church. The religious should always be ready for the unexpected, and be prepared to make sacrifices During the holy sacrifice of the Mass, I shall always offer up a prayer for my dear and faithful members of St. Joseph's Church. There will be no appointment of a successor to myself until the meeting of the general chapter of the Oblat Fathers, which meets in May of this year. Until that time, Rev. Father Howe, who aided me for years in the discharge of my duties and who is well known to you all, will act as your parish priest. Father Con-stantineau concluded by requesting those present, many of whom were prominent citizens, to use their into defend it against detractors if there were any. He concluded his address by giving his blessing to the congrega tion.

the high position to which his superiors had called him. A part of the English address reads: "You, Very Reverend Father, besides the respect to which authority gives you claim, may well erpect us to cherish a sincere regard for you on account of your long connection with the university, and your personal acquaintance with many amongst us. We rejoice that, by your appointment, an alumnus of the institution is, for the first time in her history, placed at her head. We have the most confident hope of seeing experience show that a son of Alma Mater can

FITTINGLY FILL THE OFFICE

of her rector, just as many of hersons acceptably occupy many of the high places in Church and State. It is a subject of satisfaction to all friends of the univer sity that you enter upon your new duties under most auspicious circumstances. The many years you have spent in Ottawa have given you experience which must tend to make your future efforts fruitful, and to second you in those efforts you have a large and efficient staff of professors, all your brother Oblates, and many of them old and tried friends. The present academic year has brought the institution a large inczease in the number of students, and we are proud and happy to be able to say that the monthly records testify to the uniformly gentlemanlike deportment and, in general, to the satisfactory pro gress in their studies of the young men whom you see before you. The period of prosperity which seemid to have opened for the country, will no doubt benefit the university by adding to the register the names of many desirable students. Besides these gratifying facts, however, we know, Very Reverend Father, that by their nature, the duties of our rector must ever be arduous. In exchanging the office of pastor of St. Joseph's parish burden of his remarks was the duty of for that of rector of the University, we the priest to break the fondest ties at are sure you are making a great sacrifice of personal inclination. Your generous response to the call of duty is edifying to us, as you show us by example even more convincingly than you have done by stirring words, that the laithful fulfil ment of duty is to be placad by good Christians before and shove all personal considerations.'

AT GLOUCESTER STREET CONVENT. The Little Ones Offered Flowers and Music.

The high honor accorded Rev. Father Constantineau by his appointment to the rectorship could hardly have touched the heart so deeply as did the piety, for your exemplary Christian reception he met with at the Gloucester lives. I have learned to love you for the street convent, the establishment prethe priests with whon you have come Congregation de Notre Dame. The resh in contact. I have learned to love you | young voices of the convent girls made were not the impressive ones that the blithsome, light hearted chords that will reward you Though the position | Raphael's cherubs. To a passer by, who lines must seem particularly appropriate-

the chapel had been specially prepared for the occasion. The music, under the able direction of Rev. Father Lambert, O.M.I., were excellent, a chorus of 40 voices singing the barmouized mass of Dumont. At the Offertorv Mr C Bertrand sang a hymn to the Sacred Heart. Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by His Grace Most Rev. J T. Duhamel, D.D., chancellor of the University; assigant pricet, Very Rev H. A. Constan-tineau, O.M.I., D D., rector of the University; deacon and subdeacon, Rev. Mr. Laffamme and Rev. J. Seguin; deacons of honor, Rdv. J. Duvic. O.M.I. D.D., and Rev. A. Harnois, O.M.I., The sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. A. Dontenville, O.M.L., D.D., of New Westminster, BC., taking for his text, 'Wherefore I wished, and understanding was given me, and I called upon God, and the epirit of wisdom came upon me, and i preferred her before kingdoms and thrones and esteemed riches nothing in comparison of her.' Wisdom, chapter verses 7 and 8.

A very interesting and instructive sermon was preached by His Lordship. The early life and studies of the great doctor, St. Thomas Aquinas, were depicted, showing what boundless confidence the angel of the schools placed in God. Entering the Dominican order at a very early age, he soon mastered the philoso-phy of ancient and modern times, besides being most deeply versed in the science of God-theology. His success was due entirely to his extraordinary humility, love of truth and desire to spread the knowledge of the one only God. He exhorted his hearers, students and professors, laymon and ecclesiastics, to initate this great luminary and pride of the Catholic world. In closing the preacher paid a high tribute to His Holiness Leo XIII. in his efforts to disseminate the doctrines as taught by St. Thomas. The same pontiff has proclaimed St. Thomas of Aquinas the protector and model of all Catholic universities and schools. The theological students attached to the scholasticate at Ottawa East attended in a body. Among those present at the Mass were many of the professors, cladin their academical robes, characteristic of their degree.



THE RL Rev. John E. Fitzmanrice, D.D., heretofore rector of S'. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Pa., was conse crated titular Bishop of Amisius, and Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese of Erie Pa., on Thursday. February 24, in the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, Philadelphia. Pa.

The officers of the consecration were. rchbishop Ryan, consecrator: Bishor

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER,

Some Thoughts on the Impending Doom of Sensational Journalism.

Its Attitude in Regard to the Maine Disaster Creates a Revulsion of Public Sentiment England's New Poet and Interesting Work and Influence.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PHILADELPHIA, March 7, 1898 .- There is a prospect that we may see the end of the 'yellow journalism.' What all higher considerations could not check or chain, will now meet with stern and compelling opposition. The reports of late and the brazen lies brought about effects that touched the pockets of the money-lovers and grabbers, stocks trembled and bonds were uncertain, and that was enough to open the eyes of the public to the ter. rible evil that it has calmly contemplated, and over which it has only smiled scornfully or 'sniggered' disgracefully. Could any wholesome, hearty, strongsouled man laugh the laugh of honest enjoyment over their miserable attempts at wit, their ghastily carricatures, or their hombastic news items . That any

well-informed man-women read the newspapers in their own way, and it leaves no impression of any kind, for the most part-could be influenced by tasir expressed opinion never happened, of course, and it is because thinking and self-reliant men do not depord much en first things or excited outbursts, that for to long a time the injury there just nale are canable of way not fully approciated. But the catastrophe of the Maine was too weigh'y a matter, too keenly felt and too possibly serious in its outlock to allow of the treatment we had become resigned to breause we could not help it and bore with hearty disgust ind impatient hope of release in some far off future. There has been a refreshng onfery and such 'scorehing 'as even the yellowest journal must heed.

THE CONVERSION HAS BEEN WHOLESALE,

and, in some cases, remarkable, for some journals have scorched other journals, while their own columns were still of a jaundiced hue. But let the word come from all sides. There never was a seed cast away, and although it may lie dor mant, or float belplessly, charge its times and seasons, it will sprout at last, and something will surely come of righteous indignation and outspoken truth. Truly, there are many good. sound efforts being made to improve and lift our printed matter, and there are signs of it. The best thing that could have come to us in that line has been born of a nation's sorrow, when the an principled, soulless prompters of sensational news hatched their lies in the very flash of wholes also death and dest-netion. To thisk of the immense power for good that would result from the mere truthful and exact statement of good and evil in a day's run, and then to pruse over the drossed up hereors and equally dispuised blessings of the good and evil | Legislature. In referring to the all as we get them now, is to deepen the impression we have received of the uselessness and d grading mockery of the present careless statements and spiced up romances thought 'relenty good enough for the fools who read 'em.' We who 'read 'em' are pretty good natured and very willing to be saved even the trouble of thinking, but once arous ed to the fact that we have been made game of, told what was not true, and stirred up' to benefit the tellers of exciting 'yarns,' we can show a very proper sense of our own dignity, and can jut the 'news mongrels' in their proper places. 'The truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth' forever? That is, either tell the whole truth or keep silent—abosolutely silent. In dressing up' the version of either a good or a bad event, the dresser, even with the test intentions, is sure to throw a distorted view on the canvas, put it out of harmony with something else that must be told to make sense of it, and give an impression false in some way that does harm. The other alternativethe keeping eilent-is always safe, for the news seldom requires mad haste in its carriage, and 'to-morrow brings asfety.' The news-mongrels won't see that, will they ?

who tell have nothing to tell after the ATTRIBUTES OF THE DIVINITY first burst. Th re is a new poet in England, and his name is Phillips-Stephen Phillips. He is young, and I have seen some few extracts that are-perhaps poetry. (I am skeptical, however, for I have learned that a reviewer, if a skilful one and practiced, can take every protaising line out of a volume, and a arrange them to make a goodly show for which there is no reality). Let us watch for him in the 'unire, for a new poet will be most welcome. The patry of life will never fail and must be ever new to each generation, and it would

be a sad pity of there should not Comments on Poets and their he new singers, close to the warm these, 100, of several generations, whe never grow old toward the poet, and, still again, there are those who have second youth for poetry, never reaching its full meaning until long a ter they find the their locks. Happy is the man or that woman. To begin to find beauties and singers of hymns and of palms, to gather in pearls and diamonds of houghts, tlawless, dazzling, pe fect as light itself-and all when the thirgs of lite. To come late into one's inheritance of the poets' best is seldom to waste precious time or noble appreciation upon clear ever ' the meaning of God's great gift and the bleasing of one of His comforts and helps along the read to lite. This new poet is so young that his eyes are like a childs. What it he is destined

TO SOUND MANY HEARTS AND LIFT UP MANY THEO PING SPHERE

There an old c spy of the Westminster Review, one of the first sears it was is such. In it there is a review of Tenny son's first little los k of poems, and, oh, how condescendingly grace as are a few classes of sentences! A little, a very litue, of promise there is to the little book of poens, and the inde may become a little more if the poet will at cent nints and suggestions-will, in (a. t, train nis gut according to the cd ic's views, and the critic is no cost. Looking back, it is curious to think of what Tennyson did become after so small a showing to the great Westminster Review. The possibilities of the nature ! What an interest they have to those who know or one hundred years, since it is done that seemed of little account. renare

Rev. Pere Hebert, O.P., Lenten Preacher at Notre Dame,

Delivers His First Sermon on Sunday in the Presence of Thousands of the Faithfui.

The Rev. Father Hébert, of the distinguished Order of Dominicaus, from new hearts of the new youth. There are Paris, preached the first of his Lenten sermons at Notre Dame Ci urch en Sauday last. His text was, "Quis Den-Signt Daus Nester.' After a brief reference to the cause of his non-appearence gray mingled with the gold ' among before them on the first Sunday of Lent owing to the accident to the steamer hear sweet sounds, to rejoice with the ['La Champagne,' the elequent preacher alluded to the fact, which must be apparent to all, that, despite the rampant infidelity of the age, there is now and earth have begun to tire upon eye and has been for some time past a powerful ear and heart -- is to get a new leave of | revival of interest in things that appertain to men's souls. This was manifest in the past congress of religious held at the thing unworthy. It is to see ' with | Chicago, a few years ago, and no keen observer of human affairs could overlook the workings now taking place in men's minds, the world over, regarding religion and the Divinity. He said it would be unw-riny of them to begin by proving the self evident fact, established by all philosophy, that there exists a God. He would devote himself to speaking of the attributes of the Diventy. All nations had recognized a Supreme Being. How different, however, were

THE VARIOUS CONCEPTIONS OF GOD,

It was possible today, without dismayto may that the conceptions of different nations, and even tribes could be snalyzed. The Greeks and R. mans, as well as the Kaffirs and Hottentots, had all the same idea of their divinities. They gave to them the capicos of mortals. They lookedupon them as more peaceful than man, and thus were to be conciliated, and made the instruments of men's passions and of their gratifications. The national God was the spirit the certainties of the past 1 And to that was to lead their armies to victory. know them, you must do more than read and to give them those enjoyments that their history. In one sense, it is all one | their instures eraved for. In a word whether a thing happened one year ago | theirs was a divinity to serve their wants, to enable them to reach their and cannot be undone. But to see it aspiritions, and in that sense servile. happen, to feel that it has happened, and | The Asiatics had a more excited idea of to have done with yourseld-tnat is to their gods. Theirs had divine majority, know indeed that there is a post. What but was inaccesible to man. Those I know Tenn: son became alter a promise | peoples held their gods in awe. There waa na link hindir There isolated d vinity was inexorable and, so far had this been carried, that the Hindoo pricets held that the divinity could be honored only by the utmost degradation of humanity. There was also the religion of the fatalist, the faith of the Mohammedana, who believed that over eviry mortal bung the divine decree immutable, exhibiting the Divine B ing as tyrant.

Enthusiastic Welcome to the New Roctor

Rev. Father Constantineau, the newly appointed rector of the University, was given a most hearty reception by the students on his arrival in Ottawa last week. He was acc mpanied by Rev. Father Jodoin, O.M.I., Provincial of the Order in Canada and was met at the Free Press gave the following report of the function :--

Arriving at the University, a meeting of the faculty was convened and Father Constantineau was presented by Rev. to the poor health of Rev. Father Mc Guckin, a change was necessary at University. The document Oltawa further states that the appointment of Rev. Father Constantineau, who was recommended by the Order and by Archbishop Duhamel, vice chancellor of the institution, was approved at an audience of the Pope, held on February 8th. The document is signed by the secretary of the Propaganda, the Archbishop 0 Larisse.

The circular from Vicar General Antoine, acting Superior General of the Order at Paris, was also read.

At four o'clock Rev. Father Constantineau was given an ovation in the Academic Hall by the students. An ad dress of welcome and congratulation was read in English by Mr. J. E. Doyle, and one in French by Mr. L. E. O. Pay ment. Both addresses extended warmest schools, was celebrated in a very becomcongratulations from the students to the | ing manner at the University of Ottawa.

Wandering down a quiet street. Heard I voices on my way,

- Children's voices clear and sweet. By the church's open door
- Wistfully I lingered long,
- And my heart, so sad and sore,
- Joined the children's holy song, Kyrie Eleison, Christe Eleison !

The only difference was that on this occasion there was no appeal for mercy. The singers were in the haloyon days of joy, in the first innocency of youth, the unspotted little souls of whonl the Master said: "Suffer little children to come unto Me, for ot such is the Kingdow of Heaven."

In the centre of the hall to receive the Very Reverend Rector were a group of fluence in aid of the Ostawa University, feminity, divinely fair and divinely small, robed in immaculate white and garlanded with ros.s. The introductory music was over and the vox celesti took the place of the yox humana, and the tremulous treble piped out the sweetest notes of welcome which were taken up in sequence by the other pupils. And then came little speeches and recitations in French and English so perfectly said and so well modulated that the good Sisters must be congratulated on the accuracy of pronunciation and in flexion which they instil into the youth C.A.R railway station by a large num ful mind. The musical part of the pro-ber of the clergy of the University. The gramme was simply wondertuily performed, when the age of some of the exccutants is taken into account, and among the older pupils there were discovered voices almost phenomenal in their sweet ness and guided by a musical knowledge Father Jodoin, who read the Papal ap that could only come from the most probation, which sets forth that owing careful training. That Father Constantineau was impressed may readily be gathered from his remarks in reply to the addresses. He said that while listen ing to the beautiful music and addresses he felt nimself raised among the angels, and was the more sorry, therefore, to have to come down again to plain prose and bring them back to earth. He con gratulated the Mother Superior and Sisters on the training they were giving their pupils and eulogized the Order with which they were associated, for when these when they had taught in youth came out into the world they would form a most beautiful and convincing object issson as to the advantages of a sound Catholic education.

The Patron Saint of Schools.

The teas of St. Thomas of Aquinas. natron of Gatholic universities and reverend father upon his promotion to The services were very impressive and

Hortsman, of Cleveland, and Bishop Auxiliary Bishop Prendergast, - 01 Philadelphia, assistant consecrators; the Very Rev. P. J. Sheridan, V.G., of Erie, assistant priest ; Rev. Thomas F. Kennedy, D.D., and the Rev. D. J. Daugherty, D.D., deacons of honor ; the Rev. Francis P Sieufried and the Rev. John J. McCort, deacon and sub deacon [respectively of the Mass; the Rev. A. J. Schulte, master of ceremonics, all of the Seminary, the faculty and studentof which were all present to honor their late rector.

THE death of Rev. Arthur P. Lonergan, paster of St Jerome's Church, of Chicago, is announced. Father Lonergan, who was in his forty-first year, was born at Yarmouth, N.S. of Irish parents and studied at St. Francis' Seminary, Milwankee, and subsequently at St. Mary's Cottege, Bultimore Md. He was ordained a priest by the Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan.

THE breviary used in his prison by Mgr Darboy, the martyred Archbishop of Paris, has come to light after twentyseven years and has just taken its place among the treasures of Notre Dame. It is given by the Arcibbishop of Paris, who lately received it from one of the priests of his diocese, the Abbé Jonin, curé of Saint Medard. ¥

THE Sacred Heart Review, commenting upon the formation of a Catholic Prisoners' Aid Society in London, Eng, under the presidency of His Eminence Cardinal Vaughan, has this to say :

It is said that of six thousand Catholics who are sent to gaol in London dur ing the year many are the victims of udden temptations, and are far from being hardened characters that can not he reformed. Other religious bodies look after the welfare of prisoners, but they fail to reach Catholic cases, to a great extent. The new society proposes to find decent clothing and permanent work for discharged prisoners, who often do not obtain the latter on account of their failure to make a respectable appearance. They will, too, be given every pportunity to return to the practices of their faith, which always ensure righte-

Judge Frederick Smyth, of the Supreme Court, who is seriously ill, has become Catholic. He was received into the Church by the Right Rev. John M Far ley, conclutor Bishop of the New York diocese. Judge Smyth had been an Epi*copalian almost since he was able to walk. His parents in Ireland were Episcopaliane and he was reared in ac- | ten, immediately all the other somecordance with the teachings of their creed. Up to a few months ago he was a | had been written and sent them around pew holder in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of which the Rev. Dr. D. Parker in to very much the same whirligig, and Morgan is rector.

Miss Smyth, the Judge's daughter, became a Catholic some time ago.

1.

ENGLAND'S NEW POET.

Everybody writes now a days. The world has slipped into that groove, and is spinning along merrily and with a calm assurance that is delightfully absurd. For there is an idea abroad that such a groove was never reached before, and that something wonderful and god-like on the Olympian heights is to come of it. But the world has been there before. It is not more than a hundred years since a furore of learning possessed the 'fair sex ' and their ' little tin gods on wheels.' Everybody wrote then, and as soon as anybody had writ bodies wrote extravagant praises of what to all the other bodies. We have gotten But we have no time to listen, and Liose well.

me for anything in a new poet. Equally, I have had experiences that prepare me for nothing.

And I heard a wise man say not long since that 'in spite of all this writing,' it would be the fashion before long for women not to know how to read, or how hold a pen. I am prepared for that, too. Such changes have been.

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

THE NEW YORK SAVINGS BANKS.

The annual report of the superin tendent of the New York State, Burking Department has been submitted to the important question of savings banks, the superintendent has this to say ----

The savings banks of New York carry over \$100 (00 000 of 1 pited States bonds, or nearly an eighth of the ontire public debt, and they are the property of sivings banks' depositors. This fact tends to impress upon each dep sit r. says the superintendent, that he is a constituent meter in the state, that to be a capitalist is not necessarily criminal, that public debts are an obligation to be as sacredly met as the under takings of a private contract, and that the comparatively poor, even more than the excessively rich, need that the monetary standard of the country shall be equal to the best in the world.

There are 131 savings banks in the State, and not one failed last year. Only one institution snows a condition indicating a probably hopeless struggle for existence. That trouble in this bank was occasioned by lo ses sustained through the falure of a national bank which held more than a third of its de posits. The total amount due depositors in savings banks on last January 1 was \$766,684,916, a gain during the year of \$48 508 027, or \$22 085 673, more than was gained during the previous year. At that time the aggregate resources of these institutions were \$869751.244, the total surplus fund \$102,426 862, and the number of open accounts \$1805,280, re presenting gains since Jan. 1, 1897, of \$57,577 611 in resources, of \$8,772 924 in surplus, and of 68 312 in the number o accounts. Comparing further, the gain in resources was almost exactly twice as great in 1897 as in 1896, in surplus considerably more than threefold, and in open accounts more than 60 per cent. The average amount of each account is \$424.71.

Mr. Michael Lynch, the well-known contractor and provincial vice-president of the A O H., has been made the recipient of many congratuations during the week by his large circle of friends and by the members of the A.O H, through his good wife having presented

OUR FAITH IN GOD

repudiated the idea of a servile, an inchessible or tyramidal Being. Let them open the first pages of the New Testam nt, there they found God the Creator of all things--the Master of all. Min we wereny of G d's creation, but the mellectual priae of man estro-g d him from his Creator and for k from him the beauty and force of this Divine gift. In the pride of the human neart man fels. sel sufficient. God had created all things accorning to the idea of that school of philosophers and then left man to do us rest. The eloquent preacher dealt with this branch or his subject in an able as dexhaustive manner, and turning to the true idea of God He is the Creater, the Master, the B.ing without whose assent not the smalless movement of the earth or the heavens is made. The Supreme R der of all things, one whom we ad reach fear with a solutary fear, one was cannot be div reed from the world and the government of its affairs, an active not an inert God--yet in all He

as God the Fuber. What a sublime and consulting thought ! They were about to j in with the priest in the singing of the Crede "I beli: ve in Gad." Almighty but Fa her. They adored Him but they toved Him They believed in Him despite the promptings of unbelief They deep d Him, and their hope is that by His Divin grace purified by the penitential duys of this L nien sesson, they may be worthy to join with renewed ervor in the Paschal Credo, when they will celebrate the glorious resurrection of the G d made Man who died for their redemption. Amen.

The medical profession are interested in a newly discovered remedy for pneu monia. The pheamonia remedy was discovesed by Prof. De Ronzi, of the Medical Clinic of the University of Naples. Like the consumption cure, it is a serum. The professor inoculated a donkey with the bacilli of pneumonia, and used the serum taken from the animal for the treatment of his patient. The experiments were conducted by the surgeons of the Academy of Nuples, and thirty two putients were treated with

uccess ul reality. The scrum was also sent to other Italian clinics, which are reporting wooder ul cures Injections are made twice a day. Plenty of milk is us d or nourishment. An abundance, o'tresh air is admitted. The surgeons we are hearing all the time of ' the most | him with two baby boys. Mrs. Lynch | hand the best results were obtained wonderful' this, that, and the other. and the baby Irish Canadians are doing | who injections were made early in the progress of the disease.

ous living.

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHBONICLE.



More Details of the County Councils Bill.

The Most Important Features of Mr Balfour's Speech Introducing the Neasure.

The Masses Entrusted With the Power and Responsibility of Lecal Administration -- A Modern Progressive Institution Which Will Ultimately Lead to the Reestablishment of a National Parliamont in College Green.

DUBLAN, February 28.-At last, after years of persistent struggle that at it is; and most undoubtedly friendly, times was heroic in its conduct, a British for Mr. Balfour's sympathies tend natur Tory Government has seen fit to bring ally towards the landlords, even while down a measure of partial self government for Ireland. The men of '98, the mariym for country and for conscience, the patriots whose blood was so ruthlessly shed, and which fertilized the soil of the Emerald Gem of the Seas to raise a brood of giants, steadfast and forever persovering in the cause of freedom, men whose names cling like ivy about the hearts of the Irish race; these men at last find a justification before the judgment of the universe, and, strangest irony of it all, it comes at the hands of a man who only recognizes it from the pressure brought to bear on the very life epring of his political party. A cycle of years has thundered down the corridors of time, and now, just again as the wheel turns and draws up under the shadows of the scatfolds of a century ago, there is the faint light of dawn that comes before the sunburst, and the spirits of the men who died look down on the patriots of to-day and guide then).

WHAP & WORLD OF CHANGE

has the last quarter of a century seen. Even as late as the O'Connell centenary. when Titans like Butt, Mitchell, the Sullivans, were in tront of the battle, with the great Parnell merely as a lieutenant; when every ruse was used by the Gastle authorities to foment internicene trouble, who would have dreamt that a measure of local autonomy would be the panegyric paid at the centenary of the Rebellion. The following lines written in 1875 seem in a measure prophetic :--

mons, much more radical and much central body amenable to the general small as possible. public opinion of the country, and the same idea exists in even a more magnified form to day; but for all that there especially as regards his manly as peal to the landlord class to throw in their lot generously with the new order of inevitable, and use the great influence | ment sessions. .

iey possess in forwarding

A MODERN PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION in preference to the antiquated methods land. For years past the people of England and Scotland have bad county and district councils,-a system of local government distinctly popular, and now the experiment is to be tried in Ireland. | the county councils to provide and main-The latent antipathy between landlord and tenant which exists largely, and for which the former are almost wholly responsible, will likely gradually disapper class will, take to heart some of the advice given by Mr. Balfour. Good advice recognizing that the changes he recommends were as inevitable as fate.

It would seem good policy on the part of the Government to give every opportunity for the fullest discussion of the question. The subject is too important a one to be passed over lightly, and too closely allied to the best Irish interests to permit of uncalled for or unnecessary obstruction from the Nationalist side of the House. It is a tremendous advance on everything that has been proposed yet by a Conservative or Unionist Gov- orderauthorizing the Board of Guardians, ernment, and what has been gained should not be lost again by useless and rancorous discussion or by personal order. When such an order has been differences among the Irish leaders.

There is one very serious fluw in Mr. Balfour's measure, and that is the pronosed

EXCLUSION OF MINISTERS OF RELIGION

cation is a distinct deviation from Figlish precedent, and imposes a stigma on the Irish clergy, a body whom the Irish public are always delighted to see at the for the country. The Chief Secretary will hardly insist on this anomaly if its the Irish members.

Following is a synopsis of the test of the bill, and the speeches of Mr. Bulfour and Mr. Dillon and others .--

the law relating to local government in derry, and Waterford. Ireland, and for other purposes con-Mr nerewith.'

ered, within six months of the passing of | the rent comes to be refixed in the case more thorough in the changes suggested making for local self government. At also. It will be the duty of the Local that time the opinion of the great bulk that time the opinion of the great bulk | Government Bhard, in doing this, to of the Irish population was in favor of a secure that the alterations shall be as

THE POWERS OF THE COUNCILS,

I will now explain what the new councils are, and what will be the are 1 of administration which the Bill proposes to must be a certain amount of satisfaction set up. Let me first take the county at the stand taken by Mr. Gerald Balfonr, | councils and the rural district councils. Speaking generally, the county councils will take over the powers and duties of grand juries and presentment sessions of counties at large, and rural districts will things, accommodate themselves to the | take over the powers of baronial present-

Of the various miscellaneous powers, duties, and responsibilities to be transferred to or conferred upon the county councils, I will refer in particular to only two. The first relates to lunatic of government hitherto in vogue in Ire- asylums. It is proposed that the Board of Control shall be abolished-(frish cheers)-and that the appointment by the Lord Lieutenant of Boards of governors and officers of asylums should cesse. It will be hereafter the statutory duty of tain sufficient accommodation for the lunatic poor in the county, and to manage the lunatic asylums. They will act through a committee of the council, or when an asylum district comprises under coming conditions if the landlord more than one county through a joint committee. The ultimate control of the executive in cases where the county council fail to carry out their dutics is sufficiently maintained by a variety of provisions, and the concurrence of the Lord-Lieutenant will be required in the case of the appointment, or removal, of the resident medical superintendent or assistant medical officer.

RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

The other reaponability thrown on the county council to which I will refer, will arise in connection with exceptional distress. When a Board of Guardiana consider that a state of exceptional distress exists in its union, requiring a relaxation of the condition of outdoor relief, they may apply to the county council. If that body considers the circum stances to justify it, the may request the Local Government Board to issue an subject to the prescribed conditions, to administer relief outside the workhouse for a limited time from the date of the issued, the county council will be liable for one half of the extra expenditure incurred by the Board of Guardians in administering this form of relief. This will prevent the necessity of passing a special Act every time that the relaxfrom the county council. The qualifier relief is urgently required. It will also impose a safe check upon the dispensation of Poor law relief. It only remains to add, as regards the county councils and rural district councils, that the councillors are to held (flice for three helm, and who have done priceless work | years, and to retire altegother. They are to be elected by single member constituencies, except in the case of an urban district returning more tuan one meminjustice is forced home to his mind by ber to the county conneil, and forming me county electoral division.

THEAN POSTER TS.

Referring to the arban districts Mr. Butour said :- Six cities and towns will It was entitled 'a bill for amending Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonmemory heroughs-namely, Mr. I. M. Healey : Why not Newry?

of holdings other than agricultural land, of holdings other than agricultural land, it will be refixed having regard to the burden of the rates, and

THE GAIN OR LOSS

arising from the increase or decrease of the rates will be distributed between landlord and tenant according to the ordinary laws of supply and demand. As regards agricultural land, the case is complicated by the sums which it is proposed to pay out of the Imperial Exchequer in relief of the rates on such land. There will be distributed for the benefit of the spending authorities in each year out of the Imperial Exchequer a sum equal to one-ball of the county and poor rate deemed, for the purpose of the bill, to have been paid in respect of agricultural land in the standard year. This sum is called in the bill the agricultural grant. So far as is possible, provisions are inserted in the bill for ensuring that the benefit of the spricultural grant shall go to the occupier as regards the county cess, and to the owner as regards the poor rate. When a person is occupier and owner he will get the double advantage. I have now to mention two other changes which we propose to introduce into the existing rating system. The bill provides for what is called union rating and district rating. By union rating I mean that those expenses of the guardians which are now levied separately on an electoral division, will be charged on a common fund raised equally from the whole union. By district rating I mean that the cost of roads and public works, instead of being charged to particular baronies, will be charged equally over the whole rural district, which will in most cases comprise several baronies. Electoral division rating will disappear if the provision in the bill to make occupiers only liable for rates becomes law. The conclusion to which this exper-

ience points is that union rating, so far from leading to extravagance of the part of the guardians, points, on the contrary, to economy. The guardians

QUITE READY TO BE LIBERAL

are

when no part of the cost is to fall on their own division ; but when the cost is spread on every division then they become vigilant watch dogs of the rates (laughter). I am convinced that the establishment of union rating will be a highly desirable reform (Nationalist cheers). At present in very poor diatricts, where most of the holdings are under £4 valuation, the landlord pays perhaps four fift's of the poor rates; and his property all over the country is liable to be seized for this charge. This is now to be at an end. The landlord's contribution, or rather the agricultural grant which replaces it, is to be fixed and unalterable, and unless this is done exceptional measures of relief will in some shape or form become in certain congested divisions an almost annual necessity. Each of those changes will have the effect of shifting burdenslightening them in some quarters and increasing them in others. This calculation must be made on the assumption that union and district rating already exists in the standard year, and this is accordingly provided for in

the bill. It affects the amount of the agricultural grant, not by way of dimi- it is proposed to cover by adding to the cratic foundation. The Irish Lord nution, but by way of increase. This is rural areas, and consequently union rating will relieve the towns as compared with the country to the extent of sum of £35000 226,000 per year. One-half of this sum, of margin. Adding this fixed an innde the victims of oppressive extravetween 111000 and 112,000 a year. I towns can reasonably be begrudged, especially as there is a set off to it arising from the definition of agricultural land in the bill. I anticipated that the total amount of the agricultural grant will amount to about £7:30,000 annually. As in England, so in Ireland there are cercharges for extra police and compensation for malicious injuries.

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Parliament. it is proposed to do the will prevent the withdrawal from same in Ireland. (Nationalist cheers.) In [full discussion of the House of Comments Ireland the proceeds of local licenses of any matter proper and useful to be amount to £200 000, whereas the grants discussed. I think it will not be denied in sid except for the maintenance of that the proposals I have only d coads and

ERTAIN FOOR LAW CHARGES, proceeds of the local licenses a fixed

carry out the uncertaking 21. n by the Government to Irelatda system of local administration subwhich are no longer to be voted, amount stantially similar to that of England, and to 2244 000 This deficiency of £44,0 0 based upon the same broad and d no Government Bill of 1892 was overwe gatdue to the circumstance that the poor annual grant from the Exchequer of ed with safeguards-(trish langhter)-rate in towns somewhat exceeds that in 279,000. In addition to the £44,000, the which at the time were considered acces Chancellor of the Exchequer has con sary-(renewed laughter)-in order to sented to allow Ireland a further meet the not unnatural apprehension of way | the land owning class that they would be half of the salary of one trained nurse in the Government believe will be more efficient and less irritating (hear, hear). Speaking for myself, I am by no means certain that the prophets of evil in matters of extravagance will turn out to be right. I shall not be surprised if the new bodies prove to be more parsimonious than the old (Nationalis: cheers). The experience of England and Scotland shows that in rural districts the local gentlemen are the leaders of the people, and the people regard them as such. In the past this has been the case in Ireland, and it may be again. (A_Nationalist member: Not likely.') Everything depends upon this (cheers): Will they look askance at the new order, and stand aside in sollen silence, or play the more manful part and seek the suffrages of their fellows disposal so much of the agricultural (cheers). They may perhaps meet with rebuffs at first, but I believe they will prevail in the end. I am rejoiced to know that friends of mine in Ireland and Taxation Act, 1896, will cease in Sep in this House are determined to play their part in the local government of cultural grant will then take its place I reland, and if this spirit is general. I, and begin to accrue. The interests of for one, firmly believe that the changes for one, firmly believe that the changes the existing officers have, of course, to be I we now propose will carry a healing power rich in blessing for the future of ireland (cheers).

"If spirits in that radiant home of light On things terrestrial may a thought bes'ow,

If spirits basking in the 'Eternals' sight May turn a gaze to this dark world be

O'Connell, o'er that isle you loved so, Keep faithful watch that she may ever

he The boly isle your pride it was to see; And guide and bless the children of that race

Wherever be their now abiding place, And make them worthy still that Gem

of Earth, The olden isle that gave O'Connell birth.

The invocation was heard and the campaign of education is at last bearing fruit. The fruit is a little stunted yet. It bears about the same relation to what should be granted to Ireland as a crab apple does to a Ribstone pippen. Both are apples of course, and it is perhaps just as well to remember that the former | Ireland is for the most part agricultural is capable of great cultivation and much development. It would be idle to deny, however, that Mr. Gerald Balfour's bill is one of the utmost importance to Ireland, and coming from the source it did was somewhat of a pleasing disappointment; for although not sufficient in itself, the bill is a distinct improvement | propose to set up in Ireland differs from on what a great many of Mr. Balfour's | both. In Ireland we do not propose to friends expected from him. Whether CENTRALIZATION OR DECENTRALIZATION OF AUTHORITY

is the better form of government will for some time be a question politic not easy of decision. An element of democracy permeates the bill, and the people are entrusted with the power and responsibility of electoral authority for years. This in itself is a very marked move in the right direction. The true inwardness of the matter might perhaps be laid down under the heading of aboli tion of nominated power in favor of elective government. Fortunately, too, there are few conditions to hedge round the new law which would make it unthis may be easily understood, for even certain places."

In 1886 and 1893 Mr. Gladstone submitted measures to the House of Com- ment propose that it should be empow- go to his disadvantage. Of course, when

Speaker, in rising to move for leave to introduce a bill dealing with local government in Ireland, it is hardly neces sary that I should enter into justification of the general policy of withdrawing the control of local administration to bodies chosen by popular election The question of general policy must now be regarded as res judicula. Everybody is conscious that the existing system has become inadequate and is no longer in harmony with the spirit of the age. Under these circumstances. practical men-even those who view independent of county councils than arwith regret the disappearance of institutions which have undoubtedly done good work in the past--(Nationalist cries of Oh)-will see that the problem now set us is how to accomplish the inevitable change in a way which will do most good and least harm. I recognize as tully as many who are less sanguine about the future than I am that the case of Ireland is in many respects peculiar, and that the setting up of local government on a popular basis requires more circumspection than the similar change in England and Scotland. The fact that and that the agrarian system has the levying and collection of the poorcreated a marked division of sympathy account.

THE MAIN FEATURES.

I come now to the main features of the bill. As the Scottish system differs from the English, so the system we now establish parish councils; for the parish has never been an area of local administration. The bodies we shall set up are county councils, urban district councils, rural district councils and boards of guardians, and the franchise will be the parliamentary franchise, with the addition of peers and women. (Laughter.) The qualifications and disqualifications for membership are practically the same as those in England and Scotland, except that ministers of religion will be -councillors all over Ireland for three disqualified to sit in county or district councils. (Nationalist cries of Oh.) There is no precedent for an Irish minister to sit on an elected body. The four bodies I have enumerated will, in the majority of cases, be practically reduced to three, as the board of guardians will in many cases be the rural district council under another name.

As regards the question of boundaries, it is extremely important that there workable. The control of the police should be no unnecessary administradoes not come under the flat of the tive areas, and that the overlapping of people; and under the circumstances administrative areas should be reduced to a minimum. We therefore dispense altogether with baronies as administrasuch good authority as the Irish Weekly | tive areas, being convinced of the imthinks that 'such a change would be portance of constituting rural districts any thing but an unmixed blessing in in direct relation to unions as well as counties. The Local Government Board have already the power of altering the boundaries of unions, and the Govern-

Mr Balfour: Newry falls very much below in population the places I have mentioned. The government of the county qoroughs will go on much as hefore, save that their councils will be elected on the wider franchise already described (hear, hear). In the case of from nominated bodies and entrusting it other towns and boroughs every sanitary urban district will be an urban (istrict under the Bill, and its affairs will be administered by an urban district council. The urban district council will have the duty of levying and collecting all rates within the district. It will be seen that urban district councils are more rural district councils, and therefore urban districts, so far as they constitute county electoral divisions, will be represented on the county counci's only by their elected representative, and will not have the privilege of the rural dis trict councils of sending their chairman as an additional member of the county council. With regard to the Boards of guardians there will, of course, be in the future no ex officio guardiana (Nationalist cheers | The duties hitherto allotted to guardians as mrai sanitary authorities will be transferred to the district council. The duties in connection with rate will be transferred in rural areas to and interest also has to be taken into the county councils, and in urban areas to the urban councils. In rural districts there will be no elections of guardians as such, because the rural district councils will be the guardians of those districts.

THE FINANCIAL PROVISIONS

Mr. J. Dillon-1 assume that the vot ing at elections will be by ballot?

Mr. Bilfour-Oh, yes. Our financial proposals, although necessarily compli cated and intricate, will tend, I believe, in practice in the direction of adminis trative simplicity. In the first place, the occupier is in future to be liable for both county cess and poor rate, whether in towns or rural districts. The two will be collected together as one consoli dated rate (hear, hear). This incident of rates will, of course, involve a temporary readjustment of rents until ten ancies shall have been determined, or. in the case of holdings under the Land Act, a new fair rent shall have been fixed. In the case of holdings other than agricultural land the problem is simple, and the principle followed is that the rent shall be adjusted so as to prevent. as between landlord and tenant. any change in the burden existing in the financial year 1896-7. That year is taken in the Bill as the standard financial year, and all adjustments of rent are to be made on the assumption that there will be no increase or decrease in the poor rate and county cess taken together as compared with the total rate in the pound for the county cess and poor rate taken together in the standard year. The effect of this will be that the whole of any decrease in the rates will go to the benefit of the occupier, and the whole of any increase will

The proceeds of local license duties were by the English act of 1888 transferred to the local authorities in lieu of certain grants in aid annually voted by



puny baby with the seeds of disease im-planted in its little body even before birth, they are a serions matter and frequently mean baby's death.

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which under union rating will have to mal grant to the £200,000, we reach gance on the part of the new popular be borne by agricultural land, becomes the total of £273 5000. Out of this total body. These safeguards have disappearunder the bill a charge upon the Ex it is proposed to defray the charges now ed from the present measure-(lrish chequer, and the total amount thus met, and of the grants in aid, and the cheers)-but in their place other safeadded to the grant is estimated at be following additional charges: (1) One guards have been substituted which don't think tue relief thus given to the every union in Ireland, actually em ployed and possessing prescribed qualifications (Nationalist cheers); (2) where the aggregate rate levied in any year in order to meet the amount of any railway or harbor charge exceeds sixpence in the pound, a sum equal to one-half of such excess. It is proposed that the tain charges which it is proposed to ex-| grand juries shall meet for the transacclude in making the calculation, such as action of fiscal and administrative business for the last time at the spring assizes of 1809 (Irish cheers. Mr. Mc-

Neill: It ought to be sooner) (laughter). The grand jury on that occasion will be called on to present for maintenance only, and not for construction of new works. The election of new bodies will follow in March, when they will have at their grant as will have accumulated during the previous half year. The payment of the equivalent grant under the Local tember in the present year, and the agriprotected. The existing secretaries of grand juries are to become and continue secretaries of the county council for the space of one year after the commencement of the new regime. Special provision is, however, made for the Baron High Constable and poor rate collectors. It will, no doubt, be said that the Gov ernment have set themselves a somewhat formidable task. The reform of local

government in England was the work of two Bills, and the same case with regard to Scottish local government reform. The ground for this measure has already be n explored, mapped out, and walked over in the Local Government Acts for England and Scotland. Granted the general provisions of the measure, the mere

MACHINERY CAN BE PROVIDED

by means of the words or clauses of existing Acts, altered in form, but not in substance. No doubt the machinery when it was first devised was a very proper subject for full and exhaustive discussion, but the discussion has already taken place on the English and Scottish Acts, and I think we are now justified in assuming that if the House desires to pass the Bill it is not necessary that the same discussion should take place over again. At all events, we have ventured to proceed on that assumption. and where machinery has to be provided or regulations are required to be enacted of a formal and non-contentious character | HENRY R. GRAY, we have given wide, but at the same same time well defined, powers. This will have the effect of greatly lightening the Bill, but at the same time we have nedged it round with precautions which the

[Conclusion on page 3.]



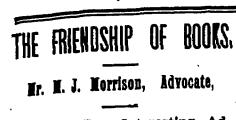
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pelivers a Very Interesting Address on this Topic Before the Members and Friends of St. Ann's Young Men's Society.

another of its very enjoyable open meetings last we k. at d M . N. J. Mor ison, tion the favors of fortune. advicate, of Mon.real, delivered an address, taking for his subject The Fr.endpresident. Mr. Morrison said, in part :---

conceptione, thoughte, aspirations, joys and sufferings of our race in bygone sge. as well as in the present. By books we may become citizens of all states, and inhabitants of all countries. By them we may go back to the creation, and re- of God strengthen? turn by the highways of time, noting, has produced.

he begins to prattle, he importance us had as cheaply as the poorest. We to him. His uriosity knows no bounds, the intellect slone. If we do not, it that intellect of his keep pace with his growth, that curtosity will in time ex-vour novel after novel of the most worthtend to the world and to all periods ; and hers. You will hear them applaud togratify it he must needs have recourse to books.

optional

be high and noble.

Granting, then, that it is our duty to read, the question presents itself: What tinued: Apply to it the exiterion of are we to read? Shall I apply the term Scuthey and follow the advice given by reading, as I use it here, to the perusal him when he says: of the trash with which we are deluged in the shape of the common sensational novel? Shall I apply it to the reading exclusion of all other matter? No; I 'that what you have been accustomed

never forget the home of our fathers, and must again and again con over its history and tell its story to our children. The desire to know something about our fellow-beings in general is inherent in our nature; but we dearly love to pick out some individual and closely follow him in his career, Much may be learned from the written life of a person who lived in the fleah like ourselves. Cultivate the acquaintance, through biography, of a few who have achieved greatness in the material or spiritual The St. Ann's Young Men Society held world and you will thus add a new sest to life. The reading of biography helps us to view with complacency the rebuffs, and to enjoy with prudence and modera-

Who can close the Life of a Faraday, a Cuvier, an Agassiz, a Sir Humphrey ship of Books.' The chair was occupied Davy, & Stevenson, a Morse, an Edison, ship of BOOKS. The that and occupied without feeling his ambition roused and by Mr. John Whitty, the newly elected his faith in the efficacy of labor and perseverance enlarged ? Who can read the Life of a Sarsneld, a Washington, It is my purpose to speak to you to-night of books—these on which are de-lipeated in colors deep and lasting the hobility is formed? Who can contemplate the life of a St. Augustine, a St.

touched, and his belief in the Providence Now, we have all met the man who as we do, the birth the manhood the tells us to leave novels severely alone. death, of nations. By them we meet on Sametimes he will tell us, 'I never read opal terms the best minds the world a novel.' On a little further eropiry we find that our friend really reads nothing Man is essentially an intellectual at all. Novels are like wines: use the being, and from earliest childhood best and sparingly. The excuse for not crives nourishment for his intellect | using the best of wines cannot no given The child observes and initiates. When as regards the best novels. They can be with his questions. Everything is new must, however, guard against dicting to find. The desires to know everything about must necessarily become weak and everything that surrounds him. If his totally unable to grasp anything solid, arrivally be properly satisfied, and it There are men and women-young men authors whose heroes and heroines are altogether devoid of principle, whose We are too prome to look upon the ideas of life are atterly at variance with matter of intellectual culture as being Uhristian standards. Some of these onitonal readers in their blind admiration allow To call forth the powers of the mind, | themselves to be carried away with the reading is an absolute necessity. We glitter of false ideas without exercising are so constituted that as well might we their judgment sufficiently to enable plant a young tree on a burren soil and them to see whence these ideas expect it to grow vigorously, as to explosive logically lead. Very often through pret the human mind which has not such a medium a poisonous seed hear steeped in the good and grand is dropped into the minit to germinate thoughts of other minds to develop to and to ruin a life long afterwards. It its full viger. The even of the ught in all departments of thought,' says Brother duces new the ught. Mind ind ences Azarias, in his Philosophy of Literature, mind even over the common of ages. Vir. ["emere is a pure and invig rating litera gil hows before Homer, and Dunte fure. There is also a literature of doubtacknowledges Virgil to be sis master ful morality. Finally, there is a litera-and model.' As the body assimilates thre positively immoral. Nor is it to the food and expends it in the form of be wondered at, being the embodiment mos ular activity and energy, so the in Isoguage of what there is most intimmind absorbs the ideas conveyed to it ate in man-part of himself-and often through the medium of language spoken the production of a misintormed mind and written, and is enabled thereby to and an erring heart. It is to be expected produce similar thoughts and ideas : in that a large ingredient of antruth and proportion as the ideas and thoughts immorality run through it. From the with which the mind is nourished are | imperfect, the weak and the erring we lofty and elevating willone's personality | cannot hope for the perfect, the strong, and the infallible.' Speaking of the novel the lecturer con-

. Would you know whether the tendency of a book is good or evil, examine in what state of mind you lay it of the daily newspapers, to the complete | ' down. Has it induced you to suspect ah the term to be taken in a higher 'to think unlawful may after all be innocent, and that that may be harmless which you have hitherto been laught to think dangerous? Has it tended to make you dissatisfied and impatient under the control of others, and disposed you to relax in that self government without which both the laws of God and man tell us there can be no virtue, and consequently no happiness? Has it attempted to abate your admiration and reverence for what is great and good, and to diminish in you the love of your country and your fellow creatures? Has it addressed itself to your pride, your vanity, your selfishness or any other of your evil propen-sities? Has it defiled the imagination with what is loathsome and shocked the heart with what is monstrous? Has it disturbed the sense of right and wrong which the Creator has im planted in the human soul? If so, if you are conscious of all or any of these effects, or if, having escaped from all, you have felt that such were the effects it was intended to produce, throw the book in the hre, whatever name it may bear in the title page.' And I would add, do not cultivate the acquaintance of the author by further reading of his works.

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Interesting Outline of the History of the Organization.

The Objects of the Institution and Their Importance to Catholics in | cinating, attractive way. To this organ all Walks of Life.

THE organization of the Knights of Columbus, formed some months ago in in one grand common bond of brother this city, has created a great deal of enthusiasm in the circles of many of our leading Catholic business and professional men. It has also awakened the curiosity of the workers in the other national and religious societies to learn something about the workings of the new institution. In the last issue of the Cleveland Universe Mr. P. J. Brady contributes the Francis de Sales, a St. Bartholomew, a following interesting sketch of the oper-St. Louis, a Juan of Arc, a Pope Leo ations of the Knights since their incep-XIII., without feeling his higher nature | tion in the United States :--

The Knights of Columbus was instituted in New Haven, Conn., seventeen years ago by Father McGiviney, a Catholic priest. It was originally an insurance organization. No one was admitted except those between the ages of eighteen and forty-live who could pass the physical examination. Like all in fization in no hackneyed sense, it is surance fraternal societies, its first object [used in a true honest way that vitus] was to care for a member in sickness, and at death to provide a decent burial



HOE, J. J. E. GUERIN, M.J., MUMA, GRAND KNIGHT.

for him and then give some aid to his widow and his family. In doing this work, unconsciously the Catholic men, young and old, of New Haven, were brought into such friendly relations as to cause considerable comment among fellow-Catholics and those outside the Church. It was noticed that the members of the organization had a kinder disposition for one another. That previous to the existence of the society where

CATHOLICS PASSED ONE ANOTHER

with a cold, distant bow, now there was a friendly, pleasant greeting every time they met. It was noticed that some

aid. To get for them the highest moral, social and intellectual acquirements. Claity in causing a keener interest in each other's wellare; in assisting each other in commendable undertakings by force of precept and example. The grandest faiture of the order is frater nity. The Knights of Columbus binds together in bonds of true brotherhood as no other organization can. It brings its members together in a strange, fasization all men are of one a z and of the same importance. It has on its roll officials of state, city and town, the clergyman, the lawyer, the physician and the laborer. It brings them all together What is stranger still, it keeps hood them together. A Kight of Columbus approaches another with a feeling of perfect confidence. Each knows the his community before he could get into the organization. Each has travelled the same road to the organization and learned the same grand Lesson. This knowledge produces such a mutual feeling of respect and confilence that only those that are Knights, con understand. This is so to such a de ree that [no Knight has the slight at doubt at heeling of ease and treed-ne.

hesitancy in the presence of the other. Barriers that seemed i surfecementable are thrown down: indulations + that existed in the pass disappears as tell margin. the hand of his fillow brother wite

THE VEALABLE RATE RANGED AND A

The word brother is used in this signal. assurance and confidency to turne to whom it is addressed. It is this assurance and this brotherly contenue in each other that the Knights of Columbus. particularly prides isol in baivging about.

It is the most exclusive Catholic society known to the Catholic Church, 118 [sufficiently] harze loophole for a set of ng in 18 chamber. -No overwho is not a priori or costrolas

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opportunity to expand and develop. against the allowance which was being Sue deemed a class of twenty-live none too small. Any larger number would produce unsatisfactory results.

Hand in hand with the small class should go the large room. This was essential to the full play and expression, them. The right hon, gentlemen laid and to the proper observation, of motor great stress on the generality of the other must have an honorable record in activity, an important subject to which | Chancellor of the Exchaguer, but ho said much attention was now being directed. According to Prof OSney, schoolrooms were often more blamable for failure than were teachers. Magnitude of building, too, was impartant. There was the quality of an object lesson aboua large and roomy strachine, with wade standers and uniple course it gave a

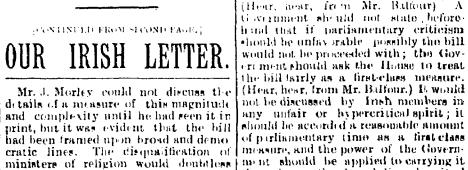
> In many of our decounts, i.g. Mostroad the kind-rearrow bus boundload, mir -dreed with go beseits.

A reader of the water of the second tunity. Ben 22 with the other the the at the considering whe d has The law, as at present experience this mis privides thet which drack two seven and there is no included shall be compalled to attacks and at least sixte in we know every scheme. your, ir wided that "such coll'rep are not receiving education some week dee or are not provide by incapacitated." is this qualification which as proved a

exclusiveness does not consist to taking | many children to escape the date. The only the rich and indocrated, it does intention is to study the efficacy of the not consider diametal or sets, positions (law and now large a percentage of tra-The laborer and banker, the base, unit anter it similar the existence of, and and the cientist are contact structure input these data they will deep then linters acts of the their efforts to y maye the elementation of the off interest

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not be discussed by firsh members in

Freasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Attorney General for Ire-G. Balfour introduced the measure amid cheers. Second reading was termally put down for that day fortnight.

sense. The books which we should read are works on our religion, history, biography, poetry and tiction of a high class.

Catholic newspapers, periodicals and books are everywhere to be found. They are fully abreast of the times. In them the great social political and scientific questions are fully and ably discussed. They wield great influence over those whose good sense leads them to their perusal. They serve as antidotes for the heretical and naturalistic ideas which are covertly or openly expressed in many of the contemporary news papers and magazines.

Catholic newspapers, periodicals and books should be in the hands of every Catholic, and, mark you, should be carefully read. We are wanting in the performance of our duty if we neglect this class of reading matter or fail to feater a taste for it in our children. The reading of Catholic literature by adding to our knowledge of our religion, strengthens us in our faith, broadens our minds, in duces us to banish feelings of prejudice and bigotry, and to entertain only these of generosity, love and charity for those who are not of us. Ignorance is the mother of bigotry ; knowledge, of liberality; bigotry is cowardice; liberality, courage. The reading of Catholic literature encases us in an armour, which renders us invulnerable to the thrusts of our enemies. It enables us to appreciate with a pride of thankfulness offr mem bership in that majestic, that divine institution-the Holy Catholic Church. Intellectual wealth is his who is familiar with the history of all countries; but a couple of days, so you can quit with-ignorance of the history of our own out using any self-denial and nobody country places one in the direct intel lectual poverty. For the citizen of a You'll save money and gain in health and self respect from the start. Mediis going on about him, and to make an cine is pleasant to taste, and produces intelligent use of his rights and privi leges, a knowledge of the history of his country is essential. The History of Canada, therefore, demands from us closs study. It is not sufficient to have by rote the bald chronological tables which are misnamed histories, and which are put into the hands of school bays. Such books are mere skeletons. We mus: take something that has flesh and blood We must have bistories which will trace the cause and the effects of great events -histories which will unfold clearly and distinctly the process by which our country has been evolved into its present state.

There is one other history about which I would say a few words-the History of Ireland. Homer or Virgil never sang of both Upper and Lower Egypt. It is men more gallant and heroic, never sang of greater achievements, of t e display | recovered province of Dongola that the of greater endurance and fortitude of the performance of deeds more brave and courageous than those which pass before us when the eye scans Irish his tory. The universal knowledge of Irish History would make all true men Irish men, so elequently does it appeal to every lofty passion of the human heart. We, though twomening a deep affection | cured by Hood's Sarauparilla, why not for 'Our Lady of the Snows," must you?

Concluded on fifth page.

IT DON'T PAY

To buy drinks for the boys-it don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will pay to quit, but the trouble has been to do THE A. HUTTON DIXON CURE will this. absolutely remove all desire for liquor in neer know you are taking the medicine. and self respect from the start. Medigood appetite, refreshing sleep, steady nerves and does not interfere with business duties. Full particulars sealed. THE DIXON CURE Co., No 40 Park Avenue, near Milton street, Montreal. Telephone 3085.

The London Post says :- Egypt is shown by the latest census to enjoy the singular pre eminence of being the one country in the world, as far as he knows, where men are in the majority over women. The male sex in the dominions of the Khedive exceeds the female by 160 000. It is a curious circumstance that this numerical predominance of the male is very evenly distributed over only in the sparsely peopled and newly women are more numerous than the men. Another interesting fact is that the proportion of Egyptian women knowing how to read and write is little more than + per cent

It is economy to profit by the experience of others. Thousands have been

Catholics were very slightly acquainted with others or were under wrong impressions concerning them. All of this condition was wiped out, and in its stead there grew a knowledge and respect for each other that was greatly admired by all. In a short time the organization did so much good amongst the Catholics of New Haven that neighboring towns founded councils of the order, and in a few years there was no city or town in the Nutmeg State that did not have a council of the Knights of Columbus. Catholics from other states were so impressed with the fraternal feeling exist ing between Catholics in the Nutmeg State that they inquired the cause and found that the brotherly relationship was universally attributed to the Knights of Columbus. In a short time the order spread through the New England States and is to day established in fourteen states, the District of Columbia and in Cinada, with a total of about forty thousand persons

As the order gained ground so many applied for admission who could not take or did not desire insurance that an associate membership was formed. The associate member was to erjoy all the fraternal and social privileges of an insurance member, the only difference was that he could not hold one of the first four offices, nor could be obstain the benefits resultant from insurance. In \mathbf{the}

EARLY HISTORY OF THE ORDER

it occurred to its founders that the organization might be to Catholics what Masonry and kindred orders are to those outside the Catholic Church. Catholics at that time, as now; saw themselves denied many social and business advan-tages by not being able to join the secret organizations. The need of a society which would bring Catholics to gether in a close bond of fraternal unity was sorely felt. The need of something that would wipe out nationality, destroy petty jealousies, remove and forever keep at bay misunderstandings between Catholic laymen, was something that every Catholic wished for and derired. Catholics had Masonic friends who pointed out to them that the Masonic body comprised the best social, intellectual and business elements outside the Catholic Church; informed them that a man could not be a good Mason and bad citizen; assured them that every place in the world where there is a Mason another Mason has a true and devoted brother, and no Mason's appeal in distress ever goes unheeded. Thus the desire to form a Catholic secret society, so far as a Catholic society can be secret, took shape naturally. Signs of recognition, grips, pass words and initia tion ceremonies soon became part of the ritual of the Knights of Columbus, and thus gave rise to the name sometimes applied to this society - Catholic Masonry.

is unity, charity and fraternity. Unity in

in the United States. The lecturer, preliminary educational training of children, said that the first attempt to introduce the kindergarten in the school system was made in 1870 under the stimulus of lectures delivered at the Normal College by Dr. Dawey. But the lover of the kindergarten had to labor seven years for the first school. For the

second, a labor of twenty years was re-

quired. But during the long interval the one kindergarten did invaluable service, for every student of the Normal College spent a week in it and got an insight into the ideas and methods, which was ever after prolitic of good. Of this the lecturer was constantly finding evidence. She saw the spirit of the kinder garten bubbling over into the primary grades. She could give many illustrations. At the Badford Parl. school, for instance, in a primary class-room, she saw a turtle crawling over the door, and two doves nesting in the window to the perpetual delight of all the pupils; the boys, too, spun their tops in the room, and had reading lessons in which the top figured.

Referring to the progress of the system Mrs. Merrill said in 1893 there were as many as six establishments in the to forty-two. Still we were much behind adelphia had 183 kindergartens, St. two kindergartens were well distributed. central southern portion of the city, where the need of the kindergarten was supposed to be particularly great, though the lecturer thought it too great everywhere to justify discrimination of degrees. Thus some of these kindergartens were in what might almost be described as the country, while others were a mile away from the sight of a tree.

Then speaking of the age of the child in regarding to admission to the kindergarten, Mrs. Merrill placed it at the minimum of four years. At St Louis the minimum was six years, at Boston three and a half, the precocious infant of "the Hub "leaving the kindergarten at the age at which his little Missouri brother was entering. She did n t be lieve that the child admitted at four should be put at once to learning reading and writing. The acquisition of vital experience should be his first engagement A most important con sideration was the size of the class When it was large a nervous strain was generated. In the smaller class there was not only an av idance of this, but

relief of exceptional distress, and the was given to bring in the bill (which after explaining how the kindergarten abolition o exoflicio guardians. As far | was backed by the First Lord of the had become an important factor in the as the general purposes of the bill were concerned, members on that side of the House maintained that the Government [Lund, and the Chief Secretary), and Mr. were beginning at the wrong end, and that it would be better to catablish a large central body, but as this country had not yet assented to that view of the situation, he could only say that he ler one welcomed the set of proposals which had just been submitted to the House.

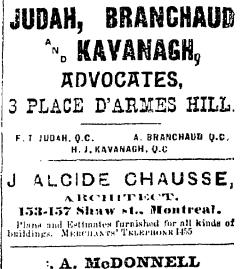
> -----MR. DILLON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Dillon said the county councils were to allow the Poor law Boards to take measures to cope with exceptional distress and it looked to bim like an attempt to show off on to the western countries the duty of providing for exe prional distress and to relieve the Government of that r sponsibility which they ought to assume. He should examine that part of the bill with a v ry critical eye. The union rating was a totally different matter and so long as it did not earry with it an attempt to throw upon the poorest districts of Ireland the while responsibility of dealing with extertional distress, he had no objection to that provisi n of the Ball. The prop sai to transfer the jurisdiction for casessment of damages for maticious in juries would be an improvement on the present system, but he saw no reason

city of New York. In 1896 the number | why the right non, gentleman could not had become sixteen, and last year it rose go a step far her and do away with that nost invidious power altogether, or some other cities in this country. Phil | transfer the power to the county councils. As righted the rating provisions Louis and Boston 63 each. Our forty- of the Bill, he should be very slow to commit himself in any way to the right One group made up a chain covering the | hon, gentleman a suggest ons until they west side; another ministered to the had had an opp routity of examining east side, and a third provided for the them in print. He entirely and record

Billousness is caused by torpid liver, which prevents ong + tion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache,

oodés insomina, nervousness, and, I not relieved, billious fever If not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Heod's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, con-stipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggista. The only Fills to take with Hood's Sarasparilla. PROFESSIONAL CARDS



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Commit thinkert in any way to the right hon, gentleman a suggest one until they had had an opp routity of examining them in print. He entirely and ration that the ital difference the land in should not pay any propor io out the ad-ditional exponse incurred for county councils. O course he would pay as oc-cupier of hand, and be on no equal to the ing with any other occupior and wo li-have to be ar his share in that respect. But the instructions were were to be given to the Land County sion to protect consists and occupior bion to protect consists and occupior sion to protect consists and occupior sion to protect consts and occupior sion hereades and the protect sion and there and the protect sion and the protect sion

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THE OBJECT OF THE ORDER bringing Catholics together for mutual the spirit of friendliness had a far better

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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ance only too commonly lead to excess;

and so, what between our customs and

Bishop Clancy, of Elphin, refers to

the curse of dissension in the National-

upon our banners, and brother is locked

with brother in deadly conflict. The

deplorable condition of public life in

degeneracy which, in all similar circum

stances, has stained the pages of our

country's history in the past. Already

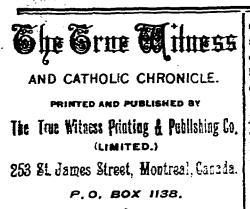
Conquer,' are abroad, with secret service

money at their disposal to compt, to

enenare and ultimately to betray our

nefarious purposes. There is one article

against drunkenness."



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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

lithe English speaking Catholics of Montre if and of this Province consulted their best interests, they vould soon make of the "True Witness" one of the most prosperious and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those this encourage this excellent work.

+ PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY...... MARCH 12, 1898.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

We have received the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for this Province. It is, as usual, an interesting c mpilation for those who take an interest in primary education. The statistics it contains prove that the great progress which we have several times pointed out has for many years been taking place in elementary education in Quebec is not only being maintained, but is being accelerated in its Chur h in Eugland, St. Ninian studied pace.

The reports of the inspectors indicate that little is being done to remove the two great drawbacks in our primary educational system, to which we have have frequently drawn attentionnamely, the utter insufficiency of the Government grant to poor schools, and the wretched and unsanitary condition of the schoolhouses in some of the pror result of the niggardliness of successive governments in connection with these exchange :- " How can you expect " he said to his parishioners from the pulpit. "that your children will like going to school when you huddle them together in gloomy hovels of school-houses where they shiver with cold, where the air is unbreathable, and where weak constitutions imbibe the seeds of certain death ?" Another pastor, we learn, wrote in vain to but the inspector and the superintendent asking for the reconstruction, on a large scale, of a school house where sixty children were crowded together, while the volume of air was sufficient for only fifteen. The reprecentatives of these and other pricets are borne out by the report before us. One inspector says : "Seeing almost everywhere desks and forms of defective model, one could lancy himself in presence of instruments of torture, invented to tire the children and make the maintenance of order impossible." "As you have seen from my memorandums," says another, "I have still a number of school houses which are thoroughly unhealthy; and in some places point." Another states that the dirty and unhealthy condition of several of the schools in his district produced wide-spread sickness amongst the pupils --- "sickness which amounted to epidemics in many municipalities." The system of elementary education as per fect as any system could be is more money-more money for the teachers, more money to build and keep in proper children in their studies.

Catholic population has been ascertained to be 3,000 adults, and yet out Sunday, although from the time the church was opened no charge has been made for sittings. Referring to the subthat the church was one of the very few where nothing whatever was charged to whomsoever entered it, said that that was what they should rejoice to see in every church, and every priest would rejoice to see it, but it was a matter of

prudence and one which had to be very carefully considered. Sometimes, he said, people discussed these matters in the newspapers, and spoke as if a charge being made for a seat in a When a priest was able to do away with all those charges he would do so. It hoped would come in the future. The church in which he was preaching was a free church, and the local Catholics must show by their zeal and generosity that it was a prudent thing to have made

the church free, and that they were able to support the church by their generous. offerings.

His Lordship might have added that the amailness of both the regular attendance and the voluntary contributions didfree ' churches.

CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN SCOTLAND.

suff-red from the time of the fanatice of the sixteenth and seventeenth century down to years that are not remote from the present. It is only a few months since the Catholics of Galleway celebrated the littenh anniversary of the foundation of their diccese by St. Ninian. Like St. Fatrick, why first preached the i Cathelie Fuithto Ireland, and St. Augustine, who established the Catholic in Rome at the feet of the excessor of duties which the Caurch places upon St. P-ter, and from him r-c-ived the commission and authority to preach the

Genel to the land of his prelifiection. The motives and scriptural reasons which moved a Scottien nobleman of the prive position weight in induence from fourth century to have recourse to the the shalted positions which their L rds Holy see for full instruction in the true length a coupy. His Eminence Cardinal Faith should be interesting an isagger [], gue, of the Frimatial see of tive to Scotchmen of the nineteenth Armag., for instance, deployes the remind you, then, dearly beloved in districts. These defects are the century. His biographer tells us that a gambaing, which, he says, he studied in Rome for differn years, being self of like an epidemic, upon until, in 386. St. Siricius, the it pe, with three sections of the people. In four schools. Not long ago we read the fol- his own hands consecrate i nin. Bishop, t was and villages expectably it has beachools. Not long ago we read the foir his own hands consecrated nin, bishop, to de a curring scandal. It is not even lowing words of a zealous paster in a and sent him, with the Apertolic Bless parish in the northern portion of our ling, to preach the Catholic Faith in his which is said to have been a marked province, reported in a French Canadian Indive and. That this is two, that be resture in the frish character. The love O'Dwyer of L merick draws the attent derived his orders, his mission and his jurisfiction direct from the Apestolic beet taken by a sordid, grasplug passion See is proved from historical documents haunting dread of ruin which weighs beautify and hallow the hills and valleys | desperate as to consequences, cometimes and coasts of Gallowav-the dicayed even unscriptions as to means. Unabbeys and churches at Whithorn and happily the lead in this pernicious Holyroed and Lucluden-also attest it. own serious loss, always to the grave Scotland was a Christian Land, in grace scanda: of their neighbors. No doubt were all Catholics. This state of things continued for 1200 years, when, as Bishop Turner of Galloway remarks in his Lenten Pastoral, the | in the stock market. It is the duty of days of desclation come. "Men tired of the elergy to warn their people frequentthe truth and peace of God; they would fashion cut a religion for themselves. As a revered writer has expressed it : they had had enough of blessings and absolutions, enough of intercession of Saints, enough of the grace of the Sacraments, enough of the prospect of the next life.' The old sauctuaries of the saints were ruined and trodden down, the sign of man's salvation was the commissioners are stubborn on this broken in pieces, the presence of Jesus was banished from the land. Within a few years the faithful were reduced to a mere remnant, for the country as a whole had done with saints and eltars, apostolic succession and infallible teaching. And we have witnessed the results superintendent's report emphasizes the | of the country's work-Christianity morfact that all that is needed to render our selled into fragments, contentions on every side and multiplying on every article of Christian belief, the Divicity tracts of land, which, from competition of Christ as often questioned as the grace of the Sacraments, the inrepair the school-houses, more money as apiration of the Scriptures denied, prizes to stimulate and encourage the the fact of Revelation contested, the very existence of Gcd disputed : in fact, we behold only one possible point of common agreement-the certainty of the uncertainty of faith in anything supernatural. Men thought when they had banished the Church, with her creeds and her authoritative devotions, which has been tried in an | teaching, that they would find peace; English diocese, is to have a general but peace is the fruit of truth, and peace application, then it must be stated that | without truth is indifference or infideliit is a failure. Several years ago the ty. It is the testimony of all ages, it is late Bishop of Southwark, one of the the most indisputable fact in the annals London dioceses, built a church in a of mankind, that every departure from populous district where he believed the unity of Faith has inevitably led to there were many Catholics who contentions, strife and endless divisions. neglected their religious duties because |"It is a signal grace of Almighty God | ly, too many occasions of sin, especially they had no place of worship of their that there is no unity among those who own close at hand. The good prelate | are separated from the doctrine of Holy | had to borrow money, the interest on Church," wrote St. Gregory the Great in who best know this country, its past and which is at present \$1,300 a year. The the sixth century, and what the Holy | present, and its people, to say how much | in other important matters.

and the state of the

With the second with the second s

Pontiff witnessed for his day we have of the intemperance from which we suffer so terribly is due to causes that seen abundantly repeated in our own. lie outside the drunkard himself, and of that number only 900 hear Mass on It would serve no useful object to ask how much to passions that are, as it how this and break with the truth was were, embedded in his Irish nature, or brought to pass, though the answer is inherent in his Irish blood. But that a easily available, but it would be wide of great deal is due to external circumject during a recent visitation to the our present purpose. It is enough now doubted. It is scarcely too much to say church, the present bishop, the Right to have thus britfly recorded what has that all our social customs are leagued Rev Dr. Bourne, having pointed out been the outcome of the work of the in the unholy cause of intemperance. sixteenth century, a chaotic tumult of Be it joy or be it sorrow-the wedding or the funeral, the leave taking or the religicus opinions which have dis welcome home, the visit of a friend, the tracted, bewildered and deranged the striking of a bargain, the accidental meeting in or near the place where in toxicant liquers are to be had, it matters minds of men. But the old faith never died out of

the land altogether. A remnant remained true to it; and in recent years that remnant has increased at such a rate that, a few months ago last autumn, a Diocesan Synod was held in Galloway to witness that the Church of St. Ninian church was something very wrong, had, after centuries of suffering and banishment, been restored by the Holy See to the power and place that had was an ideal state, and one which they been assigned to it by the same Holy See fifteen hundred years before.

OUR CIVIL CODE.

Mr. H. J. Kavansgh. Q.C., has just published a valuable law bock which embodies not only the provisions of the Civil Code of this Province, together secret societies. He says : with the legislation passed at the last session, but the amendments effected by Imperial and Federal legislation up to not tend to encourage the policy of date, and the Canadian Bills of Exchange Ac:.

" The Civil Code of Lower Canada," as the work is entitled, will be a very useful addition to every lawyer's library. Its compilation and arrangement evince The revival of the Catholic Faith in legal acumen of a high order, and a Scotland is no less remarkable that its | carefulness and conciseness which excontinuance in that country under all hibit a thorough acquaintance with the the persecution from which its adherents [subject matter. The book is well printed, and is published by Messrs. Lovell & Son.

IRISH EPISCOPAL PRO-NOUNCEMENTS.

No one can read the Lenten pastorals issued by the members of the Irish Hierarchy without being instructed and edified, as well as being deeply interested. In addition to the special her children during the penitential in particular to which such persons nave recourse, and we deem it our duty seasch, they contain references to a variety of public questions affecting to warn you explainly again that the that ineir peoples and their utterances des the penalty of expommunication?

of spirithan vanjebed, and its place has

CATHOLIC SERMONS IN SECU-LAR NEWSPAPERS.

A short-lived commotion was caused a few days ago in the United States by a false report of a sermon delivered by a stances cannot for on moment be Catholic priest in St. Peter's German Catholic Church, Bondout, N.Y. This is the report which was sent all over the country by the news sgencies :---

"The Rev. F. Weber, the assistant priest of St. Peter's German Catholic Church in this city, after delivering a funeral sermon over the remains of a member of the Knights of St. John, not under what circumstance-to offer a made a political address in which he radrink is regarded as the duty of one viled the United States and told the party, to accept it the duty of the other. members of the commandery that it was Unfortunately, the offer and the accepttheir duty as loyal Catholics to take up arms against the United States and fight for Spain in the event of war. The adthe inclinations, natural or inherited, dress caused commotion among the that urge us forward, we have come to audience and several persons arose and exhibit before the world a spectacle that left the church in anger. The priest every man who truly loves his country, said that under no circumstances should and, above all, every Irish Catholic, de-Catholics fight sgainst Spain, a Catholic plores. There is no earthly reason why nation, and regarding President Mcevery good man amongst us might not Kinley and the members of his cabinet find his place in the Temperance Movehe said that it would be an excellent ment. The temperance party war, thing if all were blown up." or should war, not against drink, but

When Father Weber read the report he was as indignant and amazed as any one else who had pursued it; and he

hastened to write the following denial:

"I did not say a word about the Govist ranks and to the establishment of ernment, or mention the names of anybody connected with it. It is a shame-"But a few short years have passed ful lie that I said anything about the since we stood a compact body before Government or encouraged the taking the world marching like a battalion up of arms against America. The retowards the schievement of our national port is a mean and groundless attack rights. Our countrymen were united upon a priest. A cause of this misrea: home in bonds of brotherhood and presentation may be found in the inpeace: the exiled children of our race sufficient knowledge of German of those denied themselves the luxuries, and present. I said at the beginning of my often the necessaries, of life to as-ist us sermon that it was not the custom of in the heroic struggle in which we were Catholic Priests to interfere in politics, engaged; and our traditional opponents but as emotion runs high it would not feared, and therefore respected, us for be out of place to warn them and give the success which crowned our efforts, them an idea in what darger the counand which was an exmest of the ultitry may plunge. I consider the other statements below my dignity to anmate triumph of our cause. But the curse of dissension, the traditional swer." bane of our race, has once more fallen

The false report was even printed by some American Catholic papers, who do the emissaries of an invisible power, of Catholic happenings, but to secure the finest cities in the United Kingdom. whose motto has ever been 'livide and whatever information it desires to publish from reliable Catholic sources, and to send its own reporters to report serguileless young men for their swn mons delivered in local churches.

THE DUTY OF WEALTH.

It is not often that we find ourselves in the pricet is their greatest enemy, that accord with Mr. Goldwin Smith on any subject. On the contrary, we are, as a Curran and Donerty, Hon. Dr. Guerin, mile cilling to combat most of his rath and Hon, James MoShane. These gene membership with secret societies cannot be sinful, and therefore need not be revealed to the Confessor, and they thus | rule, obliged to combat most of his publead their victims to the perpetration of lie utterance wilcuever we deem tuem the mest herrible sacrileges. Let us of anticient importance to refer to them. | when others will replace them for April. But in an address which he recently de-Carist, that all oath-bound secret societies are unsthematized by the livered at a service held at Cornell Uni-Church, and that their members incur versity in commentoration of one of the Patrick's on Sunday and Monday. The benefactors of mating itunion, he uttered attendance was enormous and the

It is to the mystery of the Holy which ought to be pondered by all who dreds. Sacrifice of the Mass that Bishop are blessed with an abandance of the

Granting this premise, there is little difficulty in finding a reason for the present status of English-speaking Catholics in Montreal. In the important matter of religion the people form one great spiritual unit, soldered and held together by the universality of the Church; but in the matter of educa. tional progress those who speak the English tongue only are somewhat handicapped, not by circumstances so much as by the men who have it in their power to change the force of circumstances. With such a population of English-speaking Catholics as exists in Montreal, it must and does seem strange to anybody who thinks about the matter when the singular absence of distinctively national institutions is noticed.

What a splendid opportunity for well placed benevolence there is in the foundation of a Catholic High School for instance ! Without mentioning English speaking Catholics who are reputed an rich men we could name at least a score of men, not generally known as wealthy, who, without making any perceptible sacrifice, could lay the foundation of an institution that in after years would be an honor to their names and their children.

GREATER DUBLIN.

The example set by Greater New York and Greater Belfast, is, it is said, coing to be followed by the Irish Capital, and soon we shall all be talking about Greater Dublin. At present Dublin is by far the most densely populated, or rather overcrowded, city in the United King. dom, having an average of sixty-four persons to the acre. Steps are to be taken to extend the present urban limits so as to include the adjoining municipalities of Pembroke. Rathmines, Kil. mainham and Drumcondra, The city has long suffered through the habit of not follow the excellent rule which the thousands of people who make their Ireland is fast begetting the political Trive Witness laid down for itself long living within its boundaries in the subago, namely, never to reproduce from the | urbs and paying no taxes into the treassecular press reports of Catholic sermons | ury. "Greater Dublin" will be one of

LOCAL CHURCH NOTES,

The good old practice of having the Sunday collection taken up by the lealing men in St. Patrick's parish is to i. maintained. There was some inclinate n on the part of a few to drop the old contom. On Sunday last the collectors were Hon. Sir Wm Hingston, Hon. Justices tlemen will continue to perform this parcenial duty until the end of Maren.

The forty hours devotion to the Max Blessed Sacrament was held at St. some truths regarding the duty of wealth | number of communicants many hun-

> His Grice Archbishen Bruchesi has kindly c manked to honor St. Patrick -

FREE SITTINGS IN CHURCHES.

If the experiment of having free seats in Catholic churches, as a means of increasing attendance at Mass ,and other

and stand a stand

for casily got gain, with a terrible and records extant. The mins which | upon the victims, always rendering them Soulseat. Tongland and Dandrennan, in respectable positions, often to their they consider themselves safe in conand communich with the Holy See: they contract they risk only their own there were no beretics in it : Scotchmen | money, but in this they are mistaken. No one is justified, on moral grounds, in exposing himself or these depending upon him to the ruin which so often follows on betting and wild speculation ly and emphatically against this practice and its ruinous consequences.'

> Archbishop McEvilly, of Tuam, after warmly praising the generosity of the English Frotestants of Manchester and other British cities in subscribing large amounts to help the poverty-stricken of his large and exceedingly poor diocese, alludes to the establishment of a peasant | the sanctities that underlie them." proprietary in these terms :--

"This is hardly the place to refer to any matter bearing even the semblance of a contentious character. But we cannot help pointing out to you, with the view of your adopting all legitimate means for securing it, the only effectual remedy against the everlasting recurrence of this sad state of things. This, we are convinced, is the parcelling out to cur people, in fair proportions, under legal sanction, and by proper authority, the large, comparatively unproductive and other causes, are likely to become more unproductive still in the near future. Considering the indomitable industry of our people, when they feel they are working for themselves and the children after them, labor would, to some extent, supply the place of capital (why not at home, as well as in America?); each householder would contribute to the general prosperity of the country, and be her firmest bulwark in the day of need No doubt, the contemplated legislative change would be a work of difficulty. But, with a good will, it would, in time, be easily brought about, as it should be, without trenching on the just or equitable rights of any class of the community.'

The important topic of temperance is dealt with by Bishop Sheehan, of Linamore, 'There are,' he says, 'fortunateof that which is, of all sins, the most fatal in Ireland, the sin of intemperance. It is not easy for anyone, even for those

tention of his dock. " It may seem to you at first a rather

familiar subject on which to address you in a formal pasteral letter." "For what is there the re-ordinary in your devotion --what enters more regularly into the practice of your lives, than Holy Mass, which were by week is a matter of obligation for us all, and forms for somany a part of the daily routine of their duties and practices of a Christian life bring you into close and constant contact with Holy Mass, and lead you to regard it as something intimately near to you, and well known, yet there are, on the other hand, few of us-even the least instructed, who are not conscious that under the outward forms of its rites and ceremonies which are so familiar, there are hidden depths of mystery, wonders blessing, of which we have but the faintest conception. And those of us who know the danger of familiarity with eacred things, understand how much we need, by prayer and medication, to realize the awful canctity-the Sacred and Divine Nature of this great sacrifice, lest in our thoughtlessness and presumption, we should rest in the forms and lorget

Bishop MacCormack, of Galway, blames the government for its dilatori nets in taking measure to relieve the distress which exists.

" Indeed," he says, "the public authorities have been shamed into action by the public sympathy awakened by a philantnropic Englishman, Professor Long, and the formation of a Manchester committee for relief of distress in the West of Ireland. Manchester deserves the undying gratitude of our poor for having given the lead in the humane movement of averting starvation. And Manchester has set an example to; the rich classes of our own country. If the cry of distress has reached the benevolent citizens of Manchester, surely it should penetrate through the cities and towns of Ireland, and move the hearts of the atlluent with sympathy for their suffering brethern."

It is sufficient that the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Elphin, the Bishop | European titles, or admission to European of Derry, the Bishop of Dramore, the pean courts, there will be a crash, and Bishop of Clogher, and other Irish Prelates, warn their flocks against joining secret societies. No better proof could be forthcoming that paid emissaries are voice of their religious chiefs in this as

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goods of this life, and which we reproduce with pleasure. Here is a pretty

picture which he draws of libaca, N. Y., where the University is situated :

If ever I am inclined to despond about the American commonwealth, I have only to call up in my mind the image of a village beside a lake in the State of Charles, has been attached to St. New York, where I landed one dark November morning thirty years ago, man is a good preacher, and full of and where I spent two or three of the grace. He will be a welcome acquisiexercises of their Yer, although these and where I spent two or three of the happiest, and certainly of the best, years i tion to the clergy of St. Patrick's, where of my life. I see there a community thoroughly law abiding, needing no police but a constable, educated, intelligent and patriotic. In it there are two men who have become wealthy by their industry, their shrewdness, their enterprise, their integrity, working their way up from the ranks of labor. One of them has founded the university: of Divine power, treasures of peace and the other gives that university a library building. Both of them preserve in wealth simplicity of life. At the head residence, No. 56 University street. on of the university there is a third rich Monday, 7th inst. The sad announceof the university there is a third rich man, who has not made, but inherited, ment was a shock to her relatives and his wealth, and who takes advantage of it to devote himself, not without much | deservedly esteemed, and who were not labor, privation and sacrifice of his prepared for a fatal termination to what literary ease, to the service of the com- | was regarded as a comparatively slight munity. Presently there comes a fourth | illness. The deceased lady was born in rich man, to whose memory we do honor | Montreal 57 years ago, and spent all her this day, who, like the first two, has days in this city. In every relation of

> He proceeds to discourse on the duty of wealth :

munificence on this bill.

Accumulated weath, the result of rapid development, is a feature of American society. Wealth must do its and took a special interest in everything connected with St. Patrick's and the Accumulated wealth, the result of for its existence, when it has been fairly made is to give the signal for social plunder. But it must do its duty. It the respected proprietor of The Trade must show that it is useful to society. Review, loses one who was to her as a Every man ho has a heart must be mother. Her own mother dying when touched by inequalities of the human she was of a very teuder age, she was law. We cannot be surprised if those whose adopted by her annt, the subject of this place is the lowest want to equalize, sven by measures of violence, mistaken and ultimately suicidal as such measures are. Wealth must show that it is use- Mrs. Foley is subjected to a heavy beful. Useful it may be. Inequality, to a certain extent, seems to be a condition pathy of all who know her. Miss of progress. If wealth is to be spent in Kennedy's funeral took place on Thursof progress. If wealth is to be spent in the estentation of luxury, the sight of day morning, and, in accordances with which makes poverty doubly bitter, in her express desire, was of a private charaping European aristocracy, in buying there ought to be !

Words like these coming from a man like Goldwin Smith are pregnant with good advice-may be even warning. at present actively engaged in the for. The student of the social conditions of mation and propagation of these unhal- men and communities cannot but be Years of experience as a Hatter enables lowed and baneful associations. All impressed with what is designated as true friends of Ireland will join in the the inequality of human law. It is not hope that her people will hearken to the merely the inequality of human law, but rather the inequality of the efforts made to rectify or equalize that law.

Church by officiating at High Mass and preaching the sermon on St. Patrick s day.

The Rev. Father McDermott, son of our respected fell-w-citizen, P. McD-rmott, Esq. contractor, of Point St. Patrick's Church. The reverend gentlethe ever increasing labor devolving on the priests open a good field for generous exertion.

OBITUARY.

Miss Ellen Kennedy.

Amongst the city deaths rep med during the week was that of Miss Ellen K nnedy, who breathed her last at her the many friends by whom she was so made nis own fortune, and leaves the life she proved herself an exemplary monument of his public spirit and his and a useful member of society. She was kind, gentle and generous, and being in independent circumstances, gave freely of her time and means to objects of a charitable, religious and philanthropic nature. Mies Kennedy was a devoted friend of the late Father Dowd, several institutions connected with it. In her death, Mrs. M. C. Foley, wife of notice, and by her brought up with all the care and affection that could be bestowed upon a child. Thus in her death reavement, in which she has the symacter.

DOIN'S SPRING STYLES. Silk and Felt Hats,

Blacks and Handsome Shades specially for Young Men's trade, and at prices that cannot be equalled in the City. You want a Hat for St. Patrick's Day. Our assortment is large and complete. me to secure only the latest up to date goods. A call respectfully solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A. DOIN. 1584 Notre Dame Street 84-2 (Opposite Court House).

THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

SHAMMANA Fraternal Societies. MANAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA

[Brief Reports of the doings of our Religious, National and Benevolent Societies, Associations and Sodalities, in order to secure insertion in this column, must be addressed to the editor and delivered to this office on or before Thursday at noon]

St. Patrick's Society will hold their annual National Concert and entertainment at the Academic Hall, St. Mary's College, Bleury street. An excellent programme has been prepared and no pains have been spared to present a musical and literary treat worthy of the national festival. The Rev. J. H. Conroy, of St. Mary's Cathedral, Ogdensburg, N.Y will deliver the oration. The reputation of the reverend gentleman is a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of the effort he will make on this occasion. There should be a bumper house for Old St. Patrick's.

The Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association are always fortunate in their selection of an entertainment for St. Patrick's Day. This year the 'Shamrock better comedy drama class, not lacking | Traynor. in sentiment, and not overflowing with it, in fact never descending to the mediocrity of melodrama. There is a vein of light comedy running through it, too; for no matter what the troubles are there | M. Hickey. is always a spark of lightheartedness in every true son of Erin. The play will be well staged, and the cast, which was given in our last issue, is a guarantee that it will be a performance such as will uphold the past reputation of the

produced by the St. Ann's Young Men's don. Sciety on St. Patrick's Day, as may be seen by referring to our advertising columns. It is from the pen of Mr. James Martin, whose name is now so familiar to Irish Canadians. The epoch he has chosen for his present work is a distinctly romantic as well as a tragic Irish Na ionalists to Celebrate St. one. These were stirring times and there is no lack of material in which to build moving and thrilling pictures of the sufferings, the patriotism and the heroism of the people of Ireland. The author has handled his subject well, and the play has been under careful rehearsal for some time past, so that an excellent production may be looked forward to by the dramatic section, all the members of which hold high rank in local dramatic circles.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians have completed all the arrangements for the be worthy of the occasion.

Division No. 5, No. 520 St. Antoine Street, at 8 o'clock in the morning, and be ded by the splendid Band of the Victoria's, und r the leadership of Band-of 'The Memory of '98' will be proposed Antoine Street to St. Patrick's Church,

Wednesday evening, the 9th inst. Bro. | by which alone it had been sought to re-M. Phelan occupied the chair, and conducted the regular routine business in an efficient manner. The visiting brothers were County President Bro. William Rawley, and the treasurer of No. 3 Division, Bro. Stanton. The chief feature of the evening was the reception of the Rev. J. E. Donnelly, P.P., ss chaplain to this Division, who gave a nest and stirring appeal to the A.O.H. to turn out on St. Patrick's day in overwhelming numbers and show that the spirit of the Irish in Montreal had not was initiated a member.

At the annual meetings of the various divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, the following officers were

elected for the current year: Division No. 1-President, Hugh McMorrow; vice president, John Mc Grath; recording secretary, John Ryan; financial secretary, James McIver; treasurer, P. Scullion.

Division No. 2-President, Andrew Dunn; vice-president, A. J. McCrackin; recording secretary, Thomas N. Smith; financial secretary, John Walsh; treas

urer, M. McCarthy. Division No. 3.—President, B. Wall; vice president, P. Carroll; recording secretary, William R.wley; financial secretary, John Hughes ; treasurer, W. P Stanton.

Division No. 4-President, H. T. and Rose' has been decided on, and will | Kearns; vice-president. John P. O'Hars; be put on the boards at the Academy of | recording secretary, P. J. Finn ; financial Music. It is a well made play of the secretary, P. J. Tomilty; treasurer, J.

> Division No. 5-President, M. Phelan; vice-president, James McCarrey; re-cording secretary, J McNichol; finan-cial secretary, J. J. McCarrey; treasurer,

Hibernian Knighte-- Colonel, B Feeney; captain, Frank T. Rawley; first lieutenant, John P. Guines; second lieutepant, T. Sullivan.

County Officers-County Board Hochelaga--County president, William The Rebei of '98" is the attractive McMorrow; county president, Williams title of a patriotic play which will be McCarthy; county marshal, John Dun-



Patrick's Day by a Banquet.

Amnesty to Irish Prisoners Probable in the Month of June The Irish University Question in the House of Commons-Mr. Balfour's Significant Declaration.

LONDON, February 25.

The banquet which is held every year in celebration of St. Patrick's Day, in this capital city of the nation at whose due celebration of St. Patrick's Day, and | hands Irishmen and Irishwomen have it is confidently expected that their suffered cruel wrongs for centuries, is muster for the parade on that day will always an important event. This year it will be more notable than ever, be The various Divisions and Hibernian cause it has been decided that it shall Snights will assemble at the Hall of take the form of a "1798 commemora-

master Quivron, will proceed by way of St. by Mr. William O'Brien, M. P.; and amongst other guests will be the Hon. after which they will take their position Eiward Blake, M. P., Mr. Joan Dillon. in the order of procession under the M.P., Mr. J. Harrington, M.P., Mr. T. P.

sist the Catholic claim, made this irank but melanchely confession. "I am forced, reluctantly and with grief, to admit that here is one question, vital to any healthy : ociety, a question of enormous importance, a question the importance of which is daily being more recognized in every civilized community throughout the world, with which we stand, by our own confession, unable to deal. I cannot, by any authority which I can wield, solve the question unless I have behind me the opinion of the party bacome obsolete. Ald. Thomas Kinsella to which I below. But what a con-demnation to this party to have to confees that we cannot deal with this question! How are we to meet our critics when they ask us how we make out our claim as Unionists to deal with the necessities of Ireland?" And the civilized world will echo the words, 'How, indeed?' The aituation is humiliating enough for the Unionist party as a whole, but for its Catholic members it is fast becoming intolerable.

'University education is offered to the Catholics of Ireland on conditions which they will not accept. That is the bottom fact of the situation, and the one which has got to be reckoned with by Parliament. A few generations ago the House of Commons might have thought that the simplest thing to do under the circumstances would be just to rearrange the conscientious convictions of the Catholics of Ireland by an Act of Parliament. The day of that illusion is done. The modern Minister is aware that he must either fit the university system to the conscience of the Irish people or else be content to perpetuste the state of things which brings it about that out of 3 250,000 Catholics in Ireland less than 300 are enjoying the advantages offered by the endowed colleges. Now that the alternatives are narrowed down to those two, there ought to be some chance of progress."



The reading of good fiction has a humanizing effect, and a taste for it should be sought after. 'He, who has watched the ways of a Pendennis and a Copperfield, or followed Evangeline in her tried and beautiful lue, will learn to look more kindly on his fellowmen. The light in which humanity will appear to him will be all the brighter for

his extended acquaintance." What shall I say of poetry : Of all classes of literature it is perhaps the it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all science.' Poetry is at a higher level than any other class of writing; and it is as difficult to understand and appreciate it as it is for us to enjoy the air on the summit of a lotty mountain; for the one, the b. dy needs training; for the other, the mind. With the will that training is within the reach of all. Do not leave poetry untouched because you have no taste for It is a prize to be gained only by those who strive for it. 'True poets' says Archbishop Spaulding. 'help us to see, thoughts, they appeal to our higher

'nature, give us nobler love, more exalt ed aims, more spiritual purposes, they ST PATRICK'S SACIETY for place is to lead a narrow, stunte "lite, and to men around whom t "fetters of material and hardening car



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Golden Finnan Huddies, both	0.10	2 00

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Marshalship of Mr. John Dunden, County Marshal.

the auspices of the County Board, and Irish Nationalists, augur well for the the various Committees having the success of 'The Day.' matter in charge have spared neither time or expense to make it one of the most patriotic Irish entertainments or torically and musically ever given in this city. M. J. F. Quinn, Q.C., M.P., the orator of the evening, will speak on the Men of '98, a subject appropriate to the occasion and one to which the bon. gentleman will do full justice.

liev. Father O'Donnell and his parishioners will celebrate St. Patrick's Night | Then their mental and physical condi by an entertainment in the Hull of St. | tion is taken into consideration, and the Mary's Church. Some of the best talent | medical report submitted to the Home in the city has been secured for the musical part of the programme. The address will be delivered by Hon. Mr. Justice men are wrecks of their former selves, Curran at the special request of the and it is inhuman to withhold am-Pastor. No doubt this year's celebration | nesty. will in every way equal if not supass the successes of past years.

The celebration in honor of the national festival at Mount St. Louis College will be held on Tuesday next, when the dramatic section will produce for the first time in English, the drama entitled "The Prodigal Son.' The cast of characters will be in keeping with the past performances of the pupils on similar occasions. Between the act- a series of Irish bistorical tableaux will be presented. The performance will begin at 2 30 p.m.

In our last issue we announced in error that the concert to be given by the St. Gabriel's Church Choir would be held in the basement of the church. Prof. John S. Shea, who has the direction of the arrangements, informs us that the event will take place in the large and commodious public hall of the Sarsfield School. A splendid programme has been prepared for the occasion, which includes an address by the esteemed pastor of the parish, Rev. William O'Meara.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society was held on Tuesday evening, March 8. Mr. John Walsh presided. Considerable business of importance was transacted. Arrangements were also made for St. Patrick's Day procession. The society have engaged the St. Peter's Temperance Band, of thirty pieces, for to lead them in the procession. The members will meet in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday afternoon, March 13th, immediately after vespers, for their persons wishing to join the society will be enrolled.

Division No. 5, A O.H., held a largely

- case and the second

O'Connor, M.P., Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M.P., Sir Grattan Esmonde, M.P., and Mr. T.D. In the evening a grand entertainment Sullivan, M.P. These names represent-in the Windsor Hall will be given under ing, as they do, the three sections of the

Annesty to Irish Prisoners.

In this connection the 'year of 98" will bring a gleam of hope to the political prisoners languishing in British prisons, for it is stated on good authority that the remaining six accused of dynamite offences will be released during the early part of the summer. In June of each year there is a periodical review of the sentences passed on these men. Secretary. There can be no doubt as to what the report ought to be, for these

Irish University Question.

When Mr. Dillon moved an amend ment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, declar ng that it was t e duty of Her Majesty's Government immediately to propose legislation with a view to placing Irish Catholics on a footing of equality with their fellow countrymen of other religious denominations in all matters concerned with university education ' it was negatived in the House of Commons without a division. But the friends of a Catholic university for Ireland are on the whole pleased with the debate and the pros pects of their cause. The fate of the aniendment was a matter of course for, being an amendment to the Government's address of thanks for the speech containing the legislative programme for the session, it would have meant the overthrow of the Government had it been carried. The chief interest of the debate was Mr. Arthur Balfour's appeal to his followers to join nim in granting the demand. Mr. Dillon made point in his speech of telling the English Home Rulers that in their opposition to a Catholic university they were opposing what the Home Rule bill world have enabled Ireland to do for herself. Ireland's wealth, he said, lay not in her mines and industries, but in the brains of her children and the fertility of her soil, the means for the development of both of which had long been denied by England. Mr. T. M. Healy pertinently pointed out that to establish universal education in Ireland so that it could reach the maregular monthly instruction, when all of the Unionist position. The Tablet jority of the people, was a necessary part one of the leading Oatholic papers of the United Kingdom, in referring to Mr. Balfour's attitude in the matter, says: -Division No. 5, A O.H., held a largely attinded and successful meeting in their hall, 329 St. Antoine street, on winds the feeble fragments of arguments

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are growing they cry : 'Look abroad

And see to what fair countries they a bound.'

The true lover of books will unde stand me when I say that books have knack of ingratiating themselves wi one and growing to be looked upon friends. And friends they are-frien who aid us in youth and solace us in o age. Their companionship, their frien ship, is one of the greatest safeguard which can be drawn around us again temptation. Their friendship is a co stant source of relief from the cares an worries which beset our daily path. I who has not a deep abiding faith them and a love of them is indeed do titute. He who can feel that his hon is furnished and not contain a few go: volumes-he who can enter a room th walls of which are liped with nob volumes, and not experience a trill pleasure-can rest assured that part his soul lies fallow.

Good books are gifts given to us by boun-iful Providence. Mental stage tion or starvation is unpardonable whi they abound. Let us, then, devote them some of that time which we was upon trifles, and when we come to clus the book of life we will look back upo the time bestowed upon them as havin been spent well and nobly.

The New York Sun says : The runnin xpenses of the city of New York for th first year under consolidation will not b far from \$75,000 000 and will rather fa



All Covered With Eruptions-Could Not Work, the Suffering Was So Great-Hood's Has Cured.

"I was all ran down with complaints peculiar to my sex, and I broke out in sores on my body, head, limbs and hands, and my hair all came out. I was under the doctor's treatment a long time without benefit. They called my trouble cezema. Finally I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after I had used three or four bottles I found I was improving. I kept on until I had taken several more bottles and the sores and itching have dis appeared and my hair has grown out.' MRS. J. G. BROWN, Brantford, Ontario.

"I was all run down and had no appe tite. I had a tired feeling all the time. was advised to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and it benefited me so much that I would not be without it." MRS. G. I. BURNETT, Central Norton, N. B.



		CLAMS, CLAN JUICE, CLAM
GRAND ANNUAL	20 Of Old Ireland's Songs and one com- plete story, only Se ; or Sc each	CHOWDER AND CLAM SOUP.
- CARREN A	eong.	Per Per bottle, duzen.
S CONCERT,	The Grave of Wolfe Tone, Lovely Mary Donnelly, Gravit Above The Red.	Burnham's Claim Boullion, quart bottles
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF	We'll Lift The Edg of Streen, Sours From The Each woods,	Burnham's Clam Bouilton, half
His Rycolloney Lt.Cox Jotte	The Feriar Mer., Thirs a Los	pitr bottlessee 0.25 2.50 Per tin
In Datahonty memory out	Giul's of Unix s Lis, Old Skildereen, Trish Stranger,	Boxwee's Little Neek Clams, Jarge tins
-AND	Feions of Our Land.	Dox-ce's Little Neck Claim Juice, small
His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal	Byent's Volunteers, Banness of Uran Shannoch Days of KHI	Cowdrey's Tam Chowder, large [34b] 25
Antreal.	Blooming Sweet Lassie of the Vale.	CODFISH.
IN THE ACADEMIC HALL OF ST MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY	A Dialogue between Daniel O'C anel? a.t. Granuaile Daughter of Daniel G Connell,	Bonders Codiish Steaks, in 5-15, boxes Whole Goorges Codiish.
STREET.	The Green Linget, Nupob a s Remains,	Shredded Gadfish in 5-16, and 1-16, packas os.
Thursday, March 17, 1898.	Tree of a berry Midnight Mass in Ireland in the Penal Deve,	SUNDRY FISH.
•	Shield's Rights of Man,	Per Per tin dosen Norweging Preserved Lax, in tins, \$0.60
TICKETS, 50c and 25c.	Charlie States 's Leroen' Mrs. Carley's Leroen' Works's to even	C A B. Filehards in Oil
S. CROSS. Rec. Sec.	Races of Castlebar,	Dumbar's Shrimps, in ting 0 25 \$2.85 Textsonneau's Sardine Faste, in
Special discounts to Relig-	17ish American, And Assassination of Source Coroy, Dathin's Flawer, Ante,	tins, for sample has $1.1.620$ 200 Morel's Herring Roes, in this 1.040
jous Institutions, at Merrill's	Rold Trainer () The Grane Conversation.	Paste and Shringe Paste, for sandwiches
Carpet Store, 1661 Notre Dame	Under The Roman The Bonnie Green. Mary Neil.	Lazenby's Sardine Paste 0.20 2.00 Lazenby's Curried Prawns, in tice, 0.40 Tey-soneway's Laureres in til
Street.	Colleen Dhas Cruth e Na Mho Bonny Bunch of Rosso	flamproie a le Boudelaise]
	Donnelly and Croper. POETEX	C & B. Russian Caviare, in tins 075 C.A.B. Bombay Ducks [Buumaloo
	Stony,-Lord Northered's Craze. Pointey,-Barke's Dream. A Midnight Mass in Ireland in the Penal	SALT MACKEREL in Kits
PALM SUNDAY.	Days. "An Appeal to Erin.	Exten Salantad Blantar Mary Manhavel in miss
	 Mai of Brown the Patrict Irich Girl, The Baces of Dastlebar, Irish American, 	handy little 10-15, kits, \$2 25 per ket, FRASER, VIGER & CO.
Real Palms for Palm Sunday.		LIGHT WHITE WINES
The average number used is 100 heads		FOR USE WITH OYSTERS AND ALL SORTS OF FISH.
PASCHAL CONDLES.	of the Past 10c and 15c each	STILL MOSELLES.
We would respectfully draw the at-		Por Case Saarbach's Brauncherker- quarts \$12.00
superiority of our Paschal Candles.	JAS. MCARAN.	Saarbach's Brauncherger – pints
2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 lbs. each, plain.	BOOKSELLER,	BAUTERNES WHITE BOR-
2 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 lbs. each, decorated.	2090 Notre Dame St.,	DCAUX WINES.
MISSIONS. Catholic Missions supplied with Mission	(West of Chabaillez Square)	Harton & Guestier. Percase 7 cases Haut Sauterne-quarts
Books, Beads and other articles of Catholic D votion; also a complete	MONTREAL.	4 cases Sauternes ogun ts 690
assortment of devotional and Contro	MATE URIVERS JC EXIFIC	Scases Sauternes—pints
versial Books. Please send us your order as early as	KINDLING WOOD.	Bease Barshequarta. 6 59 Lease trand Vin Cluteau Youen,
possible, so that we can forward them in time for Palm Sunday.		Vintage of 1884 35 00 2 cases Haut Sauternes—quarts
	SOFT, 81.50 per laad. MIXED, 81.75 per lond.	2 c ses Graves—pints
D. & J. SADLIER & CD.,	HARD. 82.00 per load. Guaranteed the best value in the city.	4 cases Sauternes—pints
Catholic Publishers, Booksellers and Station- ers, Church Ornaments, Vestments, Statuerr and Palini us Articats,	Urder early by 'Phone No. 306.	8 cases Guilhou Sauternes—quarts 4 50 1 case Guilhou Sauternes—pints
Statuary and Religi us Articles. 1669 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que		2 cases Labrunio's Sauternes—pints 5 50 & The above small lot will quickly melt away
123 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.	653 ST. PAUL STREET.	Make your selections now.
Full assortment of Carpets		
and Oilcloths at Merrill's Car pet Store, 1861 Notre Dame	, at menuines over el store,	
Street.	1661 Notre Dame Street.	207, 209, 211 ST. JAMES STREET.



WE are prone to attribute the duliness and want of progress made by children at school to the inefficiency of teachers or other causes in connection therewith. It seldom occurs to the average fathers and mothers state of the body as well as of the weaththat they have certain duties to perform which are as essential to the suc cess of their children as is the immediste work of the classroom. Hundreds of children, even in well regulated Catho-lic households, suffer from this lack of need a change, and if we cannot alter parental duty.

'The parent's relation to the school is a responsible one, and does not comprise merely a periodical connection, when the school fee is parted with reluctantly and followed by fond locks and sighs. As the child is supposed to be a most precious and sacred trust to the parent. The parent is that contents his bodily. Scarce grapes ruit is an admirable alter mental and spiritual welfare should be of paramount importance. School their slight acid, are to be recom-where the greatest part of the child's mental and lemons, either in lemon-life is spent, where his mind is minor and solar the size of squeezed into water a lively interest in and help on the ornain extent removes the craving for work so far as your time and ability per- animal food. mit.

'Do not be afraid to show the child that you take an interest in his school. Question him in order to find out what he is doing, and help him whenever you he is doing, and help him whenever you can, but never do bis work for him. En-courage the child to make the school as bright, cheerful and interest ing as possible. Help him to do so by sending a bock for the library, a picture for the wall, a plant for the window, anecimens of birds animals or minerals specimens of birds, animals, or minerals or any of the thousand and one things in in which children delight.

'As for home lessons, provide what books of reference you can, encourage the child to place lessons always before pleasure, and give him a suitable place in which to prepare them. Above all, show yourself as much interested in their perfect preparation as the teacher is. Sacrifice, it may be, a half hour of your resting time to hear and explain a difficult lesson or throw some light upon a knotty problem."

CONTRIBUTION to an American A journal, in dealing with the all im-

portant question of diet, says :---With the end of winter and the arrival of the first mild days comes an unsettled er. People complain of pain in the bones, of a stirred-up feeling in the cidedly in the lead, the plain colors stomach, and summarize it all under the general description of spring fever. being more popular, though a variety of This is nature's indication that we color combinations are noted.

our surroundings we can at least mater-ially vary our diet. Less meat should be A paper read at a recent conference of eaten and its place should be taken by A paper read at a recent conference of teacher and its place should be taken by teachers of secular achools in this city deals with this all-important subject of parental supervision. The writer says: The parent's relation to the school is a responsible one and does not comprise should be seen more from only with the

where the greatest part of the child's Mended, and lemons, either in lemon-life is spent, where his mind is minor and all with sugar or squeezed into water and his future career mapped out, this wild sugar or squeezed into water nursery of youth should be selected with ast, are said to have great worth for care. Taking for granted that you have the select a billious tendency. Salads can attended to this important matter, pray scatterly be eaten too freely. The veget-do not fancy that the time has come base on gour oars and when you can rest on your oars and place in the system of much of the meat allow others to do the rowing, but show a lively interest in and help on the fortain extent removes the craving for

A very economical and palatable soup is what is styled Cream of Carrot, and is

made as follows : 4 large carrots, scraped and washed.

- 1 quart of milk. 1 isblespoonful each flour and butter. Sait and pepper to taste.
- Dice of fried bread. Beil the carrots until tender. This

will take three or four hours, if they are winter vegetables. Take them from the tire and chop tipe, to that they will rub turenza a colander in a amooth curse. lok together the butter and flour until ubbling, add the pulped carrot and seasoning. When very hot, turn into the tureen on the bread dice.

Fois direction will answer for nearly ali cream soups : Cream of celery, cauli Hower, corn. beet, turnip, potatoes and the like. When cream of tomato soup is desired a quart of milk and two cupfuls of tomato liquor may be used and a heaping tablespoonful each of flour and butter. If the tomato is very sour a teaspoonful of white sugar should be added.

A. H. Zander, of Wisconsin, contrib-utes an article to the March Ladies' Home Journal, in which he tells how he maintains a family of four persons—bis wife, two children and himself—on \$200 steadily two hours until the beans are wife, two children and himself—on \$200 steadily two hours until the beans are per year. He is a school teacher and is soft enough to rub through a colander. paid a salary of \$405, out of which he When this has been done return the pulp saves and puts out at interest \$200 yearly. and the water in which they were cooked Living in a small Wisconsin town he has to the fire. Have ready two tablespoon-Living in a small Wisconsin town he has to the hre. Have ready two tablespoon-the advantage of cheap rents, his house costing him \$36 per year. His other ex-penses are: provisions, \$94 82; clothing and foot wear, \$38; magazines and news papers, \$5; incidentals, \$40. 'Our meals,' Mr. Zander writes, 'we find abundant in quantity and variety. Ear breakfast we have coffee coffee cafe. Roil up once and serve. boiled and cut into dice. Add all these of contrasting tints. These are very to the soup, and when they have couked pretty with shirt waists. Boil up once and serve.

it over into a waist. Very elegant gar ments are evolved in this way. Bits of rare lace are worked into jabots, and with the addition of a velvet stock, thickly studded with jewels, and come-thing unique and handsome in the way of a belt, the creation is all the most fastidious woman could desire.

.

Among the muslius there is a white one. with skirt ruffled to the knees and

tucked to the waist the tucks in clusters of lingerie widths. These tucks are extremely beautiful. and come mould the hips and tournure smoothly labelled with the most awe inspiring save for a few gathers in the centre of names. Close inspection shows them to the back, and the bodice, too. is tucked be old time favorites. Crepons and reps in hoops, a few puckers thrust under the belt in front, and a row of tiny white are conspicuous in this class, and come crochet buttons fastening it behind. The in bewildering variety. Crepons are de laleeves are of plain muslin, with three tiny rufiles about the armholes, and the belt and choker will be of different ribbons buckled about the throat and waist.

a serve seg

A GENILFMAN

tenderness with man's courage. He

The latest gowns display the bolero Here are two answers recently contribjacket, which is rapidly taking the place of the Russian blcuses. The bolero adds uted to an American journal in a public materially to the grace ul appearance of competition for the best definition of the figure, and possibly that is the secret "What is a Gentleman," and "What is of its revival. Extravagant decorations a Lidy." are lavished on these pretty bodices, and numberless and fanciful are the conceits is a human being combining woman's

HE imported novelties in wool goods,

says an American fashion authority,

in this line.

is gentle, courteons, modest, and never Plaid skirts are once more making a inflicta nain slow to take offense, bid for public favor. The blocks of never gives it, slow to surmise evil, stail Mr. de Care accepted the position white in the new shades are of medium never thinks it subjects his appetite, at Sir Sanford's request, and remained size. They are plaided over at wide in taste, feelings and speech; when in





PASSED THROUGH BY ONE OF BROCKVILLE'S BEST KNOWN MEN.

HIS LEGS GAVE OUT AND WHEN HE SAT DOWN HE HAD NO CONTROL OVAR THEM-DR WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS RESTORED HIM TO ACTIVITY.

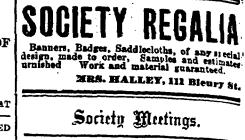
Fr in the Brockville Recorder There are lew men in Brockville cr ricinity better known to the general

moved to Brockville and has made his home here ever since. He established home here ever since. He established the large marble business still carried on by his sons here, and is himself one of the most expert stone cutters in the Dominion of C mada. He is also welt-known as an artist in other lines, and as a draughtsman has few equals and no superiors. Ample evidence of this is afforded in the fact that when the con-sumeriors of the Consilian Pareif. Rail. struction of the Canadian Pacifi Railroad was begun Sir Sanford Fleming. chief engineer of that great trans continental road, requested him to join his with the company for hine years, during which time he drew newrly all the profiles of the road and the plans of the bridges between Ottawa and Thunder Bay. His work was commended as the best done by any commended as the best done by any draughtsman in the company's employ. Since leaving the company's service Mr, de Corte Las lived a retired life, enjoyed a well earned competence at his cosy home in the west end of the town. Mr, de Carle is possessed of a rugged con stitution and had always enjoyed the best of health until the fail of 1890 best of health until the fail of 1896 Then he was stricken with an affection of the limbs which much alarmed him. Speaking with a Recorder representative the other day, the convensation happened to furn upon this event, and the circumstances connected therewith can best be told in his own words. 'Last fall' said he, my legs became in such a coudi ton that when I sat down I had no power over them. I could not move them one way or the other, and was naturally much alarmed. I was advised to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, I had read of their coring cases similar to mine and so I decided to give them a trial. I purchased a supply of the Pills and commenced taking them according to directions. I had only taken them a short time when I found that I was regaining the use of my legs and could raise one up and cress the other with out much difficulty. I also remarked to my with that the pills were doing me much good and she was both apprised and delighted. when I showed her with what ease I could move my limbs. I continued taking the pills for about a month and by that time I had as full control of my legs as I ever had—in fact was completely cured. I have never had a symptom of the trouble since and am now as well as ever I was I attribute my cure entirely to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. In fact it must have been the pills for I took noth-ing else in the way of medicine, and I

THE PESSIMISTIC CUSS.

anyone atllicted as I was.

cannot too strongly recommend them to



in in contrast of the

Young Men's Socjeties,

Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association Organized, April 1874. Incorporated, Dec. 1875.

public, and there is certainly no one held in greater estern by his triends than Mr L de Carle, er. Mr. de Carle came from England to Canada for'y-four years ago, locating in the courty of Glengarry. Eight years later he re-mound to Benchville and has made his

Ancient Order of Hibernians

DIVISION No. 2.

Meets in lower vectry of X, Gubriel N, a corner Centre and Laprairie streets, and 4th Friday of each month, at Spec-ANDIGEW DUNN: Recording Screens, N SMITH, 63 Richmond street, to with an munications should be addressed. In ac-Patrick's League: A Duam, M Lys, Contaughton.

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

A.O.H.-Division No. 4.

President, H. T. Kearns, No. 32 Deloring of the President, J. P. O'Haran Recommendation, P. J. Finn, J. Kent street: Finnance stary, P. J. Finn, J. Kent street: Finnance Serreant-at-arms, D. Mathewson, Senre, White: Marshal, F. Goehan: Delegator White: Marshal, F. Goehan: Delegator White: Costello, A.O.H. Division No. 4 meets of and 4th Monday of each month, at 111 Dune street. Dame street.

C. M. B. A. of Canada.

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

Oranized March 14, 1888. Branch 11 measures used as the Gabriel's new Church. Centre and Larraigie streets, on the first Wednesdays of each month. Applicants for membership, or ray of of information recarding the Branch, each numeric with the following officers: Rive WM O'MEARA, P.P., Spirithan of Centre street. CAPT. WM DEPOAN, President, 15 Fire st MACRAF MERA, Financial Secretary, To-stiffet. treer.

Arrer, WM, CULLEN, Treasurer, Bourgeois stre JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary, 161 Rosel street

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26 (ORGANIZED, 13th November, 1883.)

Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of tusiness are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondars of the month. at 8 P.M.

Applicants for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may com-municate with the following officers:

For breakfast we have coffee, coffee cake. bread and butter, with eggs or fried ham occasionally. For dinner we have boiled potatoes with butter gravy, boiled cabbage or other vegetables, and pud ding or pie, and coffee. Sometimes we have pork and beans, and sometimes egg preparation, as potato pancakes, dumplings, etc., while with one meal in the week we have meat. For supper we

The Boston Pilot, in replying to a con-temporary that asked why it is that some Catholic women lose their Faith when they gain riches, says :- There are various reasons. When a woman of means and educational advantages gives up the Faith, inordinate social ambition is almost invariably behind her aprotasy. There are many Catholics of the fish. humbler classes in her town or district, and the wish to rise leads her to dis sociate herself as much as possible from them. She often declares that there is no Catholic society ; she sends her children to secular, or sometimes to distinctly Protestant schools; she is proud to proclaim herself the only Catholic in the local 'Woman's Clubs;' she frets against the prohibition of Catholic attendance at non-Catholic religious services, dabbles in theosophy, Christian science, etc., by way of showing how 'broadminded 'she is ; and finally gives up her | This is a joint divider, and is a rather Faith altogether. But for what? Really good scciety-from the world's standpoint-will have none of her; and the people who take her up and compen-sate themselves therefor out of her lavish hospitali y have not the refine ment nor the cleverness, to say nothing of the virtue, of the respectable Catho lics whom she had not the heart or mind to appreciate.

amount of good pure candy eaten by how to slice roast beef, lamb, mutton or children with or soon after their food, a fowl properly and the relief it would It is the cheap sweet, manufactured out | until it is experienced. of injurious compounds that have drawn upon the practice the odium of medical men. Pure sweets contribute valuable force to the human system, and need not be feared. A Chicago physician not be feared. A Chicago physician a forform appendance. It is out that buttombole making and knitting for ner claims that one can scarcely eat too much pure chocolate. Now, if this for to rub it when wet only insures its pet 'families' in poor districts and friv-nermenency in the fibres of the fabric. closs tuckings and millings and ruchings authority would only go a little further permanency in the fibres of the fabric. and tell us how we are to know the The mud should be allowed to dry first, pure from the impure, a great burden | with the umbrella wide open, then the would be lifted from many mothers who dust should be rubbed off with a piece are anxious to do right, and yet are of course flannel, and the spots sponged equally anxious to contribute to their with strong black tea or ammonia and children's happiness.

Fish scallops in cod or any other firm ter and one of flour until they bubble knot. and adding a half pint of milk. Stir the week we have meat. For supper we until thick, season with p-pper and salt have the remains of our dinner, with and it is ready. Butter a pudding dish, fried or baked potatoes and eggs. We place a layer of fish in the bottom, dot have coffee with every meal. On this it with hits of butter, squeeze over it a very few drops of lenion juice, and the sauce. The Boston Pilot in renlying to a con-Proceed in this way until the dish is tull, pouring the remainder of the sauce 1 mil, pouring the remainder of the sauce on the top layer, strewing it with fine crumbs and putting little pieces of but-ter on this instead of the fish. Bake covered half an nour, uncover and brown. To one cup of the white sauce there should be from two to three of the fish.

> For fish and oyster scallop, prepare by the foreging directione, using oyster liquor to moisten it instead of white sauce, and arranging alternate layers of codfish and raw oysters. Bake only fifteen minutes covered, and then brown quickly to prevent overcooking the of public favor. oysters.

At the house furnishing shops is seen a new tool for the carver, which will be especially liked by the inexperienced formidable looking combination of knife and acisaors which cuts the toughest joint in a fowl or bird at once. It may be added that the practice of having the joints carved in the kitchen and served n slices from a platter is a very sensible one to adopt in the average private tamily. It is one man out of twenty who is a good carver, and the other nineteen simply accept their ignorance in the matter and never try to better it.

This will be good news for the If the mistress of the household superin-children and dentists. A writer on household economy says:—The weight few meals, she would find that any but household economy says :- The weight few meals, she would find that any but neck and waist with jewelled dog collar of opinion is in favor of a moderate a very stupid maid learns very quickly and belt. These waters are worn with and that it is not only not in the least be to the former carver, as well as to the that there is no i congruity. derrimental, but is positively beneficial. other diners, cannot be appreciated

> It often happens that umbrellas get splashed with mud spots ; even occasionally they fall into a puddle and present a forlorn appearance. It is best not to water.

tervals with shaggy lines of camel's hair | authority commands with mildness and

Taffeta waists have had their run for dress occasions, but are shown in exhis courage, cheerfulness, hope, virtue quisite styles for ordinary wear. The and self-respect, he is still a true gentleprettiest style is copied from a sailor man. fish can be used. Boil until done; take | blouse, opening over a tucked, pointed from the water and flake to pieces with vest. The revers turn back and are a fork. Make a cup of white sauce by faced with white satin. A jabot of cooking together a tablespoonful of but handsome lace does duty as the sailor

> The everconvenient black silk skirt can now be made over into a thoroughly dines are most fashionable. There is a large selection to choose from at v-ry reasonable prices. A pretty skirt can be made by flouncing the silk tounda-tion to the waist with full shirred rufil-s of the net or grenadine. S-veral rows of satin ribbon finish the rutlles, and the result is a very effective garment at a small cost.

Ribbons are an important accessory to every groom of the period. Applied as trimming, or worn as sashes or stocks and ties, they are emnipresent. and brighten the spring gowns wouder ully. The shops display quantities of the Roman stripes, pretty enough, to be sure, but too gay to have a very long life

Glace gloves are the proper thing for morning wear and for all informal occa sions. Chevrette and degskin are also used. They are rather shorter, being shown in one and two button lengths. Suede is the correct glove for after oon and evening wear. There is an effort being made to introduce liele and silk Critics. gloves to replace the chamois for outing wear, but it is doubtful if they will ob-tain, they are so readily soiled and lose their shape after one wearing.

The popular waist is now made of transparent material, lace, cniffon and gauze coming for the purpose in infinite variety, The material is shirred over plain or contrasting silk, finished at the both silk and cloth skirts, as the latt-r are of such rich material and perfect cut

Some summer frocks are being made up by a young woman who is always 'beforehand' with her spring sew ing, and who always divides her morn ings between plain hemstitching and for summer.

Satins and brocades are used exten-sively for waists. There is no better way to use an out of date skir: of either of these handsome materials than to cut

gentlenes. Believes the poor man with a rich spirit amperior to the wealthy man with the poor spirit : respects him-telf with the same laws he respects others. When he les-s all, but retains

A LADY.

Neither culture, position nor money can make a lady. She must be born. bora in nature's purple, perhaps, but born-not made. All the relations of life must be sustained with affection, wisdom and tact. Often a lady must see and be blind; suffer, and be silent. Her sympathies must be as broad as soffering, and her charity as deep as fallen homanity : her purity so manifest that even the semblance of vice will shrink abashed from her presence. She must be firm in character, true in word, gracious in maen, under in love, and religious in soul.

A great deal of the irritation and res tiveness felt under the marriage joke, by women in particular, is caused by that morbidly sensitive nervousness and hysterical egotism that are induced by uowise education and an idle, luxurious life. Our ancestors were like children in their dom-stie relations; they quarrelled and kiesed, forgave and forgot, and hand in hand " went down the hill to gether.' Our modern married people unse their wrath to keep 10 warm; hey ruminate over their isagreements, exaggerate their importance, read exciting lit ratur- epiced with similar experi ences, imagine th ms lves doomed to life long wretchedness and immediately beein to realize their anticipations .-Mary Fisher: A Group of French

If your children are well but not robust, they need Scott's Emulsion of Codliver Oil.

We are constantly in receipt of reports from parents who give their children the emulsion every fall for a month or two. It keeps them well and strong all winter. It prevents their taking cold. You doctor will confirm this.

The oil combined with the hypophosphites is a splen-did food tonic.

50c. and \$1.00, all druggists. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

(From the Minneapolis Journal.)

hate the pessimistic cuss, Who's aniveling all the time : Whose every word is nothing but Some long, lugubrious whine. For so ne there are--you know them, t00---

Who can't see any light When June with sunshine floods the earth. And skies are blue and bright.

He whines because the weather' shot, He whimpers when it's cold, And always talks of chinchbugs when He sees the wheat field's gold. When showers fall he talks of floads, When they do not, of drought, A north wind's sure to bring a frost, A hurricane, the south.

He says the Nation's going to smash, Our statesmen he dubs fools; The Government is on the rocks, Our Presidents are mules The currency must be r formed--Any old plan will do-And when that's done, he'll be the first To whine for something new.

Appendicitis, pestilence, He dreads them all the while; He knows more bad-luck omens than A tellah of the Nile. His only mission seems to be, To leave a shadow black On every woman, man, and child He meets along life's track.

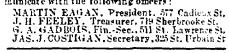
God knows we all have sorrows, griefs, And crosses hard to bear ; And into every life there come Some days dark with deep despair. No morn so bright but clouds may fall Acress our paths ere night Shuts down her curtain on the world, And hides it from our sight.

And yet there's not a cloud so dark, But sunlight on it streams, And through the rifts, if we but look, We oft may see the beams. Speak words of cheer to those you meet, Like jewels let them fall, And when you can't give utterance To these, don't speak at all.

The new appendicitis wrinkle-Going to operate on me now, doctor? No. If you manage to pull through we won't operate on you till you are perfectly well again.

Teacher-Hans, how many campaigns w re there under Frederick the Great? Pupil-Saven, sir, Teacher-Tell me what they were? Fupil The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh!-Der Floh.

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"THE DUCHESS."

A pause. You do object to it?

I don't see that I have any right to object, the promise once given,' says she object, 'But-I do for all that. It restlessly. 'But-I do for all that. It was my father's doing. He thinks Sir Ralph perfection.' She shrugs her aboulders, then suddenly turns to him : 'Fancy !' says she vehemently-' Fancy s girl being told she must marry a man whether she likes him or not !'

'I can fancy a girl being told to do it. I can't fancy a girl doing it,' returns he slowly.

You mean ' (hotly).

Never mind what I mean just now Yon tell me it was your father's doing ?"

That is enough for me. But Anke-

"He knows nothing. He proposed to me through my father. I hated that '---rebelliously." Why couldn't he have come to me direct ?" Why indeed ?'

He said he was afraid when I asked him,' says the girl, with a frowning brow. and speaking as if addressing her self only. 'But-afraid !'

He must be a fool,' says Eyre, with conviction; and might have said more perhaps, if the dark blue eves had not suddenly raised themselves to his with a rather menacing expression in them. Didn't he guess?' asks he hastily. 'What?-that I didn't love him?

No. There was nothing to guess about.' 'You didn't tell him ?'

'I told him I had no love to give him.' says Dulcinea.

We'l?" •He asked me then if I loved any

one.' 'Well?'

· Well-I said I didn't.'

Then?' significantly.

'When he heard I didn't love any one he seemed quite convented.'

But, did it never occur to him that in the future you-er-you might love some one? Eh?'

'There is so seldom "some one' here,' returns she, with a sigh. At this moment the door is thrown

open. ' Miss Dulcinea!' saya Mrs. Driscoll, appearing on the threshold in her best bib and tucker and her worst temper. Sir Ralph wants to see ye. He's just cidden over from The Towers."

Behind her appears Sir Ralph. Well-here I am,' says Dulcinea coldly. She rises with a perfect calm, int in spite of herself a hot blash springs to her cheeks. She walks wish a touch of defiance to the door. 'You want me, Sir Ralph?'

'Not here-net now," returns he, his tone ten times colder than her own. If you will give me five minutes byand by in the drawing-room it will do. Prav don't let me take you away from your guest now !' He pauses, and lock ing towards Eyre compels himself to be civil.

'Very glad to see you looking so much better,' save he, with a ghost of a smile. They have of course met during the past month).

'Thanks,' says Eyre, not too graciously. I can come now, if you want me,' ave Dulcinea perceiving her betrothed

saked me to meet you here, I think you invitation.' the is very pale as she thus defies him, but her lovely head is well thrown up, and battle declares itself in every feature.

'Well-I beg your pardon,' says Anke tell, with the air of a man who, finding the matter hopeless, gives in. 'Let us-

grimly-presume I have no fault.' 'By all means,' acquiesces she de mureiv.

'There were some papers to be signed with regard to our marriage,' says he: 'that was why I asked you to come bers; but you delayed so long that -'Well-what?'

'I fancied you were very happy where you were, and so I would not have you disturbed I told your father I could come again to-morrow, and so could the solicitor. You see,' satirically, 'I have always your interests at heart.'

You are too good!' returns she, with a satire of her own-so fine, that his sinks into insignificance. Then, quite suddenly, she turns to him, and crossing the room, reaches the hearthrug on which he is standing. 'What is it all about ?' asks she, with a change from finesse to utter straightforwardness. Something has vered you. What?'

yourself to discover,' says he, with a harshness that she is clever enough to harsnness that she is clever enough to know is born of grief. Something! How many things? I wonder. My life for the past month has been a hell. Because I don't say much, you think I can-not feel at all. What do you think I felt on that first cursed evening, when that fellow came beneath your roof-when you told old Bridget that you were tired of hearing of Sir Rulph?

She is standing opposite to him, with the firelight illuminating her face. A little quick shiver seems to pass over son.' her; but beyond that she makes no

sign. I suppose you mean-that you wish -to break-our engagement,' says she, her voice coming from her in little broken pieces.

'That! No. That is the last thing I should mean.'

'And yet, if you believe me tired of you surely you would wish to ----'

'I should not'-(coldly). 'Not even then! 'Tired of you! You heard me say that, and still ----'

'I shall never break off my engagement with you,' says he slowly. 'Never! I shall leave the breaking of our engagement to you.'

'You mean, says she, in a little chok ing voice, 'that you will leave all the odium of it upon me?"

'I mean that I shall never break with you until you break with me.' 'You are a tyrant !' cries she sudden-

' You don't care for me, yet you will hold me in spite of me!"

'Is that your reading of it ?'

Yes, that is what I think-what I honestly think. Do you know' (looking straight up at him, her charming angry face brilliant with emotion), 'I believe that in your heart you hate me and that the punishment you have laid out for me is to marry me ?

"Is that what you think, Dulcinea?" A step takes him to her, and a moment gives him to eatch her firmly by both arms, and so hold her that he can compel her to meet his gaze. 'You think that of me? And why? Look here? (with sudden passion), 'how dare yeaso thick of me? You! whose sole delight seems to be toruin an hourst man's happiness, how dare you so misjudge me? There?' (releasing her). 'Go! I am a fool to suffer as I do.' He thrust her from him, and, walking towards window, flings it up, and steps into the growing night.

charming inconsistency). 'I remember would have done better to reserve your | every word. They seem buraed into my brain. Ob ! he was so rude ! Fancy his telling me I had rained his life !' 'It seems to me that he is trying to ruin yours."

Mine ?' She gazes at him a moment, as if not quite understanding this, and then: 'You don't understand,' says she. 'How could be juin mine?' But never mind that, -- that's tolly ! Just hear the other dreadful things he said : He be gan by telling me---' 'Dulcie?'---he checks her by a waiving

hand—"After all, you know, he can't have wanted me to hear him. We needn't go into details, need we? It is enough for me to know that he has been-well, beastly to you."

'Beastly! he has been that,' says she, with quite unexpected fervor. Beastly is a vulgar word. He has been horrid I' (with a decision that carries a frown with it) 'don't deny that; but he has never been beastly !'

'You are a generous foe,' says Eyre, smiling. Her generosity, indeed, strikes him as being something out of the way, something beyond words-charming. It would have been so easy to her to abuse this tr ublesome-this so evidently undesired lover. And yet she cannot bring herself in her integrity to deny any 'Ah! so much you have troubled small virtue he may possees. 'Well purself to discover,' says he, with a then, we will let him slide if you like; no use talking about a low sort of hound like that '

'What abominable language you use!' says she. 'Even if Sir Ralph has behaved unkindly to me, I don't see why you. a stranger, should call him a-a-er-bad names.'

'You are quite right, and I am wrong.' says Eyre, giving in delightfully. 'But surely-now, after all you have told me, you don't still feel bound in duty's chains to marry that disagreeable per

'Certainly not,' says she, with a firm compression of her mouth. 'If there is one thing on earth about which I have quite made up mind, it is that I shall never marry Sir Ralph.'

'And a good thing too,' says he. 'You m**ean it** ?'

'Can't you see that I mean it ?' turning to him an extremely pale and un-

happy face. 'I can't,' says he, gazing at her re-gretfully. 'I can see only one thing, and that is that you are unhappy '

'Of course I'm unhappy, after the scolding I have just undergone. Why, father never scolded me as he did " 'Can't you forget him ?' says Eyre im

plotingly. I can't. It is very hard to forget the people one hates. However, whether I

forget or remember him, my mind is made up : I shall never marry him ' 'Marry nie instead ?' says Eyre,

boldy. You? It would be impossible to describe the amount of astonishment the

has thrown into this word. 'Yes. Why not ? You know--I have told you-how I love you. Give yourgelt to me. Let me rescue you from this tyranny that is oppressing and destroy-

ing your life.' 'Fyranny!' repeats she as if struck by the word. 'Yes, he is a tyrant, isn't he "

O't, never mind him. By all accounts e's not worth a thought,' eays Mr. Eyre. with sovereign contempt

Whose accounts ?'

'Y urs.'

* Mine :

"W-II, haven't you abused him to me?" Haven't you had cause to do so ?' On, cease !' says she. She grow-



"'Oa! that's the same thing,' says she 'If she wanted to marry him, she wouldn't want to be ordered to do it.'

'True,' says he. "To be ordered to do a thing is at once to want not to do it. That is true also,

isn't it ?' says sbe. Nothing truer.,

'Well, you thought me weak and de

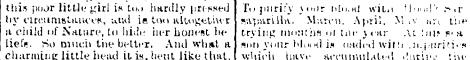
testable when I told you I had promised to marry Sir Ralph? 'I thought then '-distinctly-' just what I think now, that no woman should marry any man unless she loved him. It is an injustice both to him and to herself; and you-you don't love Anketell.'

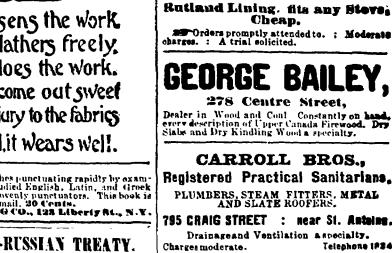
'I have told you that I hate him, save she, making no direct answer; but if 1 were to break with him! Yon' (litting her eyes to his)—' you don't know father; he — I don't really know what would happen, if he heard I did not want to marry Sir Rolph?

'Why, your marriage with me,-that carries them to his lips. I love you. You know that, Dulcie, don't you? You do know it ?

"Oh, yes" I know it, ' says she, with a quick, long sigh, and a droop of her pretty head.

This cam acknowledgment of his passion for her strikes. Eyre with a sort of sheek. Involuntarily he glances at her; and + xamination of that lovely face disarms unkind criticism. The poor child is so unhappy that she has forgotten to dissemble. Foirls of the sort he has been accustomed to neet in town and fashionable country houses, would have pretended to doubt his love with a view to stronger expression of it; but





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PRACTICAL PLUMBER.

turn to the door way, as if to go away. 'Thank you! An hour hence will lo very well,' replies he coolly; and closes the door behind him.

'There!' says Dulcinea, looking at Eyre, with angry eyes full of tears; what do you think of that? I'm sure I offered to go with him, didn't I? and you see how he treated me You saw it, didn't you ?

I saw it indeed Dulcie, why think of him at all? Why care? He is be neath your notice.'

'Oh he is more than that. He is a wretch. I hate him?' cries Dulcie venemently. She stamps her small foot upon the ground, and then suddenly, for no such great reason certainly, she covers her face with her hands and bursts into a storm of tears.

IV.

"O Mistress mine, where are you roaming?

O stay and hear! Your true love's coming

That can sing both high and low Trip no further pretty sweeting."

it is in a distinctly aggressive mood that she goes to the drawing-room an hour later, to keep her appointment with Sir Ralph. She finds him there, lounging in a big chair, with his hands clasped behind his head, gazing moodily into the fire. There is a frown upon his brow that he does not attempt to get rid of, as he gets slowly on to his feet to receive her.

"You did not trouble yourself to hurry," says he unpleasantly.

'You gave me the impression that any time would do,' retorts she, with a little shrug of her pretty shoulders.

'No time would have suited you, I daresay.' says he, bit/erly, 'Much better, if you are going to be

in a bad temper,' with a touch of temper on her own mart.

Anketell looks at her intently for a moment. There is a curious light in his eyes-a quick fire. He even moves his lips as if he would have spoken, but by a strong effort controls himself.

'Is my temper the only thing against me?' asks he presently with a smile that, it still resentful, is also very sail. I have made no complaint,' returns she icily.

'Then I wish you would!' cries he liercely, his late control flung to the winds, and a very storm of passion shaking him. What! do you think I am a stone, or a fool, that I can't see how you treat ma? Find your fault! State it | Let me see where I fail!'

'If,' says Miss McDermot, laying her hand on the back of the chair nearest her,-'if it was to-to roar at me you

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Υ. " Thou didst delight mine esr Ah! little praise ; thy voice Makes other hearts rejoice, Makes all ears glad that hear."

Miss McDermot, thus abandoned. me. stands for a full minute motionless Doubtless her first feeling is astonishment, in that this heretofore abject love of hers has now proved so masterful. But the next is rage-pure and simple. To treat her like that! He! Ralph! who had been so humbly glad when she had fallen in with her father's views about him, and permitted him to be engaged to her. The world must be com-

ing to an end ! She is staring through the window that has seen him depart. He hands are hanging to her sides. Her tall, slight

figure has grown rigid. The world must be coming to an end; but whose world? His, or hers " Who is to tail in this encounter ? Which of

them will be counted amongst the slain? Not she, at all events. Despite the

wild throbbing in her throat, she commands herself so far as to forbid the tears that are struggling for an opening He may still be there-out there in the chill of the exquisite early night, and her might see.

He! Tyrant! And to this man her father has given her! A man, who, on the smallest provocation, has showered insult upon insult on her head. Well, he shall see! Father or no father, she

will never marry him ! Oh, we shall aee ! She grinds her little lovely white teeth

together, and with a last ;defiant glance at the window leaves the room.

idea-a thought of vengeance has occurred to her. This other-this stranger; he loves her, at all events. In him lies a chance of rescue! Rescue from marriage with this

detestable man, who has told her so many horrible things all about herself. and all, naturally, untrue.

She opens the door of the old school room, and enters it with a vehemence that can harly be misunderstood.

Something has happened,' says Eyre, getting on tr his feet with some diffi-

Culty. 'What is it, Dunges. 'Oh, he has behaved abominably,' says 'Oh, he has behaved abominably,' says she, her eyes flushing, 'He said the most cruel things.'

'Never mind him, darling. Come and sit down by me, and let us try to find a way out of our difficulties.' 'But I must mind him !' cries she in-

dignantly. 'Why, I can't tell you all he said.'

'I'm so glad of that,' puts he in sooth-

silent, and stands near him with gaze heat upon the ground and brows drawn together. Suddenly she looks up at him. and he can see that her eyes are full of tears.

'Dalcie,' cries he, impulsively, 'you are unhappy. Why should any one be unhappy? We have so short a time to live that it is folly not to make the best of every hour of it Forget all this. Throw up your engagement, and marry

'Oh ?' (faintly), 'I couldn't.' 'What! Will you stay here and

marry that man?

"Never! Never!"

'Why not let him see at once, then, that he has no power over you-that his is no happier woman in the world. But patents and experts, head clice, Temple impertinent lecturing can be directed at somebody else not at you?

'I should like to let him know that certainly," say she, her eyes flashing vindictively.

Let me speak to your father, then." 'He-would be so angry.' says she hesitatingly. 'And' (quickly) 'it would be of no use either.'

'You look as if you were glad of that.

"Why should I look glad? I'm not glad about anything," says she sadly, sa sadly that he forgets his suspicion of her, and goes back to his first thought. ' Let me try your father, at all events. Let me tell him how miserable you are ; that you can't bear to marry Anketell and-

'You may certainly tell him that "vehemently. 'I shall never marry Sir Ralph, not if he lived to be a thousand years old.'

'I may try your father, then. You authorize me?"

'Yes'-slowly-'you can try.' 'Dulcie!' says he quickly, 'do you

know what that permission means? Do you, darling?

He has caught her hand, and would have drawn her to him, but something In the hall she checks herself. An thoughtful, troubled, prevents him.

' Let me tell you something,' says she; 'that, though we are engaged, Sir Ralph never once called me that?

Called you what?

' Darling.' 'On he's a fool !' says Mr. Eyre, with

conviction. 'Bat do you understand, darling? If I speak to your father with your permission, it means that, it I succeed with bim, you will marry me." 'Does it?' says she, with a sigh,

Well,' einking into a chair, and clasping her knees with her slim fingers. 'yen won't succeed; father will never give in.'

' It certainly couldn't if I were Anke



with the soft, sunny, nut brown curls wandering over the broad forchead, and immediately expelled. Hood's Sursethe delicate contour of check and chin parilla is the one True Blood Further. laid bare! What one amongst all those polished women of the world of whom plished many thousands of remarkable he has just now thought, could compare | cures of all blood diseases. It is want in grace and breeding with this sweet the millions take in the spring to build perfect flower of country growth ?

(To be continued.)

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says the correspondent, 'for raising the corner of the veil of the mysterious

treaty. It provides for no less an eventu-

ality than the breaking of the Austrian

monarchy, it being believed that at the

death of Emperor Francis Joseph the

German provinces will return to the

The paragraph in M. De Schanel's

speech to which the correspondent re-ters runs thus: "The first fifty years of

the twentieth century must witness by

Austria a decisive drama. It is easy,

our eyes, but to act our pert well we

But how will we do so it France is

vention when those natural vici-satules

have ripened the Austrian mention.

present aim, but again, is w shall we

"If internal dissensions go on, with

the instability and weakness that must

be the consequence of such ensensions

they will have statesmen without the

power to develop the new France Res.

sian policy, which is noted in group in

the treaty of alliance, or to drive ir m

that agreement all the converse reaction

the two great mitions expert for their

own grabdeur and the general good of

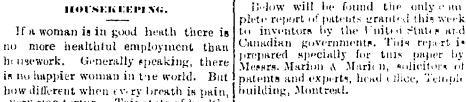
NOW IS THE THEFT

must begin our preparations at once.

German Empire '

LE CLARE

civilization."



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599761-Ofivier Bellefeuille, Monureal,

599699-Arthur Deadman, Fort William, Con. nut lock. 599997-Levi Fisher, Brautherd, Can.,

gang punch. 599776-Isaie Freehette, Montred

599996-John Jones, et al, Toronte,

Can. street sweeper. 599937-John Jones et al, Toronto

599938-J hn Jones, et al, Toronto,

street sprinkler

599868-William H. Russell, Newcastle Can., electric car trolley. 600130-Thomas R. Woodard, Kings

bury, and A. J. Emonff, Richmond. Can., cloth measuring machine.

CANADIAN PATENTS

money message 59149 - Jes. Onelette, et al, St

Hyscinthe, stop motion for knitting machine.

59161-Walter Shiers, Melbourne, Ont., plough cleaner.

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HAPPENINGS IN NEW YORK

The Feeling Still Panicky and Unsettled.

How a Pastor Arranged to Meet a Heavy Liability--The Scarcity of the Easter Lilly--Some of the New Civil Service Rules--Alarm in Brooklyn Political Circles Over Leader McLaughlin's Illness.

NEW YORK, March 9.-The feeling in this city is still panicky and unsettled. The possibility of international compliostions have had a generally bad effect, the blossoms are larger, the stem darker and the war talk, which is being nurtured by the worst class of journals land of the chrysanthemum, than these which ever disgraced a metropolitan [just up trom Bermuda.

city, add continually to the sense of unrest and nervousness. The request that the United States Consul-General "be recalled from Havana did not better | the New York City Civil Service Commatters much, and another straw was piled on the camel's back when it was known that General Merritt, command ing the Department of the East, had leit Governor's Island on a tour of in spection of fortifications and army posts on the east coast of Florida, including Key West. He will not visit the Dry Tortugas unless he receives further orders. He has had no official com-munication regarding fortifications there.

The Ordnance Department made another shipment, yesterday of projectiles for the new guns at Southern forts. The lighter Craig left the ord nance dock at Governor's Island at 1 o'clock with the load, which was turned over to one of the regular lines. Two other shipments will be made in a day or two, one to Fort Washington, Maryland. These heavy projectiles are all handled at Governor's Island by squads | tion, of army prisoners There are seventy-four prisoners on the island at present and about half of them are kept busy moving ammunition.

The corps of the army which seems least affected by the present activity of the department is the engineers. Ever since the appropriations for the new guns were made, two years ago, the engineers have been very busy men. The contracts made under the appropriations are nearly all finished now, however, and the engineers are returning to Willets Point. In the harbor only about 200 men are employed in finishing up the engineering work which more than twice that number were engaged on a iew months ago.

How a Church Debt Was Paid.

A very novel plan to pay off the debt on St. Monica's Church was originated and carried out by Father James Dougherty. It is nothing less than to have the lives ofeleven of his parishioners insured. each naming the church as the beneficiary.

St. Monica's parish extends from Seventy second street to Eighty-sixth street and from the East River to Second avenue. In the territory are more than

of late years they have been pushed ahead for decorative purposes. The blooms, however, seldom have the detailing fairness they possess at Eastertide. This year, New York florists say, is a poor one for lilies, as the bulbs brought from Bermuda are not up to the usual standard. In times past the Bermuda growers were content to ship fresh bulbs only; but lately they have been sending out tons of flowering plants and the bulbs that bore these blossoms instead of receiving back any of the sap sent through the stalk has had to be content with the little that remained there.

Of course florists will not stand such conditions quietly, and as a result the Easter lily that will bloom in many a New York home this season will have come from far Japan. To the casual ob-server there is little, if any, difference in the Bermuda and the Japanese lily, but a close observation reveals the fact that and the leaves glossier. Then, too, they

Civil Service Bules.

The new rules recently formulated by mission were submitted to the Mayor yesterday by President Charles H. Knox. After examining them with considerable care the Mayor approved them and declared that they were in operation with out waiting for the approval of the State Civil Service Board. In order to empha-size this point the Mayor immediately appointed W.E. McReynolds copfidential stenographer in his office, a place which, according to the new rules, belongs in Schedule A, and is therefore not subject to competitive examination. The chief reature of the new rules is the number of offices carrying high salaries which are included in this non competitive schedule. It is estimated that the changes made from the competitive to the non competitive class by the operation of the new rules will put between 200 and 250 good places at the immedi-ate disposal of the present administra-

Mr. Hugh MeLaughlin's Illness.

News of the serious illness of Hugh McLaughlin, the Democratic leader of Kings County, and also of the grave condition of his nephew, Under-Sheriff McLaughlin, has created a decided stir in Brooklyn political circles.

Despite efforts to convince the rank and the that the 'old man' is all right, certain of his lieutenants are apprehensive of alarming news at any moment.

Mr. McLaughlin was anything but a well man when he departed for Florida several weeks ago. To a friend he said : 'I feel I am an old man, and I feel that I cannot stand the pressure of politics. I must give it up and let others bear the burden.'

Under Sheriff McLaughlin is also in a dangerous physical condition from stomach and other troubles that are liable to terminate fatally.

The death of the McLaughlins would mean much to the Democracy of Kings County.

YOUR WEAK SPOT.

Perhaps it is your throat or your bronchial tubes. If you take cold easily, 10,000 Roman Catholics. The parish take Scott's Emulsion. It checks any property consists of a church, rectory, a tendency in your system to serious lung

trouble.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Two Junior Members of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society Contribute Interesting Essays.

A the last monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T.A. & B. Society the junior members were called upon to prepare easays on the benefits to be derived by a boy who takes the pledge and becomes a member of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society. As a result a number were received. They were submit ted to the Rev. J. A. McCallen, S.S., Pev. President of the Society, for his decision. The two first prizes were awarded to Masters John E. Doyle and Owen P. Giblin. We give the essays as follows :---

To the Rev. President, Officers and Members of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society :

REV. SIR AND GENTLEMEN,-I trust you will allow me to present to you my Essay, written in accordance with your request at your last monthly meeting, on What benefits may be derived by a boy who takes the pledge and becomes a member of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society ?'

It would be nigh impossible for me to enumerate the many advantages that a boy of my age would derive by taking the pledge of total abstinence att. keep ing it faithfully through life. There are so many examples nowadays of the curse and ill-luck which befall the urunkard, that it ought to infuse in the heart of every boy or young man growing up a hatred for liquor that time could not efface. To what can we trace the cause of most of the crimes that are committed? Is it not nine cases out of ten to liquor? Do we not read of crimes committed while in a drunken state that no sober and respectable man would stoop to. Take for instance our own fair city of Montreal. When we behold the many temptations that surround us on all sides, the saloons on every corner with their lights; shining out, as so many evil eyes drawing the young and old into their portals of sin; when we see all this, do we not consider it a benefit and a Godsend that there are such societies in our midst to help us to guard against all these evils ?

There is no better time to make good resolutions than in boyhood days, as we know that all good resolutions grow with the mind. What a blessing it would be, if, when a boy reached the age of manhood, and could look back and say, "I have kept the pledge of total abstinence since I made my First Communion,"-what parents would not be proud of such a boy? And if it was God's Holy Will that we should live to a good old age, and we could look back on our youth and say, "I know not the taste of liquor;" and we can do it, because it has been done by others before us. If we would only follow the advice given us by the Rev. Father McCallen, last meeting Sunday, it would help us a great deal. The Rev. Father also said liquor was of no use as a medicine, but on the contrary very often, when taken as such, was the cause of other complications which resulted in the death of the person taking it, so that we need never know the taste of pledge of total abstinence when young, and keeping it, we will grow up respect able and industrious young men, respectful of the laws of God and man. As to joining the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, there are many advantages to be derived from are many advantages to be derived from such a course. We all know the old saying, "In union there is strength," which may also be applied to a society of this kind. The members are brought together for their religious instructions and meetings, which serve as a good re minder of the promises made when taking the pledge, to promote as far as possible the cause and practice of temperance. Then there is the showing of good example by be longing to the society; as our Rev. President has said, it may be the saving of some other soul. We may not need to join a society for our own sake, but probably it might benefit some of our companions, who, seeing us persevere in society, would also give their aid to the noble cause of temperance. Then, again, in joining the Society we come in close contact with men who, older than ourselves, have set us a good example. We are invited every Tuesday evening to the hall of the Society, where we meet our fellow members. Prebably if we did not belong to the Society w might be passing that time away in other places, where we might he sorely tempted in various was to break our good resolutions. In conclusion I would appeal to all my companions of the parish to take the pledge of total abstinence and join the Society and persevere in it and thereby grow up young men who would be a credit to their parents, a credit to their parish, and a credit to their nation ality.

that of a truth he has rolled that great burden of anxiety away from the minds of his loving parents and returned to them that lightheartedness which was theirs when he was in their arms. They now restassured that if their boy should happen to be detained half an hour later than the time he promised to be home they are not afraid that he will be led to pastake of beverages of intemperance, the curse of home and country. Why are they not airaid ? Because he has done a manly act, and thus they have confidence in him ; he by that one good step, has gained for himself what gold could not buy,-the full love of his good parents' hearts.

Furthermore, having put his foot upon the ladder of a noble life he is encouraged by all good people wherever he meets them; thus he keeps advanc ing up the ladder, all the time gaining the good will and respect of all who know him; he becomes respected by his employers and is sure of promotion to the first vacancy. If he is out of work he has nine chances to one to get a place, now that he can show that he is a member, as in most cases it is a boy who is of a temperate habit that is preferred. He can also rely upon the re

commendation of his elder brethren. Such are the benefits that a boy has when he becomes a member of St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, and by abiding by the constitution and by laws you are taught to lead a good Christian life. You have not only your own life to consider but that of your fellow brethren ; therefore, you should lead such a life in yourself as will not bring the blush of shame upon your head or that of your fellow brethren. The Society sets you this eximplo by the mere fact that they ap proach the Altar in a body as one family and partake of the Blessed Sicrament

Thus you see that a boy not only recoives a temporal, but also a spiritual blessing by becoming a member of the society; it not only gives him a start in the right path but it builds him up therein, so that when he develops into manhood he is able to mingle in the best society of the land. All those benefits he has derived through being a member of a society which has taught him how to shun evil and to partake of that which alone is good. Now in conclusion any boy who becomes a member of the St. Patrick's TA &B. Scciety has

the consolation of knowing that, should it be the will of Our Lord Divine to call him unto Himself, he will have a respectable funeral; not only that, but that his parents or relations if poor will not have to make some very grave sacrifices, or yet have to sink their home in debt to pay their last tribute to their dearly beloved son; therefore such a boy is in a certain degree a support to his father's household just by his being a member of St. Patrick's T.A &B. He is also a bright light in this world

and the just to others. OWEN PATRICK GIBLIN. 23 Dowd street.

DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON Dixox's medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or



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SPRING with its manifold attractions, is here, and the Spring display of New Gords is better than we have made for years. You ought really to see the Jacket and Cape Novelties, the exquisite Dress Gords, the beautiful Wash Fabrics. Such a showing of Elegant Styles has seldom been seen in Montreal. The Store Windows tell part of the story. Inside it's a revelation. It's worth emphasis just now to tell you how many good things there are here for Spring—and how cheap too. That fact touches these special prices in

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Ladies' 21-inch Plain Cloth Cape, made mented with design stitcbing and fancy buttons, \$415.

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NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Still more NEW SPRING DRESS GOODS keep coming every day, adding tote enthusiasm of the Spring trade. You may take it for granted that the new st. here; you will say so when you see the magnificent display of NEW SPRING FABRICS that fill this department, grouped together in many color schemes of rare beauty, and at prices that have the Carsley element of economy about them.

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New two-toned Silk and Wool Dress Materisle, sunrise design in magnificent foundations, very effective, \$1 15.

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FOR HIGH CLASS DRESSES. New Fancy Shot French Poplin Silk and Wool Dress Fabric, strange devices interwoven on a rich shot ground, \$1 15. New Fancy Check Dress Material, in Silk and Wool, magniticent effects in large, small or medium sized chick. These are style setters for Spring and are admirably adapted for traveling cos-

tumes, \$1 19. Clan Tartans and Fancy Plaid Press Goods in silk and wool are very popular. The intermingling of many color combinations make them very effective. \$1.10

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sisters' home and a school.

Father James J. Dougherty, now at the nead of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, at Great Jones street and Lafayette place-the Drumgoole Missionbought the property and crected the buildings. When the Rev. James Dougherty, the present rector of St. Monica's, who is not related to his namesake, came from Kingston to take charge of the parish he found a fl ating indebtedness of more than \$100,000 He decided to pay it, and to do this be must have \$125,000 Having obtained the permission of Archbishop Corrigan, he tried to get it. None of the moneyed institutions objected to lending him \$100,000 on bond and mortgage, but none was willing to give him \$155 600.

But an official of one of the associations to which he applied-a life insurance company-suggested that, if he would procure a certain amount of insurance, they would advance the amount needed. The idea struck Father Dougherty favorably, and he discussed the matter with members of his flock. He proposed that some of them should insure their lives for \$10 000 each on the twenty year endowment plan, making the church the beneficiary in each case and promising that the premiums should be paid from collections taken up for that purpose Many clergymen and laymen at once offered to assist him. He soon obtained eleven \$10 000 policies on the endowment plan. The insurance company advanced the \$125 000 after the first two policies were issued and with this money Father Dougherty paid the floating debt, on which 7 per cent. interest was being paid As he secured additional in surance from the company, he insisted he was entitled to a lower rate of in terest, and succeeded in securing a reduction to 4 per cent.

Father Dougherty says that the annual premiums exceeded \$3,000, and this amount of the church's revenue was us d for no other purpose because it would not do to permit the policies to lapse. He feels he has made a good investment, and that the \$3,000 and more annually paid the insurance company is (quivalent t) to much deposited in bank toward wiping out the church debt.

The Easter Lily for Church Decoration.

The advent of Easter is continuously being brought to the public mind by what a tew years ago was regarded merely as a fad, but which is now an establish d lact of quite some import ance or church decorative purposes That constant of all picesome, the annun ciation flower or Easter Lily, is now in such great demand that if nots in New Y ik and Brooklyn are in doubt who thr thy will be able to supply the The r they will be able to supply the merket or not, notwith-taining that at a two estimate over a hundred thousand lity plants will be in tuil bloom for E stratide. A few years ago Easter litites were, a distinct rar sty at any ot traine of the year than Easter, but Dame Street.

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We don't claim to carry the largest stock in thi department, but every garment is a leader. Nice lot of Ludies' Jackets in Checked Tweeds,

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JOHN EDWARD DOYLE, 254 St. Martin street. Montreal, Feb. 1898.

ESSAY. What benefit may be derived by a boy who takes the pledge and becomes a member of the St. Patrick's T.A.&B.

Societys. ANSWER.

As the benefits to be derived from such a noble cause are many and varied, I will in my humble sphere try to point out a few that may be derived by the boy who has taken the pledge against all intoxicating liquor. He receives the blessing of His Supreme Majesty Our Blessed Lord and Redeemer, and that of His Holy Church. for having enrolled himself under the furls of the good old banner of temperance, which banner has taught, old and young, rich and poor, the good lesson of sobriety of habits in all things, and alcoholic beverages in particular, is the most beneficial flag for wise and industrious men and boys to walk under. There fore the boy who has Then again what comfort he has in his heart when he realizes and knows Store, 1661 Notre Dame street.



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