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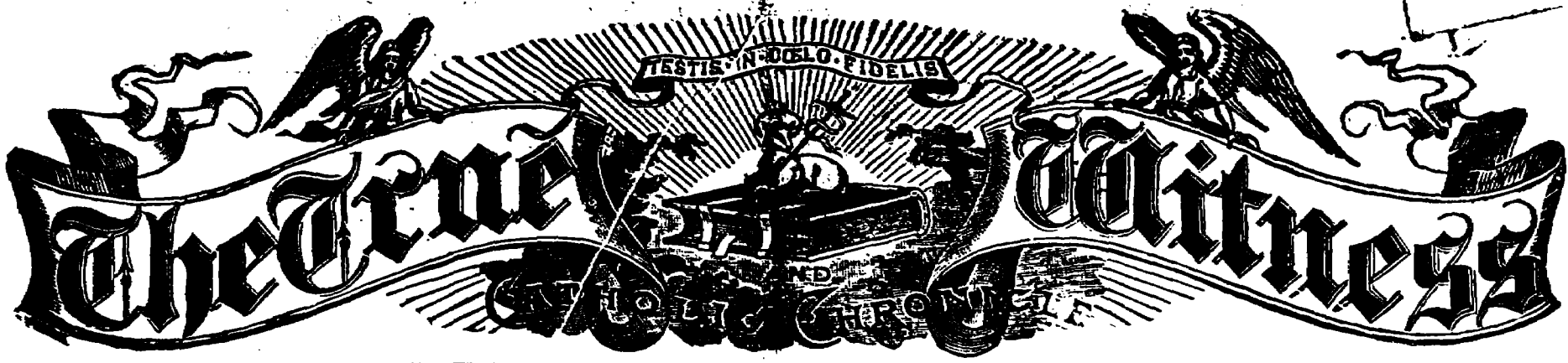
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In the principles we advocate  
kindly pass the paper to  
The Senate



Our Paper  
Should be in the hands  
of every Catholic  
Family.

Vol. XLVII. No. 34.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1898.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

**DOINGS IN OTTAWA.**

**Rev. Father Constantineau, 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 burden of his remarks was the duty of the priest to break the fondest ties at 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 I 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 education 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 piety, for your exemplary Christian lives. I have learned to love you for the reverence you have paid me, as well as the priests with whom you have come in contact. I have learned to love you for your extraordinary generosity. During the three and a half years I have been with you I have received very many acts of kindness, for which allow me to express my heartfelt thanks. I pray that God in His infinite goodness will reward you. Though the position to which I have been appointed is one of 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 Constantineau concluded by requesting those present, many of whom were prominent citizens, to use their influence in aid of the Ottawa University, to defend it against detractors if there were any. He concluded his address by giving his blessing to the congregation.

**Enthusiastic Welcome to the New Rector**

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 accompanied by Rev. Father Jodoiu, O.M.I., Provincial of the Order in Canada and was met at the C.A.R. railway station by a large number of the clergy of the University. 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. Father Jodoiu, who read the Papal approbation, which sets forth that owing to the poor health of Rev. Father McGuckin, a change was necessary at Ottawa University. The document 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 of Liria.

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 expect 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 to take 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

of her rector just as many of hers sons acceptably occupy many of the high places in Church and State. It is a subject of satisfaction to all friends of the university 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 increase 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 progress in their studies of the young men whom you see before you. The period of prosperity which seemed 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 for that of rector of the University, we 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 faithful fulfillment of duty is to be placed by good Christians before and above 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 reception he met with at the Gloucester street convent, the establishment presided over by the good Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame. The fresh young voices of the convent girls made melody to the harmony of the harp, the violin and the piano. The sweet sounds were not the impressive ones that emanate from a grand organ; they were the blithesome, light-hearted chords that one could easily imagine being sung by Raphael's cherubs. To a passer-by, who might only hear faint echoes, Claribel's lines must seem particularly appropriate:—

Wandering down a quiet street,  
I heard a voice 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,  
Kyrle Eleison, Christie Eleison!

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

In the centre of the hall to receive the Very Reverend Rector were a group of femininity, divinely fair and divinely small, robed in immaculate white and garlanded with roses. The introductory music was over and the vox celestis took the place of the vox 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 youthful mind. The musical part of the programme was simply wonderfully performed, when the age of some of the executants is taken into account, and among the older pupils there were discovered voices almost phenomenal in their sweetness and guided by a musical knowledge that could only come from the most careful training. That Father Constantineau was impressed may readily be gathered from his remarks in reply to the addresses. He said that while listening to the beautiful music and addresses he felt himself 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 congratulated the Mother Superior and Sisters on the training they were giving their pupils and enjoined the Order with which they were associated, for when those whom they had taught in youth came out into the world they would form a most beautiful and convincing justification as to the advantages of a sound Catholic education.

**The Patron Saint of Schools.**

The feast of St. Thomas of Aquinas, patron of Catholic universities and schools, was celebrated in a very becoming manner at the University of Ottawa. The services were very impressive and

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 harmonized mass of Dumont. At the offertory 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; assistant priest, Very Rev. H. A. Constantineau, O.M.I., D.D., rector of the University; deacon and subdeacon, Rev. Mr. Laflamme and Rev. J. Seguin; deacons of honor, Rdy. J. Ducie, O.M.I., D.D., and Rev. A. Harnois, O.M.I., D.D. The sermon was preached by Rt. Rev. A. Dosterville, O.M.I., D.D., of New Westminster, B.C., taking for his text, "Wherefore I wished, and understanding was given me, and I called upon God, and the spirit of wisdom came upon me, and I preferred her before kingdoms and thrones and esteemed riches nothing in comparison of her." Wisdom, chapter 7, 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 philosophy of ancient and modern times, besides being most deeply versed in the sciences 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, laymen and ecclesiastics, to imitate 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, clad in their academic robes, characteristic of their degree.

**Notes on Catholic News.**

**THE Rt. Rev. John E. Fitzmaurice, D.D., heretofore rector of St. Charles Seminary, Overbrook, Pa., was consecrated titular Bishop of Amisus, and Coadjutor Bishop of the Diocese of Erie, Pa., on Thursday, February 24, in the Cathedral of St. Peter and Paul, Philadelphia, Pa.**  
The officers of the consecration were: Archbishop Ryan, consecrator; Bishop Hortsman, of Cleveland, and Bishop Prendergast, Auxiliary Bishop of Philadelphia, assistant consecrators; the Very Rev. P. J. Sheridan, V.G. of Erie, assistant priest; Rev. Thomas F. Kennedy, D.D., and Rev. D. J. Dougherty, D.D., deacons of honor; the Rev. Francis P. Stegried and the Rev. John J. McCort, deacon and subdeacon respectively of the Mass; the Rev. A. J. Schulte, master of ceremonies, all of the Seminary, the faculty and students of which were all present to honor their late rector.

The death of Rev. Arthur P. Lonergan, pastor 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, Milwaukee, and subsequently at St. Mary's College, Baltimore Md. He was ordained a priest by the Most Rev. Archbishop Feehan.

The brevity used in his prison by Mgr. Durbin, the martyred Archbishop of Paris, has come to light after twenty-seven years and has just taken its place among the treasures of Notre Dame. It is given by the Archbishop of Paris, who lately received it from one of the priests of his diocese, the Abbé Jouin, 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 goal in London during the year many are the victims of sudden temptations, and are far from being hardened characters that can not be 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 opportunity to return to the practices of their faith, which always ensure righteous living.

Judge Frederick Smyth, of the Supreme Court, who is seriously ill, has become a Catholic. He was received into the Church by the Right Rev. John M. Farley, coadjutor Bishop of the New York diocese. Judge Smyth had been an Episcopalian almost since he was able to walk. His parents in Ireland were Episcopalian and he was reared in accordance with the teachings of their creed. Up to a few months ago he was a pew holder in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of which the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan is rector.

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

**OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.**

**Some Thoughts on the Impending Doom of Sensational Journalism.**

Its Attitude in Regard to the Maine Disaster Creates a Revolution of Public Sentiment England's New Poet and Interesting Comments on Poets and their 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 unresisting, and that was enough to open the eyes of the public to the terrible evil that it has calmly contemplated, and over which it has only snarled scornfully or 'sniggered' disgracefully. Could any wholesome, hearty, strong-souled man laugh the laugh of honest enjoyment over their miserable attempts at wit, their gaudy caricatures, or their bombastic news items? That any well-informed man—woman read the newspapers in their own way, and it leaves no impression of any kind, for the most part—could be influenced by their expressed opinion never happened, at once, and it is because nothing and first-hand men do not depend much on self-tidings or excited outbursts, but for so long a time the injury these organs are capable of was not fully appreciated. But the catastrophe of the Maine was too weighty a matter, too keenly felt and too seriously in its outlook to allow of the treatment we had become resigned to because we could not help it, and bore with heavy disgust and impatient hope of release in some far-off future. There has been a refreshing outcry and such 'scorching' as even the yellowest journal must heed.

TO SOUND MANY HEARTS AND LET IT MANY GOODISH STEALS?

I have an old copy of the Westminster Review, one of the first years it was issued. In it there is a review of Tennyson's little book of poems and, oh, how distinctly gratifying are a few verses of sentiment! A little, a very little, of praise there is, but the little book of poems, and the little man become a little more in the poet will accept compliments and suggestions—will, in fact, train his gift according to the critic's views, and the critic is no poet. 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 future! What an interest they have to those who know the certainties of the past! And to know them, you must do more than read their history. In one sense, it is all one whether a thing happened a year ago or one hundred years, since it is done and cannot be undone. But to see it happen, to feel that it has happened, and to have done with yourself—that is to know indeed that there is a past. What I know Tennyson became after a promise that seemed of little account, prepares me for anything in a new poet. Equally, I have had experiences that prepare me for nothing.

THE CONVERSION HAS BEEN WHOLESALE.

and, in some cases, remarkable, for some journals have remarked other journals, while their own columns were still of a jaundiced hue. But let the worst come from all sides. There never was a seed cast away, and although it may lie dormant, or float helplessly, change his 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 these 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 unprincipled, soulless promoters of sensational news hatched their lies in the very flesh of wholesale death and destruction. To think of the human 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 pause over the dressed-up horrors and equally disguised blessings of the good and evil as we get them now, is to deepen the impression we have received of the uselessness and grading mockery of the present careless statements and spiced-up romances that "plenty good enough for the fools who read 'em." We who 'read 'em' are pretty good natured and very willing to be swayed even the trouble of thinking, but once aroused 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 put the 'news mongers' 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—absolutely silent. In 'dressing up' the version of either a good or a bad event, the dresser, even with the best 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 alternative—the keeping silent—is always safe, and the news seldom requires mad haste in its carriage, and 'to-morrow brings safety.' The news-mongers won't see that, will they?

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 furor of learning possessed the 'fair sex' and their 'little tin gods on wheels.' Everybody wrote then, and as soon as anybody had written, immediately all the other somebodies wrote extravagant praises of what had been written and sent them around to all the other bodies. We have gotten in to very much the same whirligig, and we are hearing all the time of 'the most wonderful' this, that, and the other. But we have no time to listen, and lose

who tell have nothing to tell after the first burst. There 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 sceptical, however, for I have learned that a reviewer, if a skillful one and practiced, can take every promising line out of a volume, and arrange them to make a goodly show for which there is no room.) Let us watch for him in the future for a new poet will be most welcome. The poetry of life will never fail and may be ever new to each generation, and it would be a sad pity if there should not be new hearts of the new poets. There are, these days, several generations who never grow old toward the poet, and still again there are those who have second youth for poetry, never reacting its full meaning until long after they had the gray mingled with the gold among their locks. Happy is the man or that woman! To begin to find beauty and hear sweet sounds, to rejoice with the singers of hymns and of psalms, to gather in pearls and diamonds of thoughts, flawless, dazzling, perfect as light itself—and all when the things of earth have begun to tire upon eye and ear and heart—is to get a new lease of life. To come late into one's inheritance of the poets' best is seldom to waste precious time or noble appreciation upon the thing unworthy. It is to see "with clear eyes" the meaning of God's great gift and the blessing of one of His comforts and helps along the road to life. This new poet is so young that his eyes are like a child's. What if he is destined

TO SOUND MANY HEARTS AND LET IT MANY GOODISH STEALS?

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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 to 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 superintendent of the New York State Banking Department has been submitted to the Legislature. In referring to the all important question of savings banks, the superintendent has this to say:—

The savings banks of New York carry over \$100,000,000 of United States bonds, or nearly an eighth of the entire public debt, and they are the property of savings banks depositors. This fact tends to impress upon each depositor, says the superintendent, that he is a constituent factor in the state, that to be a capitalist is not necessarily criminal, that public debts are an obligation to be a 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 shows a condition indicating a probably hopeless struggle for existence. That trouble in this bank was occasioned by losses sustained through the failure of a national bank which held more than a third of its deposits. The total amount deposited in savings banks on last January 1 was \$766,634,916, a gain during the year of \$48,508,027, or \$22,085,073, more than was gained during the previous year. At that time the aggregate resources of these institutions were \$869,751,244, the total surplus fund \$102,426,862, and the number of open accounts \$1,805,280, representing gains since Jan. 1, 1897, of \$57,577,611 in resources, of \$8,772,924 in surplus, and of 68,312 in the number of 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 congratulations during the week by his large circle of friends and by the members of the A. O. H., through his good wife having presented him with two baby boys. Mrs. Lynch and the baby Irish Canadians are doing well.

**ATTRIBUTES OF THE DIVINITY.**

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

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

The Rev. Father Hebert, of the distinguished Order of Dominicans, from Paris, preached the first of his Lenten sermons at Notre Dame Church on Sunday last. His text was, "Quis Deus Sicut Dominus Noster." After a brief reference to the cause of his non-appearance before them on the first Sunday of Lent owing to the accident to the steamer 'La Champagne,' the eloquent preacher alluded to the fact, which must be apparent to all, that, despite the rampant infidelity of the age, there is now and has been for some time past a powerful revival of interest in things that appertain to men's souls. This was manifest in the past congress of religions held at 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 ungrateful 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 Divinity. All nations had recognized a Supreme Being. How different, however, were:

THE VARIOUS CONCEPTIONS OF GOD.

It was possible today, without dismay, to say that the conceptions of different nations and even tribes could be analyzed. The Greeks and Romans, as well as the Keltic and Hottentots, had all the same idea of their divinities. They gave to them the capacities of mortals. They looked upon 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 that was to lead their armies to victory, and to give them those enjoyments that their natures craved for. In a word their was a divinity to serve their wants, to enable them to reach their aspirations, and in that sense serve. The Asiaties had a more exalted idea of their gods. Theirs had divine majesty, but was inaccessible to man. These peoples held their gods in awe. There was no link binding heaven and earth. Their isolated divinity was inexorable, so far had this been carried, that the Hindoo priests 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 Mohammedans, which held that over every mortal hung the divine decree immutable, exhibiting the Divinity as tyrant.

OUR FAITH IN GOD.

repudiated the idea of a servile, an inaccessible or tyrannical Being. Let them open the first page of the New Testament, there they found God the Creator of all things—the Master of all. Man was a creature of God, created by the thoughtful and beneficent hand of his Creator and to look to him for the bounty and force of his Divine gift. In the pride of the human heart, man felt self-sufficient. God had created all things according to the idea of that school of philosophy, and then left man to do for rest. The eloquent preacher dealt with this branch of his subject in an able and exhaustive manner, and turning to the true idea of God. He is the Creator, the Master, the Being without whose will all things on earth or in the heavens are made. The Supreme Ruler of all things, one whom we adore and fear with a salutary fear, one who cannot be divorced from the world and the government of its affairs, an ever active and ever G-d—yet in all His God the Father. What a sublime and exalting thought! They were about to go in with the priest in the singing of the Credo. "I believe in God" Almighty but Father. They admired Him but they loved Him. They believed in Him despite the promptings of unbelief. They desired Him, and their hope is that by His Divine grace, purified by the penitential days of this Lenten season, they may be worthy to join with renewed fervor in the Paschal Credo, when they will celebrate the glorious resurrection of the God-made-Man who died for their redemption. Amen.

The medical profession are interested in a newly discovered remedy for pneumonia. The pneumonia remedy was discovered by Prof. De Renzi, 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 Naples, and thirty-two patients were treated with success in a week. The serum was also sent to other Italian clinics, which are reporting wonderful cures. Injections are made twice a day. Plenty of milk and fresh air is admitted. The surgeons had the best results were obtained when injections were made early in the progress of the disease.



OUR IRISH LETTER.

More Details of the County Councils Bill.

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

The Masses Entrusted With the Power and Responsibility of Local Administration--A Modern Progressive Institution Which Will Ultimately Lead to the Re-establishment of a National Parliament in College Green.

DUBLIN, February 28.—At last, after years of persistent struggle that at times was heroic in its conduct, a British Tory Government has seen fit to bring down a measure of partial self government for Ireland. The men of '98, the martyrs 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 persevering 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 spring 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 scaffolds 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 them.

WHAT A WORLD OF CHANGE has the last quarter of a century seen. Even as late as the O'Connell century, when Titans like Butt, Mitchell, the Fulfivans, were in front of the battle, with the great Parnell merely as a lieutenant; when every ruse was used by the Castle authorities to foment internecine 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:—

"If spirits in that radiant home of light On thine terrestrial may a thought be shown, If spirits basking in the 'Eternals' sight May turn a gaze to this dark world below, O'Connell, O'er that isle you loved so, Keep faithful watch that she may ever be The holy 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 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 on what a great many of Mr. Balfour's 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 councillors all over Ireland for three years. This in itself is a very marked move in the right direction. The true in wardness of the matter might perhaps be laid down under the heading of abolition of nominated power in favor of elective government. Fortunately, too, there are few conditions to hedge round the new law which would make it unworkable. The control of the police does not come under the fiat of the people; and under the circumstances this may be easily understood, for even such good authority as the Irish Weekly thinks that 'such a change would be any thing but an unmixed blessing in certain places.'

mons, much more radical and much more thorough in the changes suggested making for local self government. At that time the opinion of the great bulk of the Irish population was in favor of a central body amenable to the general public opinion of the country, and the same idea exists in even a more magnified form to day; but for all that there must be a certain amount of satisfaction at the stand taken by Mr. Gerald Balfour, especially as regards his manly appeal to the landlord class to throw in their lot generously with the new order of things, accommodate themselves to the inevitable, and use the great influence they possess in forwarding

A MODERN PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION in preference to the antiquated methods of government hitherto in vogue in Ireland. For years past the people of England and Scotland have had county and district councils,—a system of local government distinctly popular, and now the experiment is to be tried in Ireland. The latent antipathy between landlord and tenant which exists largely, and for which the former are almost wholly responsible, will likely gradually disappear under coming conditions if the landlord class will, take to heart some of the advice given by Mr. Balfour. Good advice it is; and most undoubtedly friendly, for Mr. Balfour's sympathies tend naturally towards the landlords, even while 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 Government, and what has been gained should not be lost again by useless and rancorous discussion or by personal differences among the Irish leaders.

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

EXCLUSION OF MEMBERS OF RELIGION from the county council. The qualification is a distinct deviation from English precedent, and imposes a stigma on the Irish clergy, a body whom the Irish public are always delighted to see at the helm, and who have done priceless work for the country. The Chief Secretary will hardly insist on this anomaly if its injustice is forced home to his mind by the Irish members.

Following is a synopsis of the test of the bill, and the speeches of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Dillon and others.—

It was entitled 'a bill for amending the law relating to local government in Ireland, and for other purposes connected therewith.' He said: Mr. Speaker, in rising to move for leave to introduce a bill dealing with local government in Ireland, it is hardly necessary that I should enter into justification of the general policy of withdrawing the control of local administration from nominated bodies and entrusting it to bodies chosen by popular election. The question of general policy must now be regarded as *res judicata*. 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 with 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 fully 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 Ireland is for the most part agricultural and that the agrarian system has created a marked division of sympathy and interest also has to be taken into 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 propose to set up in Ireland differs from both. In Ireland we do not propose to 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 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 should be no unnecessary administrative areas, and that the overlapping of administrative areas should be reduced to a minimum. We therefore dispense altogether with baronies as administrative areas, being convinced of the importance of constituting rural districts 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 Government propose that it should be empow-

ered, within six months of the passing of the Act, to alter, so far as may be necessary, the boundaries of existing counties also. It will be the duty of the Local Government Board, in doing this, to secure that the alterations shall be as small as possible.

THE POWERS OF THE COUNCILS.

I will now explain what the new councils are, and what will be the administration which the Bill proposes to set up. Let me first take the county 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 take over the powers of baronial presentment sessions.

Of the various miscellaneous powers, duties, and responsibilities to be transferred to or conferred upon the county councils, I will refer in particular to one or two. The first relates to lunatic asylums. It is proposed that the Board of Control shall be abolished—(Irish cheers)—and that the appointment by the Lord Lieutenant of Boards of governors and officers of asylums should cease. It will be hereafter the statutory duty of the county councils to provide and maintain 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 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 duties 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 responsibility thrown on the county council to which I will refer, will arise in connection with exceptional distress. When a Board of Guardians 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 circumstances to justify it, they may request the Local Government Board to issue an order authorizing the Board of Guardians, subject to the prescribed conditions, to administer relief outside the workhouse for a limited time from the date of the order. When such an order has been 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 relaxation of the rules regulating Poor-law 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 hold office for three years, and to retire together. They are to be elected by single member constituencies, except in the case of an urban district returning more than one member to the county council, and forming one county electoral division.

URBAN DISTRICTS.

Referring to the urban districts Mr. Balfour said:—Six cities and towns will be constituted county boroughs—namely, Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, and Waterford. Mr. E. M. Hester: Why not Newry? Mr. Balfour: Newry falls very much below in population the places I have mentioned. The government of the county boroughs will go on much as before, save that their councils will be elected on the wider franchise already described (hear, hear). In the case of other towns and boroughs every sanitary urban district will be an urban district 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 independent of county councils than rural district councils, and therefore urban districts, so far as they constitute county electoral divisions, will be represented on the county council only by their elected representative, and will not have the privilege of the rural district 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* guardians (Nationalist cheers). The duties hitherto allotted to guardians as rural sanitary authorities will be transferred to the district council. The duties in connection with the levying and collection of the poor rate will be transferred in rural areas to 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—I assume that the voting at elections will be by ballot? Mr. Balfour—Oh, yes. Our financial proposals, although necessarily complicated and intricate, will tend, I believe, in practice in the direction of administrative 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 consolidated rate (hear, hear). This incident of rates will, of course, involve a temporary readjustment of rents until tenancies 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 go to his disadvantage. Of course, when

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

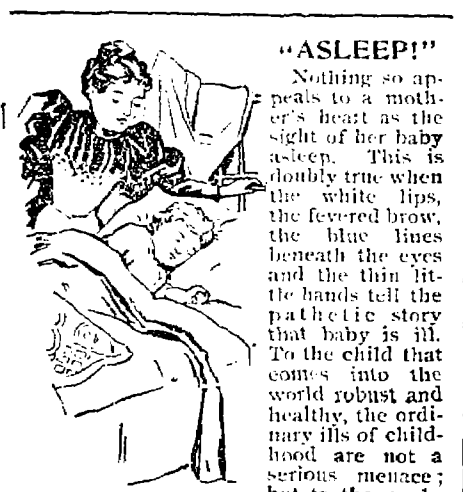
THE GAIN OR LOSS

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-half 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 agricultural 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 experience points is that union rating, so far from leading to extravagance on the part of the guardians, points, on the contrary, to economy. The guardians are

QUITE READY TO BE LIBERAL.

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 districts, where most of the holdings are under 14 valuation, the landlord pays perhaps four-fifths 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 these changes will have the effect of shifting burdens—lightening 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 diminution, but by way of increase. This is due to the circumstance that the poor rate in towns somewhat exceeds that in rural areas and consequently union rating will relieve the towns as compared with the country to the extent of £20,000 per year. One-half of this sum, which under union rating will have to be borne by agricultural land, becomes under the bill a charge upon the Exchequer, and the total amount thus added to the grant is estimated at between £11,000 and £12,500 a year. I don't think the relief thus given to the 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 £730,000 annually. As in England, so in Ireland there are certain charges which it is proposed to exclude in making the calculation, such as charges for extra police and compensation for malicious injuries. 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



Nothing so appeals to a mother's heart as the sight of her baby asleep. This is doubly true when the white lips, the fevered brow, the blue lines beneath the eyes and the thin little hands tell the pathetic story that baby is ill. To the child that comes into the world robust and healthy, the ordinary ills of childhood are not a serious matter, but to the weak, puny baby with the seeds of disease implanted in its little body even before birth, they are a serious matter and frequently mean baby's death. The woman who wants a strong, healthy baby must see to it that she does not suffer from weakness and disease of the important and delicate organs concerned in procreation. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription acts directly on these organs, allaying inflammation, healing ulceration and soothing pain. It banishes the fears of the period of anticipation and makes baby's entry to the world easy and almost painless. It insures the newborn's health and an ample supply of nourishment. It has caused the great joy of a mother to give with the happy laughter of healthy children. Over 200,000 women have testified to its marvelous merits. It is the discovery of an eminent and skillful specialist, Dr. R. V. Pierce, for thirty years chief consulting Physician to the great 'Lafayette' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. All medicine dealers sell it. Ailing women will write to Dr. Pierce will receive free his best advice. Scores of women who have been cured of obstinate and dangerous diseases by Dr. Pierce's medicines have told their experiences in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It contains 1008 pages, over 100 engravings and colored plates, and is free. Send at once stamps to cover cost of customs and mailing only, for paper covered copy; cloth binding 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

YOUR HAT, SIR!

Do not neglect the most important part of your dress.

A man may wear good clothes, good boots and clean linen, but the secret of his looks is in the Hat. If he wears a shabby hat he spoils the whole appearance. IF YOU WANT A NEW HAT



OUR SPRING STYLES ARE NOW IN.

Latest colors and shapes imported direct from the best manufacturers. Best qualities and lowest prices in the trade. Call in and examine them.

Large variety of shapes in Soft and Hard Hats, at all prices, from \$1.00 to \$3.00 each.

Wonderful values at - \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50 each  
Best values shown at - \$2.00 and \$2.25 each  
Extra Fine qualities at - \$2.50 and \$3.00 each

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS.  
Full assortment at both stores.

Allan "My Hatter"

665 CRAIG STREET, one door east of Blurry St., and 2299 ST. CATHERINE STREET, north side, between McGill College Ave. and Mansfield Sts.

PARLIAMENT. IT IS PROPOSED TO DO THE SAME IN IRELAND.

(Nationalist cheers.) In Ireland the proceeds of local licenses amount to £200,000, whereas the grants in aid, except for the maintenance of roads and

CELEBRATE FOUR LAW CHANGES.

which are no longer to be voted, amount to £244,000. This deficiency of £44,000 is proposed to be covered by adding to the proceeds of the local licenses a fixed annual grant from the Exchequer of £70,000. In addition to the £44,000, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented to allow Ireland a further sum of £35,000 a year by way of margin. Adding this fixed annual grant to the £200,000, we reach the total of £279,000. Out of this total it is proposed to defray the charges now met, and of the grants in aid, and the following additional charges: (1) One-half of the salary of one trained nurse in every union in Ireland, actually employed 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 grand juries shall meet for the transaction of fiscal and administrative business for the last time at the spring assizes of 1896 (Irish cheers. Mr. McNeill: 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 disposal so much of the agricultural grant as will have accumulated during the previous half year. The payment of the equivalent grant under the Local Taxation Act, 1896 will cease in September in the present year, and the agricultural grant will then take its place and begin to accrue. The interests of the existing officers have, of course, to be protected. 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 régime. Special provision is, however, made for the Baron High Constable and poor-rate collectors. It will, no doubt, be said that the Government 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 been 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 we have given wide but at the same time well-defined powers. This will have the effect of greatly lightening the Bill, but at the same time we have hedged it round with precautions which

Advertisement for Ever-Ready Dress Stays, featuring the RAU Dressmaker logo and text: 'All Women will appreciate the improvements in the Ever-Ready Dress Stays. Silk Stitched, Imperious, Pliable, Durable, Reliable.'

Advertisement for Specialties of Gray's Pharmacy, listing products like Castor Fluid, Saponaceous Dentifrice, and White Rose Lanolin Cream, with prices and contact information for Henry R. Gray.



THE FRIENDSHIP OF BOOKS.

Mr. M. J. Morrison, Advocate,

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

The St. Ann's Young Men Society held another of its very enjoyable open meetings last week and Mr. M. J. Morrison, advocate, of Montreal, delivered an address, taking for his subject 'The Friendship of Books.'

It is my purpose to speak to you tonight of books—those on which are delineated in colors deep and lasting the conceptions, thoughts, aspirations, joys and sufferings of our race in bygone ages, as well as in the present.

Man is essentially an intellectual being, and from earliest childhood craves nourishment for his intellect. The child observes and imitates. When he begins to prattle, he imparts to his parents questions. Everything is new to him. His curiosity knows no bounds.

We are too prone to look upon the matter of intellectual culture as being optional.

To call forth the powers of the mind, reading is an absolute necessity. We are constituted that as well might we plant a young tree on a barren soil and expect it to grow vigorous, we expect the human mind which has not been steeped in the great and grand thoughts of other minds to develop to its full vigor.

Granting, then, that it is our duty to read, the question presents itself: What are we to read? Shall I apply the term reading, as I use it here, to the perusal of the trash with which we are deluged in the shape of the common sensational novel?

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.

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 foster a taste for it in our children.

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 this.

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.

It is economy to profit by the experience of others. Thousands have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, why not you?

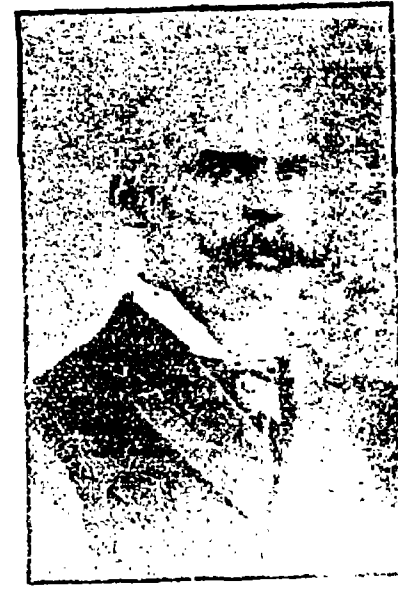
KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS.

Interesting Outline of the History of the Organization.

The Objects of the Institution and Their Importance to Catholics in all Walks of Life.

The organization of the Knights of Columbus, formed some months ago in this city, has created a great deal of enthusiasm in the circles of many of our leading Catholic business and professional men.

The Knights of Columbus was instituted in New Haven, Conn., seventeen years ago by Father McGivney, a Catholic priest. It was originally an insurance organization. No one was admitted except those between the ages of eighteen and forty-five who could pass the physical examination.



HOE J. L. E. GIERIN, M.E., V.V.M., 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.

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 Catholics were very slightly acquainted with others or were under wrong impressions concerning them.

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 enjoy 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 he obtain the benefits resultant from insurance.

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 advantages by not being able to join the secret organizations.

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.

It is economy to profit by the experience of others. Thousands have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, why not you?

THE OBJECT OF THE ORDER is unity, charity and fraternity. Unity in bringing Catholics together for mutual

aid. To get for them the highest moral, social and intellectual acquirements. Clarity in causing a keener interest in each other's welfare; in assisting each other in commendable undertakings by force of precept and example.

The word of the priest used in this organization is not in a derogatory sense. It is used in a true honest way, and the assurance and confidence to those whom it is addressed.

It is the most exclusive Catholic society known to the Catholic Church. Its exclusiveness does not consist in taking only the rich and industrial. It does not consider financial or social position.

No one who is not a Catholic will be taken into the order. His name and surname must be ascertained and known.

The organization of the Knights of Columbus is based on the principle of mutual aid and fraternal assistance. It is a society of men who are united by a common bond of faith and a common purpose.

NOTES ON EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

In a lecture recently delivered by Mrs. Merrill, Supervisor of kindergartens in the public school system of New York, some very interesting details are given regarding the introduction of the system in the United States.

MR. DILLON'S SPEECH. Mr. Dillon said the county councils were to allow the Board of Boards to take measures to cope with exceptional distress, and it looked to him like an attempt to shove off on to the county councils the duty of providing for exceptional distress and to relieve the Government of that responsibility which they ought to assume.

Referring to the progress of the system Mrs. Merrill said in 1883 there were as many as six establishments in the city of New York. In 1886 the number had become sixteen, and last year it rose to forty-two.

Then speaking of the age of the child in regarding 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.

USE ONLY

Finlayson's Linen Thread.

IT IS THE BEST

opportunity to expand and develop. Sue deemed a class of twenty-five 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, and to the proper observation of motor activity, an important subject to which much attention was now being directed.

In many of our classes, as Mrs. Merrill the kindergarten had been introduced with a very successful result.

The law, as it is now existing, is not only a hindrance to the progress of the law, but it is a hindrance to the progress of the law, and it is a hindrance to the progress of the law.

The law, as it is now existing, is not only a hindrance to the progress of the law, but it is a hindrance to the progress of the law, and it is a hindrance to the progress of the law.

OUR IRISH LETTER.

Mr. J. Morley could not discuss the details of a measure of this magnitude and complexity until he had seen it in print, but it was evident that the bill had been framed upon broad and democratic lines.

MR. DILLON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Dillon said the county councils were to allow the Board of Boards to take measures to cope with exceptional distress, and it looked to him like an attempt to shove off on to the county councils the duty of providing for exceptional distress and to relieve the Government of that responsibility which they ought to assume.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, real estate owners in the County of Hochelaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners of the Counties of Hochelaga, J. Jacques, Carter, Laval, Perreault and Levesque will be held on Friday, the 11th day of APRIL, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at 1014 Notre Dame street, in the City of Montreal, to consider the opportunity of establishing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, according to the Revised Statute of the Province of Quebec, article 243 and following articles.

Biliousness

is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and it not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, cleanse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

against the allowance which was being made passing into the landlords' pockets would be in his judgment to a large extent inoperative. The matter could be discussed at length when they had the right hon. gentleman's proposals before them.

The law, as it is now existing, is not only a hindrance to the progress of the law, but it is a hindrance to the progress of the law, and it is a hindrance to the progress of the law.

The law, as it is now existing, is not only a hindrance to the progress of the law, but it is a hindrance to the progress of the law, and it is a hindrance to the progress of the law.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

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PUBLIC NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, real estate owners in the County of Hochelaga, give notice that a meeting of the real estate owners of the Counties of Hochelaga, J. Jacques, Carter, Laval, Perreault and Levesque will be held on Friday, the 11th day of APRIL, next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at 1014 Notre Dame street, in the City of Montreal, to consider the opportunity of establishing a Mutual Fire Insurance Company, according to the Revised Statute of the Province of Quebec, article 243 and following articles.

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AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12, 1908.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN QUEBEC.

We have received the report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for this Province. It is, as usual, an interesting compilation 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 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 frequently drawn attention—namely, the utter insufficiency of the Government grant to poor schools, and the wretched and unsanitary condition of the schoolhouses in some of the poorest districts. These defects are the result of the biggishness of successive governments in connection with these schools. Not long ago we read the following words of a zealous pastor in a parish in the northern portion of our province, reported in a French Canadian 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 both 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 representatives of these and other priests are borne out by the report before us. One inspector says: "Seeing almost everywhere desks and forms of defective model, one could fancy 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 the commissioners are stubborn on this 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 superintendent's report emphasizes the fact that all that is needed to render our system of elementary education as perfect as any system could be is more money—more money for the teachers, more money to build and keep in proper repair the school-houses, more money as prizes to stimulate and encourage the children in their studies.

FREE SITTINGS IN CHURCHES.

If the experiment of having free seats in Catholic churches, as a means of increasing attendance at Mass and other devotions, which has been tried in an English diocese, is to have a general application, then it must be stated that it is a failure. Several years ago the late Bishop of Southwark, one of the London dioceses, built a church in a populous district where he believed there were many Catholics who neglected their religious duties because they had no place of worship of their own close at hand. The good prelate had to borrow money, the interest on which is at present \$1,300 a year. The

Catholic population has been ascertained to be 3,000 adults, and yet out of that number only 900 hear Mass on Sunday, although from the time the church was opened no charge has been made for sittings. Referring to the subject during a recent visitation to the church, the present bishop, the Right Rev. Dr. Bourne, having pointed out that 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 church was something very wrong. When a priest was able to do away with all those charges he would do so. It was an ideal state, and one which they 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 smallness of both the regular attendance and the voluntary contributions did not tend to encourage the policy of 'free' churches.

CATHOLIC REVIVAL IN SCOTLAND.

The revival of the Catholic Faith in Scotland is no less remarkable than its continuance in that country under all the persecutions from which its adherents suffered from the time of the fanaticism 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 Galloway celebrated the tenth anniversary of the foundation of their diocese by St. Ninian. Like St. Patrick, who first preached the Catholic Faith to Ireland, and St. Augustine, who established the Catholic Church in England, St. Ninian studied in Rome at the feet of the successor of St. Peter, and from him received the commission and authority to preach the Gospel to the land of his predilection.

The motives and spiritual reasons which moved a Scottish nobleman of the fourteenth century to have recourse to the Holy See for full instruction in the true Faith should be interesting as being relative to Scotland of the nineteenth century. His biographer tells us that he studied in Rome for seven years, until, in St. Sixtus, the Pope, with his own hands consecrated him Bishop, and sent him, with the Apostolic Blessing, to preach the Catholic Faith in his native land. That this is true, that he derived his orders, his mission and his jurisdiction direct from the Apostolic See is proved from historical documents and records extant. The ruins which beautify and hallow the hills and valleys and coasts of Galloway—the decayed abbeys and churches at Withern and Sulseat, Tongland and Bannerman, Holyrood and Lincledon—also attest it. Scotland was a Christian land, in grace and communion with the Holy See; there were no heretics in it; Scotchmen were all Catholics.

This state of things continued for 1200 years, when, as Bishop Turner of Galloway remarks in his Lenten Pastoral, the days of desolation came. "Men tired of the truth and peace of God; they would fashion out 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 sanctuaries of the saints were ruined and trodden down, the sign of man's salvation was 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 altars, apostolic succession and infallible teaching. And we have witnessed the results of the country's work—Christianity morselled into fragments, contentions on every side and multiplying on every article of Christian belief, the Divinity of Christ as often questioned as the grace of the Sacraments, the inspiration of the Scriptures denied, the fact of Revelation contested, the very existence of God 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 teaching, that they would find peace; but peace is the fruit of truth, and peace without truth is indifference or infidelity. It is the testimony of all ages, it is the most indisputable fact in the annals of mankind, that every departure from the unity of Faith has inevitably led to contentions, strife and endless divisions. "It is a signal grace of Almighty God that there is no unity among those who are separated from the doctrine of Holy Church," wrote St. Gregory the Great in the sixth century, and what the Holy

Pontiff witnessed for his day we have seen abundantly repeated in our own. It would serve no useful object to ask how this sad break with the truth was brought to pass, though the answer is easily available, but it would be wide of our present purpose. It is enough now to have thus briefly recorded what has been the outcome of the work of the sixteenth century, a chaotic tumult of religious opinions which have distracted, bewildered and deranged the 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 had, after centuries of suffering and banishment, been restored by the Holy See to the power and place that had been assigned to it by the same Holy See fifteen hundred years before.

OUR CIVIL CODE.

Mr. H. J. Kavanagh, Q.C., has just published a valuable law book which embodies not only the provisions of the Civil Code of this Province, together with the legislation passed at the last session, but the amendments effected by Imperial and Federal legislation up to date, and the Canadian Bills of Exchange Act.

"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 legal acumen of a high order, and a carefulness and conciseness which exhibit a thorough acquaintance with the 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 duties which the Church places upon her children during the penitential season, they contain references to a variety of points of interest affecting their people, and their utterances derive special weight and influence from the exalted position which their Lordships occupy. His Eminence Cardinal Logue of the Primate's See of Armagh, for instance, deplores the spirit of panic which, he says, "has seized like an epidemic upon large sections of the people. In our towns and villages, especially in the more densely populated districts, it is not even possible to see a man who is not in a state of alarm. The love of gain has vanished, and its place has been taken by a sordid, grasping passion for easily got gain, with a terrible haunting dread of ruin which weighs upon the victims, always rendering them desperate as to consequences, sometimes even unscrupulous as to means. Unhappily the lead in this pernicious practice is frequently taken for people in respectable positions, often to their own serious loss, always to the grave scandal of their neighbors. No doubt they consider themselves safe in conducting while they risk only their own money, but in this they are mistaken. No one is justified, on moral grounds, in exposing himself or those depending upon him to the ruin which so often follows on betting and wild speculation in the stock market. It is the duty of the clergy to warn their people frequently and emphatically against this practice and its ruinous consequences."

Archbishop McEvilly, of Tuam, after warmly praising the generosity of the English Protestants 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 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 parceling out to our people, in fair proportions, under legal sanction, and by proper authority, the large, comparatively unproductive tracts of land, which, from competition 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 Limerick, "There are," he says, "fortunately, too many occasions of sin, especially of that which is, of all sins, the most fatal in Ireland, the sin of intemperance. It is not easy for anyone, even for those who do best know this country, its past and present, and its people, to say how much

of the intemperance from which we suffer so terribly is due to causes that lie outside the drunkard himself, and how much to passions that are, as it were, embedded in his Irish nature, or inherent in his Irish blood. But that a great deal is due to external circumstances cannot for a moment be doubted. It is scarcely too much to say that all our social customs are leagued in the unholy cause of intemperance. Be it joy or be it sorrow—the wedding or the funeral, the leave-taking or the welcome home, the visit of a friend, the striking of a bargain, the accidental meeting in or near the place where in toxicant liquors are to be had, it matters not under what circumstance—to offer a drink is regarded as the duty of one party, to accept it the duty of the other. Unfortunately, the offer and the acceptance only too commonly lead to excess; and so, what between our customs and the inclinations, natural or inherited, that urge us forward, we have come to exhibit before the world a spectacle that every man who truly loves his country, and, above all, every Irish Catholic, deplores. There is no earthly reason why every good man amongst us might not find his place in the Temperance Movement. The temperance party war, or should war, not against drink, but against drunkenness."

Bishop Clancy, of Elphin, refers to the course of dissension in the Nationalist ranks and to the establishment of secret societies. He says:

"But a few short years have passed since we stood a compact body before the world, marching like a battalion towards the achievement of our national rights. Our countrymen were united at home in bonds of brotherhood and peace; the exiled children of our race denied themselves the luxuries, and often the necessities, of life to assist us in the heroic struggle in which we were engaged; and our traditional opponents feared, and therefore respected, us for the success which crowned our efforts, and which was an earnest of the ultimate triumph of our cause. But the curse of dissension, the traditional bane of our race, has once more fallen upon our banners, and brother is locked with brother in deadly conflict. The deplorable condition of public life in Ireland is fast begetting the political degeneracy which, in all similar circumstances, has stained the pages of our country's history in the past. Already the emissaries of an invisible power, whose motto has ever been 'Divide and Conquer,' are abroad, with secret service money at their disposal to corrupt, to snare and ultimately to betray our guileless young men for their own nefarious purposes. There is one article in particular to which such persons have recourse, and we deem it our duty to warn you explicitly against it. They endeavor to persuade their dupes that the priest is their greatest enemy, that membership with secret societies cannot be sinful, and therefore need not be revealed to the Confessor, and they thus lead their victims to the perpetration of the most horrible sacrilege. Let us remind you then, dearly beloved in Christ, that all oath-bound secret societies are unchristianized by the Church, and that their members incur the penalty of excommunication."

It is to the mystery of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass that Bishop O'Dwyer of Limerick draws the attention of his flock:

"It may seem to you at first a rather familiar subject on which to address you in a formal pastoral letter. 'For what is there more ordinary in your devotion—what enters more regularly into the practice of your lives, than Holy Mass, which week by week is a matter of obligation for us all, and forms for so many a part of the daily routine of their exercises of duty? Yet, although these 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 of Divine power, treasures of peace and blessing, of which we have but the faintest conception. And those of us who know the danger of familiarity with sacred things, understand how much we need, by prayer and meditation, to realize the awful sanctity—the Sacred and Divine Nature of this great sacrifice, lest in our thoughtlessness and presumption, we should rest in the forms and forget the sanctities that underlie them."

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

"Indeed," he says, "the public authorities have been named into action by the public sympathy awakened by a philanthropic 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 affluent with sympathy for their suffering brethren."

It is sufficient that the Archbishop of Tuam, the Bishop of Elphin, the Bishop of Derry, the Bishop of Drogheda, the Bishop of Clogher, and other Irish Prelates, warn their flocks against joining secret societies. No better proof could be forthcoming that paid emissaries are at present actively engaged in the formation and propagation of these unhalloved and baneful associations. All true friends of Ireland will join in the hope that her people will hearken to the voice of their religious chiefs in this as in other important matters.

CATHOLIC SERMONS IN SEVERAL 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 Catholic priest in St. Peter's German Catholic Church, Rondout, N.Y. This is the report which was sent all over the country by the news agencies:—

"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, made a political address in which he rallied the United States and told the members of the commandery that it was their duty as loyal Catholics to take up arms against the United States and fight for Spain in the event of war. The address caused commotion among the audience and several persons arose and left the church in anger. The priest said that under no circumstances should Catholics fight against Spain, a Catholic nation, and regarding President McKinley and the members of his cabinet he said that it would be an excellent thing if all were blown up."

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 Government, or mention the names of anybody connected with it. It is a shameful lie that I said anything about the Government or encouraged the taking up of arms against America. The report is a mean and groundless attack upon a priest. A cause of this misrepresentation may be found in the insufficient knowledge of German of those present. I said at the beginning of my sermon that it was not the custom of Catholic Priests to interfere in politics, but as emotion runs high it would not be out of place to warn them and give them an idea in what danger the country may plunge. I consider the other statements below my dignity to answer."

The false report was even printed by some American Catholic papers, who do not follow the excellent rule which the True Witness laid down for itself long ago, namely, never to reproduce from the secular press reports of Catholic sermons of Catholic happenings, but to secure whatever information it desires to publish from reliable Catholic sources, and to send its own reporters to report sermons delivered in local churches.

THE DUTY OF WEALTH.

It is not often that we find ourselves in accord with Mr. Goldwin Smith on any subject. On the contrary, we are, as a rule, obliged to combat most of his public utterances whenever we deem them of sufficient importance to refer to them. But in an address which he recently delivered at a service held at Cornell University in commemoration of one of the benefactors of that institution, he uttered some truths regarding the duty of wealth which ought to be pondered by all who are blessed with an abundance of the goods of this life, and which we reproduce with pleasure. Here is a pretty picture which he draws of Idaca, 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 New York, where I landed one dark November morning thirty years ago, and where I spent two or three of the happiest, and certainly of the best, years 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; the other gives that university a library building. Both of them preserve in wealth simplicity of life. At the head of the university there is a third rich man, who has not made, but inherited, his wealth, and who takes advantage of it to devote himself, not without much labor, privation and sacrifice of his literary ease, to the service of the community. Presently there comes a fourth rich man, to whose memory we do honor this day, who, like the first two, has made his own fortune, and leaves the monument of his public spirit and his beneficence on this hill.

He proceeds to discourse on the duty of wealth:

Accumulated wealth, the result of rapid development, is a feature of American society. Wealth must do its duty. To say that it must pay ransom for its existence, when it has been fairly made is to give the signal for social plunder. But it must do its duty. It must show that it is useful to society. Every man who has a heart must be touched by inequalities of the human race. We cannot be surprised if those whose place is the lowest want to equalize, even by measures of violence, mistaken and ultimately suicidal as such measures are. Wealth must show that it is useful. Useful it may be. Inequality, to a certain extent, seems to be a condition of progress. If wealth is to be spent in the ostentation of luxury, the sight of which makes poverty doubly bitter, in aping European aristocracy, in buying European titles, or admission to European courts, there will be a crash, and there ought to be!

Words like these coming from a man like Goldwin Smith are pregnant with good advice—may be even warning. The student of the social conditions of men and communities cannot but be impressed with what is designated as the inequality of human law. It is not merely the inequality of human law, but rather the inequality of the efforts made to rectify or equalize that law.

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 educational 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 as 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, it is said, is going 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 Kingdom, 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, Kilmainham and Drumcondra. The city has long suffered through the habit of thousands of people who make their living within its boundaries in the suburbs and paying no taxes into the treasury. "Greater Dublin" will be one of the finest cities in the United Kingdom.

LOCAL CHURCH NOTES.

The good old practice of having the Sunday collection taken up by the leading men in St. Patrick's parish is to be maintained. There was some inclination on the part of a few to drop the old custom. On Sunday last the collectors were: Hon. Sir Wm. Huggins, Hon. Justice Curran and D. Murrin, Hon. Dr. Guerin, and Hon. James McShane. These gentlemen will continue to perform this parochial duty until the end of March, when others will replace them for April.

The forty hours devotion to the Most Blessed Sacrament was held at St. Patrick's on Sunday and Monday. The attendance was enormous and the number of communicants many hundreds.

His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi has kindly consented to honor St. Patrick's Church by celebrating at High Mass and preaching the sermon on St. Patrick's day.

The Rev. Father McDermott, son of our respected fellow-citizen, P. McDermott, Esq., contractor of Point St. Charles, has been attached to St. Patrick's Church. The reverend gentleman is a good preacher and full of grace. He will be a welcome acquisition to the clergy of St. Patrick's, where the ever increasing labor devolving on the priests open a good field for generous exertion.

OBITUARY.

Miss Ellen Kennedy.

Amongst the city deaths reported during the week was that of Miss Ellen Kennedy, who breathed her last at her residence, No. 56 University Street, on Monday, 7th inst. The sad announcement was a shock to her relatives and the many friends by whom she was so deservedly esteemed, and who were so prepared for a fatal termination to what was regarded as a comparatively slight illness. The deceased lady was born in Montreal 57 years ago, and spent all her days in this city. In every relation of life she proved herself an exemplary 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. Miss Kennedy was a devoted friend of the late Father Dowd, and took a special interest in everything connected with St. Patrick's and the several institutions connected with it. In her death, Mrs. M. C. Foley, wife of the respected proprietor of The Trade Review, loses one who was to her as a mother. Her own mother dying when she was of a very tender age, she was adopted by her aunt, the subject of this notice, and by her brought up with all the care and affection that could be bestowed upon a child. Thus in her death Mrs. Foley is subjected to a heavy bereavement, in which she has the sympathy of all who know her. Miss Kennedy's funeral took place on Thursday morning, and, in accordance with her express desire, was of a private character.

DOIN'S SPRING STYLES.

Silk and Felt Hats.

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

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



Fraternal Societies.

Brief Reports of the doings of our Religious, National and Benevolent Societies, Associations and Societies...

St. Patrick's Society will hold their annual National Concert and entertainment at the Academic Hall, St. Mary's College, Bleury street.

The Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association are always fortunate in their selection of an entertainment for St. Patrick's Day.

'The Rebel of '98' is the attractive title of a patriotic play which will be produced by the St. Ann's Young Men's Society on St. Patrick's Day.

The Ancient Order of Hibernians have completed all the arrangements for the due celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

The various Divisions and Hibernian Knights will assemble at the Hall of Division No. 5, No. 327 St. Antoine street, at 8 o'clock in the morning.

In the evening a grand entertainment in the Windsor Hall will be given under the auspices of the County Board.

Rev. Father O'Donnell and his parishioners will celebrate St. Patrick's Night with an entertainment in the Hall of St. Mary's Church.

The celebration in honor of the national festival at Mount St. Louis College will be held on Tuesday next.

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.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society was held on Tuesday evening, March 8.

Division No. 5, A.O.H., held a largely attended and successful meeting in their hall, 329 St. Antoine street, on Wednesday evening, the 9th inst.

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 McGrath; 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; treasurer, M. McCarthy.

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

Division No. 4—President, H. T. Kearns; vice-president, John P. O'Hara; recording secretary, P. J. Finn; financial secretary, P. J. Tomilty; treasurer, J. Traynor.

Division No. 5—President, M. Phelan; vice-president, James McCarrey; recording secretary, J. McNichol; financial secretary, J. J. McCarrey; treasurer, M. Hickey.

Hibernian Knights—Colonel, B. Feeney; captain, Frank T. Rawley; first lieutenant, John P. Guinness; second lieutenant, T. Sullivan.

County Officers—County Board of Hochelaga—County president, William Rawley; county vice-president, H. McMorrow; county secretary, James McIver; county treasurer, Michael McCarthy; county marshal, John Dundon.

ECHOES FROM ENGLAND.

Irish Nationalists to Celebrate St. 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 hands Irishmen and Irishwomen have suffered cruel wrongs for centuries, is always an important event.

It will be held in the grand banquet hall of the Hotel Cecil. The toast of 'The Memory of '98' will be proposed by Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., and amongst other guests will be the Hon. Edward Blake, M.P., Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Mr. J. Harrington, M.P., Mr. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Mr. J. J. O'Kelly, M.P., Sir Gratian Edmonde, M.P., and Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P.

Amnesty 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.

Irish University Question. When Mr. Dillon moved an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, declaring that it was 'a 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.

The New York Sun says: The running expenses of the city of New York for the first year under consolidation will not be far from \$75,000,000 and will rather fall by which alone it had been sought to resist the Catholic claim, made this frank but melancholy confession.

by which alone it had been sought to resist the Catholic claim, made this frank but melancholy confession. 'I am forced, reluctantly and with grief, to admit that here is one question, vital to any healthy society, 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 to which I belong.

'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 FRIENDSHIP OF BOOKS.

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 Penderick and a Copperfield, or followed Evangeline in her tried and beautiful life, will learn to look more kindly on his fellowmen.

What shall I say of poetry? Of all classes of literature it is perhaps the most neglected. It is the highest form of imaginative writing. It is 'the breath and finer spirit of all knowledge, it is the impassioned expression which is in the countenance of all science.'

The true lover of books will understand me when I say that books have a knack of ingratiating themselves with one and growing to be looked upon as friends. And friends they are—friends who aid us in youth and solace us in old age.

Good books are gifts given to us by a bountiful Providence. Mental stagnation or starvation is unpardonable while they abound. Let us, then, devote to them some of that time which we waste upon trifles, and when we come to close the book of life we will look back upon the time bestowed upon them as having been spent well and nobly.

Head and Limbs

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

'I was all run 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 eczema. 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 disappeared and my hair has grown out.'

Hood's Sarsaparilla. Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

GRAND MUSICAL & LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT IN THE WINDSOR HALL, ST. PATRICK'S NIGHT, '98.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

At which the following Artists will contribute: HIBERNIAN QUARTETTE (Messrs. KENNEDY, McANNON, SMITH and COWAN), Misses Mrs. CLARKE, Vocalist; Miss M. ARKISON, Solo Violinist; Mr. E. E. JENKIN, Harp; Mrs. F. O'CONNOR, Musical Comedy; Mr. Wm. KENNEDY, Vocalist; Miss A. MORRIS, Whistling Soloist; Mr. T. SULLIVAN, Irish Harp Dancer; Miss Nellie KENNEDY, Vocalist; Mr. N. J. McILWINE, Educational; Mrs. P. THOMAS, Vocalist; Master A. O'LEARY, Vocalist. Humorous Musical Selections by a renowned Comedian.

THE REBEL OF '98.

MONUMENT NATIONAL. ST. PATRICK'S DAY, MARCH 17, 1898.

Two Performances. MATINEE AT 3 P.M. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK. SCALE OF PRICES: Private Boxes, \$100. Orchestra Chairs, 75c. Parquet and Balcony, 50c and 25c. General Admission, 25c. Matinee Tickets, 25c. Children, 10c. Seats secured at 'Star' office from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily, and at Mr. James Goreau's, No. 207, Notre-Dame Street, from 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Dr. J. K. Moran, in the course of a lengthy review of the Drama, in his excellent literary journal, 'The Pen,' writes of 'The Rebel of '98' as follows: 'There is no stage Irishman about it, no caricature of the race, no degrading of the national ideal, no vulgarity, no burlesque, there is nothing in the costume, scenery or other theatrical appointments to cast ridicule upon the Irish race or upon the country. The most sensitive may comfortably sit out the duration of the drama without once perceiving the least of any ostentatious or undignified overacting. In a word, the author has struck a blow from the shoulder at the "anti-Irishman" of the stage.'

below than exceed this sum. The municipal expenses of London and Paris are larger than New York's, the Paris expenses being relatively much higher than those of any other large city. The debt of Paris, too, is very much larger than that of New York or of London, but many things are done and many things are furnished by the Paris municipal government which in New York are supplied by private enterprise.

Our next issue will be a special of 12 pages, and will contain full reports of the St. Patrick's day celebration. No increase in price. Order through your newsdealer, or direct from office, P.O. Box 1138, or 253 St. James Street.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY GRAND ANNUAL CONCERT.

His Excellency Lt.-Gov. Jette AND His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal. IN THE ACADEMIC HALL OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE, BLEURY STREET. Thursday, March 17, 1898. TICKETS, 50c and 25c. S. CROSS, Rec. Sec.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS TO RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS, AT MERRILL'S CARPET STORE, 1661 NOTRE DAME STREET.

PALM SUNDAY.

Real Palms for Palm Sunday. The average number used is 100 heads per 1000 persons. PASCAL CANDLES. We would respectfully draw the attention of the Reverend Clergy to the superiority of our Pascal Candles.

MISSIONS. Catholic Missions supplied with Mission Books, Bibles and other articles of Catholic Devotion; also a complete assortment of devotional and Contrivance Books.

D. & J. SADLER & CO., Catholic Publishers, Booksellers and Stationers, 1669 Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Que. 123 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Full assortment of Carpets and Oilcloths at Merrill's Carpet Store, 1661 Notre Dame Street.

Lenten Delicacies FOR THE MILLION! Canned Fish and Fish in Glass.

Prices on our entire stocks reduced all round. The Finest Imported Goods, specially selected for the best Family Trade in the Dominion. Lay in your supplies now. FRASER, VIGER & CO.

SARDINES.

Table with columns for brand (Cordier's, Rodol's, etc.), size (large, small), and price per tin and dozen.

FRESH HERRINGS.

Table with columns for brand (Smith's, etc.), size (large, small), and price per tin and dozen.

SALT HERRINGS IN KEGS.

Table with columns for brand (100 lbs., 200 lbs., etc.) and price per keg.

ANCHOVIES.

Table with columns for brand (Tevenson's, etc.) and price per tin and dozen.

OYSTERS.

Table with columns for brand (Canned, etc.) and price per tin and dozen.

CLAMS, CLAM JUICE, CLAM CHOWDER AND CLAM SOUP.

Table with columns for brand (Burrhead's, etc.) and price per tin and dozen.

CODFISH.

Table with columns for brand (Boneless, etc.) and price per tin and dozen.

SUNDRY FISH.

Table with columns for brand (N. American, etc.) and price per tin and dozen.

SALT MACKEREL in Kits

Table with columns for brand (Extra Selected, etc.) and price per tin and dozen.

LIGHT WHITE WINES

Table with columns for brand (Sarlach's, etc.) and price per case.

STILL MOSELLES.

FRASER VIGER & CO., 207, 209, 211 ST. JAMES STREET.



IN WOMAN'S WORLD.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

WE are prone to attribute the dullness and want of progress made by children at school to the inefficiency of teachers or other causes in connection therewith.

A paper read at a recent conference of teachers of secular schools in this city deals with this all-important subject of parental supervision.

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 can.

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.

A. H. Zander, of Wisconsin, contributes an article to the March Ladies' Home Journal, in which he tells how he maintains a family of four persons—his wife, two children and himself—on \$200 per year.

Our meals, Mr. Zander writes, 'we find abundant in quantity and variety. For breakfast we have coffee, coffee cake, bread and butter, with eggs or fried ham occasionally.'

The Boston Pilot, in replying to a contemporary that asked why it is that some Catholic women lose their Faith when they gain riches, says:—There are various reasons.

At the house-furnishing shops is seen a new tool for the carver, which will be especially liked by the inexperienced. This is a joint divider, and is a rather formidable looking combination of knife and scissors.

This will be good news for the children and dentists. A writer on household economy says:—The weight of opinion is in favor of a moderate amount of good pure candy eaten by children with or soon after their food.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

A CONTRIBUTION to an American journal, in dealing with the all important question of diet, says:—

With the end of winter and the arrival of the first mild days comes an unsettled state of the body as well as of the weather.

This is nature's indication that we need a change, and if we cannot alter our surroundings we can at least materially vary our diet.

Going into detail, the writer states that certain fruits are especially beneficial at this time of year. The all too scarce grape-fruit is an admirable alterative.

A very economical and palatable soup is what is styled Cream of Carrot, and is made as follows:

1. Large carrots, scraped and washed. 2. 1 quart of milk. 3. 1 tablespoonful each flour and butter.

For a vegetable soup, soak one cup of dried white beans three hours in a quart of cold water, then put the beans and water together over the fire and boil steadily two hours until the beans are soft enough to rub through a colander.

Fish scallops in cod or any other firm fish can be used. Boil until done; take from the water and flake to pieces with a fork.

For fish and oyster scallop, prepare by the foregoing directions, using oyster liquor to moisten it instead of white sauce, and arranging alternate layers of codfish and raw oysters.

At the house-furnishing shops is seen a new tool for the carver, which will be especially liked by the inexperienced. This is a joint divider, and is a rather formidable looking combination of knife and scissors.

It often happens that umbrellas get splashed with mud-spots; even occasionally they fall into a puddle and present a forlorn appearance.

Some summer frocks are being made up by a young woman who is always 'behindhand' with her spring sewing, and who always divides her mornings between plain hemstitching and buttonhole making and knitting for her pet 'families' in poor districts.

WHIMS OF FASHION.

THE imported novelties in wool goods, says an American fashion authority, are extremely beautiful and come labelled with the most awe-inspiring names.

The latest gowns display the bolero jacket, which is rapidly taking the place of the Russian blouses.

Plaid skirts are once more making a bid for public favor. The blocks of white in the new shades are of medium size. They are plaided over at wide intervals with shaggy lines of camel's hair.

Taffeta waists have had their run for dress occasions, but are shown in exquisite styles for ordinary wear.

The ever convenient black silk skirt can now be made over into a thoroughly up-to-date gown.

Ribbons are an important accessory to every groom of the period. Applied as trimming, or worn as sashes or stocks and ties, they are omnipresent.

Glaze gloves are the proper thing for morning wear and for all informal occasions. Chevrete and deerskin are also used.

The popular waist is now made of transparent material, lace, chiffon and gauze coming for the purpose in infinite variety.

Some summer frocks are being made up by a young woman who is always 'behindhand' with her spring sewing, and who always divides her mornings between plain hemstitching and buttonhole making and knitting for her pet 'families' in poor districts.

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

it over into a waist. Very elegant garments 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 something unique and handsome in the way of a belt, the creation is all the most fastidious woman could desire.

Among the muslins there is a white one, with skirt ruffled to the knees and tucked to the waist, the tucks in clusters of lingerie widths.

Here are two answers recently contributed to an American journal in a public competition for the best definition of "What is a Gentleman," and "What is a Lady."

A GENTLEMAN is a human being combining woman's tenderness with man's courage. He is gentle, courteous, modest, and never inflicts pain slow to take offense, never gives it, slow to retaliate, never thinks it subjects his appetite, taste, feelings and speech; when in

A LADY. Neither culture, position nor money can make a lady. She must be born, born in nature's purple, perhaps, but born—not made.

A great deal of the irritation and restlessness felt under the marriage yoke, by women in particular, is caused by that morbidly sensitive nervousness and hysterical egotism that are induced by unwise education and an idle, luxurious life.

If your children are well but not robust, they need Scott's Emulsion of Cod-liver Oil. We are constantly in receipt of reports from parents who give their children the emulsion every fall for a month or two.

The oil combined with the hypophosphites is a splendid food tonic. KEEP your blood pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL.

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

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

From the Brockville Recorder. There are few men in Brockville or vicinity better known to the general public, and there is certainly no one held in greater esteem by his friends than Mr. L. de Carle, sr.

He is a human being combining woman's tenderness with man's courage. He is gentle, courteous, modest, and never inflicts pain slow to take offense, never gives it, slow to retaliate, never thinks it subjects his appetite, taste, feelings and speech; when in

THE PESSIMISTIC CUSS. I hate the pessimistic cuss, Who's sniveling all the time; Whose every word is nothing but some long, lugubrious whine.

He whines because the weather's shot, He whimpers when it's cold, And always talks of chinbugs when He sees the wheat field's gold.

He says the Nation's going to smash, Our statesmen he dubs fools; The Government is on the rocks, Our Presidents are mules.

Appendicitis, pestilence, He dreads them all the while; He knows more bad-luck omens than A fellow of the Nile.

God knows we all have sorrows, griefs, And crosses hard to bear; And into every life there come Some days dark with deep despair.

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.

Teacher—Hans, how many campaigns were there under Frederick the Great? Pupil—Seven, sir. Teacher—Tell me what they were? Pupil The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh!—Der Fiou.

KEEP your blood pure, your appetite good, your digestion perfect by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has power to keep you WELL.

SOCIETY REGALIA.

Banners, Badges, Saddlecloths, of any special design, made to order. Samples and estimates furnished. Work and material guaranteed.

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

St. Ann's Young Men's Society. Organized 1850. Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month.

Ancient Order of Hibernians. DIVISION No. 2. Meets in lower vestry of St. Gabriel's Church, on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month.

A.O.H.—Division No. 3. Meets the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month in Hibernia Hall, No. 204 Adelaide Street.

A.O.H.—Division No. 4. President, H. T. Kearns, No. 22 Delaware Street. Vice-President, J. P. O'Hara, Beecher Street.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 71. Organized March 11, 1888. Branch 71 meets on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month.

C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month.

C.M.B.A. of Quebec. GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC. Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States.

Catholic Benevolent Legion. Shamrock Council, No. 320, C.B.L. Meets in St. Ann's Young Men's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meets every alternate Monday, commencing Jan. 31, in St. Gabriel's Hall, Cor. Centre and Laurier Streets.

St. Lawrence Court, 263, C.O.F. Meets in the Engineers' Hall, 602 1/2 Craig Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, every first and third Monday, at 8 p.m.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Binding \$2.00; Cut Maps \$2.50; Tamara's Blooms \$3.75; Mill Books, stove leathers, \$1.50.



A Little Irish Girl.

By "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 restlessly. "But—do for all that. It was my father's doing. He thinks Sir Ralph perfect."

asked me to meet you here, I think you would have done better to reserve your invitation." She is very pale as she thus defies him, but her lovely head is well thrown up, and battle declares itself in every feature.

charming inconsistency). "I remember every word. They seem burned into my brain. Oh! he was so rude! Fancy his telling me I had ruined his life!" "It seems to me that he is trying to ruin yours."

How to see the point and place it. A book of 40 pages, which teaches punctuating rapidly by example. Many people who have studied English, Latin, and Greek grammar are very careless and slovenly punctuators.

Tired? Oh, No. This soap. SURPRISE. greatly lessens the work. It's pure soap, lathers freely, rubbing easy does the work. The clothes come out sweet and white without injury to the fabrics. SURPRISE is economical, it wears well.

HOW TO SEE THE POINT AND PLACE IT. A book of 40 pages, which teaches punctuating rapidly by example.

FRANCO-RUSSIAN TREATY.

An Alleged Revelation Concerning It. A Paris correspondent of the Daily News finds a sensational revelation regarding the Franco-Russian Treaty in a speech made at a banquet by M. De Schanel, vice-president of the Deputies.

HOUSEKEEPING.

If a woman is in good health there is no more healthful employment than housework. Generally speaking, there is no happier woman in the world.

PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week to inventors by the United States and Canadian governments.

WHEN YOU ARE TIRED.

Without extra exertion, languid, dull and listless, your blood is failing to supply to your muscles and other organs the vitalizing and strength giving properties they require.

Business Cards. TELEPHONE 8393. THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils.

GEORGE BAILEY, 278 Centre Street, Dealer in Wood and Coal. Constantly on hand, every description of Upper Canada Firewood.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians. PLUMBERS, STEAM FITTERS, METAL AND SLATE ROOFERS.

J. P. CONROY, (Late with Paddon & Nicholson) 228 Centre Street, Practical Plumber, Gas and Steam-Fitter.

M. HICKS & CO., AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS. 1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St.

C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER.

LORCE & CO., WATER - AND - FURRIER. 31 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

SURGEON-DENTISTS. DR. BROSSEAU, L.D.S. SURGICAL DENTIST, No. 7 St. Lawrence Street.

PRESBHEY PATENT STOVE LINING. Is the Best. Will fit any stove or range.

GEORGE W. REED & CO., 785 Craig Street.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. The Quickest, Most Direct and Popular Route to the Klondyke.

YUKON GOLD FIELDS. Choice of several routes, and impartial information given.

CITY TICKET OFFICE. 137 ST. JAMES STREET, And Bonaventure Station.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED. Send a stamp for our beautiful book "How to get a Patent."

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS. All Lines from New York. To Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, Florida, etc.

COOK'S TOURS. W. H. OLANOFF, Agent. GRAND TRUNK TICKET OFFICE, 137 St. James Street.

BE SURE you get what you want when you ask for Hood's Sarsaparilla. Unequaled in Merit, Sales, Cures.

BUY Coleman's Salt THE BEST.

COLEMAN'S SALT THE BEST.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1666 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

Commission vs. Omission - Jessie - Is there anything more embarrassing than blushing when you shouldn't?

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS. All Lines from New York. To Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, Florida, etc.



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 complications have had a generally bad effect, and the war talk, which is being nurtured by the worst class of journals which ever disgraced a metropolitan city, add continually to the sense of unrest and nervousness.

The Ordnance Department made another shipment yesterday of projectiles for the new guns at Southern forts. The lighter Craig left the ordnance dock at Governor's Island at 1 o'clock with the load, which was turned over to one of the regular lines.

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.

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.

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 10,000 Roman Catholics.

Father James J. Dougherty, now at the head of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, at Great Jones street and Lafayette place--the Drumgoole Mission--bought the property and erected the buildings.

Father Dougherty says that the annual premiums exceed \$3,000, and this amount of the church's revenue was used for no other purpose because it would not do to permit the policies to lapse.

The advent of Easter is continuously being brought to the public mind by what a few years ago was regarded merely as a fad, but which is now an established fact of quite some importance.

of late years they have been pushed ahead for decorative purposes. The blooms, however, seldom have the dazzling fairness they possess at Easter-tide.

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.

Civil Service Rules.

The new rules recently formulated by the New York City Civil Service Commission were submitted to the Mayor yesterday by President Charles H. Knox.

Mr. Hugh McLaughlin'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.

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, take Scott's Emulsion. It checks any tendency in your system to serious lung trouble.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' ADVERTISEMENT.

Jackets and Capes.

We don't claim to carry the largest stock in this department, but every garment is a leader.

Ladies' Jackets in Black, Fawn, Green, Navy, Gray, trimmed with diamond braid, pearl buttons, velvet collar, \$12.50, extra good value.

CHILDREN'S REEFERS.

Children's Reefers, in Navy Blue, with Sailor collars, detachable, gilt buttons, nicely trimmed.

LADIES' CAPES.

A large assortment of the latest Novelties in Ladies' Capes.

NEW COSTUMES.

Ladies' Costumes, in Fawn Box Cloth, Huesar Jacket, with Fancy Horn Buttons, \$18.00.

NEW COLORED DRESS GOODS.

We are showing many exclusive Novelties: New Wilma Checks, New Willow Suitings, New Graziosa Suitings, New Vinen Plaids, New Lucilla Suitings, New Violante Checks, silk and wool, in a lovely range of colors.

Nineteen pieces only--Our special leader is a line of pure lank wool colored Crepe Cloth, in desirable shades of Blues, Greens, Fawns, Garnet, Black, a 66c line for 37c.

BLACK DRESS GOODS.

In Black Dress Goods our stock is large, particularly well assorted, Mourning Goods a specialty. New Black Dress Goods, New Plain Alpaca, New Green Effects, New Costumes in Silk and Wool Effects, New Grenadines, New Figured Alpaca, New Cashmeres, New Bengalines.

JAMES A. OGILVY & SONS' The Largest Exclusive Dry Goods Store in Canada.

THE LARGEST ESTABLISHMENT MANUFACTURING CHURCH BELLS & PEALS. PUREST BELL METAL (COOPER AND TIN). Send for Price and Catalogue. MOSHANZ BELL FOUNDRY, BALTIMORE, MD.

Full assortment of Carpets and Oilcloths, at MERRILL'S CARPET Store, No. 1661 Notre Dame Street.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

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

At the last monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society the junior members were called upon to prepare essays 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.

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.

It would be high impossible for me to enumerate the many advantages that a boy of my age would derive by taking the pledge of total abstinence and keeping it faithfully through life.

There is no better time to make good resolutions than in boyhood days, as we know that all good resolutions grow with the mind.

As to joining the St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society, there are many advantages to be derived from such a course.

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.

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

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

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.

Then again what comfort he has in his heart when he realizes and knows

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.

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 advancing 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.

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.

Thus you see that a boy not only receives a temperal, 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.

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.

KINDLING WOOD.

SOFT, \$1.50 per load. MIXED, \$1.75 per load. HARD, \$2.00 per load.

Guaranteed the best value in the city. Order early by Phone No. 396.

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