MARIE

Consecration of Bishop Scollard at Peterborough-An Impressive Ceremony,

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

of the new Diocese of Sault Marie, was duly consecrated as ad in St. Peter's Cahedral last Friday. The impressive ony, which was witnessed by indreds, lasted four hours. Bishop collard is a Peterboro County boy was stationed there for five years vious to going to North Bay. There were about 80 bishops and in attendance. Archbishop Sauthier, of Kingston, officiated as ecrator, his assistants being Biop O'Connor, Peterboro, and Bishop Bishop McEvoy orrain, Pembroke. of London preached the consecration Archbishop Duhamel of shop Gabriels, Ogdensburg; Bi thop McDonald, Alexandria; Bishop ard, Valleyfield, Que., and Bishop acicot, Montreal, were also pre nt. In the afternoon the clergy Peterboro Diocese presented the ew Bishop with an appreciative adss and a purse of money. The sts of the new diocese gave him handsome crozier, Father Langlois Sturgeon Falls, reading an address Bishop Scollard will old home his oretown, and to-day re to North Bay, where will be accorded a big public

division of Peterboro diocese, and stends from North Bay to Rainy River. It contains a Catholic poulation of about 27,000, with 35 sts and 64 churches, and with Sault Ste. Marie as the cathedral

CONSECRATION SERMON.

The consecration sermon delivered by His Lordship Bishop McEvay, of London, was one of those oratorica nts for which His Lord ship is noted. He spoke from St. hn 14:16, "Ask the Father and He will give you the Holy Ghost, who will abide with you forever. words, he said, were uttered by the Divine Saviour on the solem sday night before His Passion He had given His disciples to under nd that he was soon about to de part from them and sorrow filled arts. But the gentle Maste pake to them in words of wisdom on and love, and called dem His friends, His children, His osen ones, and assured them that would not leave them orphans, ut send the Holy Ghost, the Comter, who would grant them bless peace. On that solemn occasion also impressed them with the at antagorism that existed be them and what He called the rld-not the world of literature e, art, the progress of which rch had always fostered world opposed to the Church was e referred to by St. John in ruled the concu and of the eye, and the pride of This was the world which will of God abideth forever." Church had suffered persecution, t had gone on since the days Christ walked the earth, and Christ walked the earth, and would continue until the end of would continue until the end of The Kingdom of God was not The Kingdom of God was not The Kingdom of God was not to sworld, but a spiritual king-and all of the powers of hell not prevail against it. The not prevail against it. The soul of man was the the soul of man was the ha, through which the immortal sas saved and sanetified. The Ghost. Who was sent from a became the soul of the church a Apostles were filled with the Apostles were filled with the Spirit. The Church was the shable kingdom of Christ.

Ray, D. J. Scollard, the first Bi- not for such reason that prelates had assembled. The purpose was a higher and holier one—supernatural and divine. Besides his legitimate appointment a bishop must also be en dowed with power from God. Therefore the Archbishop and his assistants impose hands and the Holy Spirit descends upon the soul of the chosen one, and sanctifies still more a soul already sanctified. The speak er explained the significance of the chrism, the mitre, the ring the mitre, the ring and the crozier, and pointed to the commission which Christ gave to the Apostles,-All power is given unto me in heaven and in earth to preach the gospel-go ye therefore teaching Ottawa, Archbishop Begin of Quebec, all nations in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost. It was a wonderful and mighty com mission, and no human power could ever fulfil it. The power of Holy Ghost accompanied the commission, and the apostles were the witnesses unto the whole world.

The Church had ever been faithful in complying with the divine commission. Bishops had been consecrated and sent to all the nations, and it would be so to the end of time. She had come down to the present day as fair, and fresh and full of vigor and the spirit of God as in the early ages of Christianity. The speaker thanked God that in this fair and vigorous country of Canada, the Catholics were among the first nations in their devotion to the Holy See, the centre of all unity. Much heroic work had here been accomplished under the guidance and blessing of the Holy Church, and the magnificent heritage which had been down was an everlasting credit to the priests and people and there was here a grand example of devotion to the See of Peter.

In the consecration of the new Bishop to the new diocese, there was presented an evidence and assurance of continued good work. The speaker referred to a pleasing coincid was on the Feast of St. Mathias, 1874, that the late Bishop Jamot was consecrated as Bishop Apostolic to Canada and fixed his place of residence as Sault Ste. Marie. Many would remember how he becam Bishop of Peterborough in 1881, and would recall with gratitude, pleasure and pride, the great man's zeal, energy, self-sacrifice and devotion to God. In 1887 His Lordship Bishop Dowling took charge and continued the work for two years. His suc cessor, His Lordship Bishop O'Connor, had long borne the burden and heat of the day, in season and out laboring to keep pare with the rapid development of that country forming the new See, as well as building up churches and stations forming the diocese. The new Bisho succeeded worthy prelates in the Church of God. It was a high hon-Ohurch of God. It was not to be called to the position of or to be called to the position of Bishop, becoming an amb Christ, a pontiff chosen among men God. But while a Bishop received many honors his position was, as St. Augustine said, very laborious and also dangerous. It was necessarior him as a protector of the lam dangerous. of the fold to know well the great cernal truths, and the speaker em-hasized the necessity for highest alization of the fact that educaion without religion could not pro-erly be called such, and it was his duty to oppose all influences which tended to separate the one from the other, thus robbing the little ones of their rights.

CITIZENSHIP.

THE NEW BISHOP.

Referring to the new Bishop, the er said that he was no stranger nere, but had been born and brought up in the neighboring parish of Ennismore, and three years of his priestly life were spent in Peterboro. He was then sent to the parish of North Bay, where he had labored with great zeal and success up to the present time, and now he had been given a wider and more difficult field as a Bishop of God's Church. With devotion to the ministry, his knowledge of the needs of the people, his entire reliance upon the providence of God, he would accomplish great things in the future as he had in the past. While the office of Bishop was necessarily a difficult one, all would admit that it became doubly difficult when beginning in new See. It was not easy to lay broad and deep the foundation and to build up institutions with slender resources. Yet it was God's work and He would make the burden light and would help the new Bishop when the storms of difficulty beat across his path.

RECEPTION OF FRIENDS. In the afternoon at 3 o'clock Bihop Scollard held an informal reception of his friends in the vestry Amongst those present were his father and mother, two brothers and two sisters. The parents of the new Bishop, though of course delighted at the honor that had come to their son, bore themselves without any exterior marks of elevation. The a respected farmer of the neighborhood, has the simple and direct manner which is always admirable, and the mother, despite the fact that she has a son old enough to be a bishop, still retains the dark auburn hair and medium figure of a woman in early life. After the kissing of the ring and a few words ongst the old friends, the scene was transferred to the church, where the addresses were received and replies given. A beautiful address from the priests of Peterborough Diocese was most impressively read by Rev. Father Keilty of Douro, in whose church Bishop Scollard had received his first lessons in catechism An address was also read from admirers representing the Knights of

Columbus in Ottawa, Toronto and elsewhere. The following signatures were appended, and most of their owners took part in the presentation Hon. C. Fitzpatrick, Hon. John Costigan, Hon. F. R. Latchford, Chas McCool, M.P., Nipissing; M. J. Gorman, K.C.; M. P. Davis, Ottawa; Chas. Murphy, Ottawa; Chev. John Heany, Ottawa; J. R. McCam M. J. Haney, Toronto; W. Power M.P., and Thomas Murphy, ex-M.P. This address, read by Hon. John Costigan, was accompanied by a handsome pectoral cross and chain of gold studded with jewels. In replying to this address His Lordship seemed almost overwhelmed, and said that in their desire to do honor to the dignity that had come to him, they had invested his humble person with the virtues and gifts which rightly belonged to the office.

SENATOR SCOTT IS 80.

Last Friday was the 80th anniott, Secretary of State and leader of the Senate. The Liberal Senat ors took advantage of the occasion and presented Mr. Scott with a piece of silver, on which was a suitable incription. About fifteen minutes before the Senate met in the afternoon Senator Templeman came along with the Secretary of State from the Cabinet meeting, and brought Mr. Scott in the direction of the Speakor's chambers, where they were met by the committee that had charge of by the committee that had charge of the presentation. Senator Casgrain was chairman of the committee. The presentation took place in the speaker's chambers. Mr. Scott, in accepting the large silver loving cup, the gift of the Senators, thanked them for their thoughtfulness, and for their kind and generous expres-

PERSONAL.

Rev. Fathers O'Mears, P.P., Gabriel's, and Casey, P.P., Agnes, returned on Friday eve

D'YOUVILLE READING CIRCLE,

Ottawa, Feb. 25th. At the meeting of the D'Youville Reading Circle last Tuesday evening, the regular study of Oxford was re-The University reached the turning point in its history in the 19th century, which saw the beginning of the tractarian movement. A few notes were made on the most important men connected with the movement, and before continuing the study, it was considered not inappropriate to relate the story of the legendary beginning of Oxford, as told in Montalambert's Monks of the West. No country is richer in legends than England, for she has preserved them through all her religious changes and some of them are exceedingly interesting. The story relating to the birth of Oxford though legendary, is no fairy tale, but a proof of the grand work wo man has accomplished in all ages for the advancement of Christianity and civilization.

Far back in the latter half of the 7th century, when England was divided into little kingdoms, there lived a beautiful and saintly princess, named Frideswida, the daughter of the King of Wessex. This princess was deeply loved by Prince Algar, who was also of Wessex. In those days love-making was a very strenu ous affair, and Algar was a determine ed young man. Frideswida, whose thoughts were turned towards a life of solitude and prayer, was also determined, and one day she seized an opportunity to escape from both father and lover. Getting into an open boat, she rowed ten miles up the Thames until she reached a spot of enchanting loveliness. It was a grove of noble oaks around and above which was twined and draped the beautiful ivy of England in such a way as to form a safe and seques tered shelter. At least so the princess thought in her delight. The nlacy seemed to have been hitherto unknown and unappreciated save by those interesting quadrupeds that revel on acorns, and by their owners, but after all it was only ten miles from Wessex, and before very Algar and his suite, who had set in pursuit, discovered her. In this extremity she had recourse to her favorite saints, Catherine and Cecilia, and lo! there was a miracle. The prince and all his followers were uddenly stricken with blindness, and terrified, they left the princess in eace. In time her father became reconciled to her new way of life, and being very wealthy, she built an ab bey which she enriched and beautified. Soon many other noble and holy women came to share in her life of prayer and study, and Frideswida reigned as abbess until her death in

The site of this famous abbey was Oxford, the Abbey itself was the real beginning of the Christ Church College of to-day, and its beautiful old church still remains as the cathedral. In the thirteenth century the abbey was taken over by a chapter canons, at which time it took the name of Christ Church. In the sixteenth century, when Cardinal Wolsey was at the height of his power, he wished to make it the most beautiful college in the world, It was then known as "Cardinal College." The tomb of the sainted Abbess which is still to be seen here, unfortunately desecrated in Elizabeth's time, but during the reign of Anne it was externally restored.

Owing to the fear inspired by the miracle that deprived Prince Algar and his followers of their sight, the legend tells us that for long no English King dared visit Oxford. It was not till Henry III.'s time that royalty was seen within its precincts, and the chapter of accidents that marked that reign was ascribed to marked that reign was ascribed to the King's temerity in trespassing there. Of course, the superstition has long passed away and Oxford is now as safe for royalty as for the lesser ones. His Majesty Edward VII, was one of the pupils entered there in the year 1859, and left behind a reputation for dillgence and exemplary conduct. It is interesting to note what a number of great men Christ Church College has given to the world. It may be called a sort of mother house. Here the

famous Dr. Pusey lived and reigned | RELAND'S PRINCELY FRIEND as rector of the Cathedral, and preached from its pulpit. Sir Philip Sydney, Ben Jonson, Locke, Sir Robert Peel and Lord Elgin are among the most conspicuous of those who have graduated from its halls. Be fore bringing the study of this great centre of learning to a close, it seemed but fitting to give St. Frideswida credit for her share in the work, and to show that not now alone, but at all times it has been "woman's age."

In summing up current events, the East, of course, was centre of interest, though other places too came in for their share of attention, it being a noteworthy period in the history of most nation

The Oriental study, as usual, occupied the latter part of the evening, and the fifth book of the story of Buddha, which relates his great renunciation, was begun by Miss Beatrice Hodgeson.

In preparation for the lecture on the 27th on the Gaelic revival, some notes were made on the subject. Some statistics were read showing how swiftly the study of the Irish language is spreading. The number of schools teaching the language has increased in a short time from about one hundred to one thousand four hundred. Irish is not a dead language, for some one has been always speaking it, and so it has been kept alive, unlike the Latin and Greek The most enthusiastic lovers of Ireland do not expect or hope to have it take the place anywhere of English, but it possesses a glorious literature, and to understand that literature as it deserves to be under stood, it is necessary to know the language in which it is written. People study Latin, Greek and Hebrew why not Gaelic ?

The next meeting will be on March

MARGUERITE.

"GALWAY LAW."

To be Presented by St. Ann's Young Men's Society on St. Patrick's Day.

The members of the dramatic sec tion of St. Ann's Young Men's Society are busily engaged in putting the finishing touches on the drama which they are to stage at the Monument National, during the afternoon and evening on St. Patrick's Day. The title of, the play is "Galway Law." Its story recounts scenes of valor and patriotism and presents a phase of Irish character which is calculated to arouse the sympathies of all lovers of freedom.

The musical features incidental to the drama which have been arranged by the well known and talented organist of St. Ann's Church, Prof. P. J. Shea, it may be said, are bright and new, and will be rendered by well known soloists and chorus of acknowledged rank in local musical circles.

The immediate supervision of the production will be under Mr. Ed. Tarney, who has for some weeks directed the rehearsals. His technical knowledge of staging a play and in arousing enthusiasm amongst the members of a cast have been many times exemplified in the past.

Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS.R., the zealous director of the Society, is much interested in the coming production, and says it will be one of the best efforts put forth by the organization since its foundation.

The afternoon performance will be gin at 2.30 o'clock, and in the evening the curtain rises at 8.15.

The plan of reserved seats is now open at Mr. T. O'Connell's store, corner of Ottawa and Murray streets (Phone M. 3833), and already a large number of seats have been tak-There is no doubt that Rev. Father Strubbe and his patriotic boys of St. 'Ann's will be greeted with a large audience at both per-

There is enough of grief To mar the years;
Be mine a sunny leaf,
Untouched by tears.

No sermon mine to preach Save happiness; No lesson mine to teach Save joy to bless.

-Frank D. Sher

Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli Celebrates His Silver Jubilee

In the chapel of St. Francesca Romana, on the Feast of the Purification in 1880, took place the episcopal consecration of Vincenzo Vannutelli as Bishop of Palestrina. On February 2 of this year occurred His Eminence's silver jubilee, the occasion being taken for a universal demonstration of good will and affection for the prelate who has earned the title of the Irish Cardinal in Curia.

Vannutelli, like his brother Serafino, is a child of the Sabine Hills, Here in a dreamy hamlet called Genazzano Vincenzo saw light in 1836, the boy's impressionable mind early becoming imbued with the traditions of ecclesiastical learning and piety, with which his birthplace had been associated for centuries. Diocesan Seminary at Palestrina was the first academy to direct his course of studies. Here he remained some three years, passing with his brother Serafino, who was two years his senior, to the Capranica College at Rome. It was here the future Cardinal made his first acquaintance with Irish people, their characteristics, and traditions-an acquaintance which was to stand him in good stead in the years to follow. his ordination in 1860 Vannutelli became Professor of Theology, a pos sition he occupied till 1865, when he was appointed to join the suite of Monsignor Oreglia (now Cardinal doyen of the Curia), then Internunzio in HoMand and Belgium. In 1867 he was transferred to Rome as secretary to the Cardinal Secretary, of State. This position he occupied up to and during the fateful days of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops and the retirement of the Pope within the walls of the Vatican.

On the accession of Leo XIII. to St. Peter's chair an era of church diplomacy was inaugurated, the policy of the great Pope being one of conciliation towards the Vatican mong the powers of Europe. nutelli, the accomplished diplomat, here found his opportunity. Appointed first as Delegate Apostolic to tha Porte, he represented the Vatican at the coronation of Nicholas at Moscow, passing on to Lisbon, where he was responsible for the successful issue of the disputed Patronato of the Portuguese in the East Indies, He returned to Rome to receive his Cardinal's hat, and was then entrusted by Leo with the difficult task of restoring amicable relations between St. Petersburg and the Curia, probably the greatest triumph of his diplomatic career.

Returning to Rome, Vannutelli became one of the Cardinals permanently in residence in the Eternal City, Irish social and ecclesiastical circles seeing much of him. So much, indeed, was his devotion to all Irish interests manifest that it was hardly surprising to find him the Vatican's representative at the inaugural ceremony of the new Cathedral of Armagh. His visit on this occasion to the Emerald Isle impressed him deeply; as before stated, he is known among his princely confreres as the "Cardinal Irlandese"—the Irish Cardinal. The deep interest taken by, Pius X. in Irish affairs and the progress of Ireland is almost wholly due to representations of Vannutelli of the conditions really existent in the Island of Saints. None is a more trusted adviser of the Pope than the Cardinal, the consequence being that Ireland has a very powerful friend at the Papal Court, and one who is as watchful of her material as he is attentive to her spiritual interests.

Love is an upward tendency of human nature. It is dignifying, nobling; and, for that reason, it imses upon individuals who exp ence it new obligations.-Dorothy Fenimore.

Let us live to-day and enjoy all its benefits. Let us live to-day, and be true to all its responsibilities. Let us live to-day, and use all the strength that we have to make this day the most complete day of our lives.—Evelyn Pickens.

Going Laughter is so infectious. along the street the other day was attracted by a crowd of jully girls, the laughter of one in particular drawing my attention. As I gained on them I heard her remark: "I have to do all my laughing in the street or in some one clse's house, for me ther cannot stand it." Now, I we must all arree on on and that is that a merry laugh is heavenborn and disarios ali prejudice, ill-nature and all the other feelings we love to harbor deep down in our hearts. There is as much expression, if not more, in a laugh as in a smile, and though we may deceive by a smile we cannot by The hollow ring is not pleasant to the ear. I felt sorry for the girl who could only give vent to her lightness of heart when not in her home, for there were those there who disliked laughter. Her life's brightness is being dwarfed and narrowed, and so on all her impulses until perhaps too soon there will be little left because so much had been thwarted. + + +

FASHIONS

Apparently we are to have much clear brown and pongee color and mode, and the new hats show beautiful color shemes in the deep Havana or chestnut browns with yellows or dull orange tints and soft dull greens. Such colorings are used upon some hats of green straw or tulle in the soft olive shades, too gray to be vivid, too green to dull, and the effect is exceedingly pleasing.

Much is done with braiding on the early spring models for street wear velvet, silk, satin, etc., enter into many unobtrusive forms Little pipings, trimming. bands, tiny plisse frills of plaid silk or plain color, of of plain silk upon in evidence, but the smartest of the street frocks show a certain severity and the plain skirt, which has rise to favor during the winter, will probably retain its prestige.

Hand embroidery is as much in de mand as ever for the trimming of everything from street frocks to evening frocks, but it adds so greatly to the price of a costume that only the few can gratify their liking for

Those who go in for the fitted coat are wearing the tight-fitting automobiles, which greatly resemble the tight-fitting Newmarkets. They are absolutely snug to the figure and are so built that they button up tightly to the chin and cover gown almost to the foot. It is dificult to make them smart looking, owing to their severity of style, but one can do a great deal with a boa or neck ruffle

The kilted skirt and all forms the full skirt laid in regular plaits, which are stitched down over the hips, and flare below, have been somewhat overdone and generally adopted for ready made costumes The fastidious woman prefers something more individual, and the dressmakers contrive a host of little variations for her benefit.

One of the most exquisite of the new silks has a creamy ground, and over its surface at intervals of about six inches are inset baskets of lace. apparently woven in a set design. Falling from these lace baskets scattered over the silk are flowers in soft colorings and blurred outlines Exquisite as well are the very sof lustrous silks in pale, delicate shades with single long-stemmed Mossom faintly outlined in silver thread placed at intervals on its surface. very delicate light green silk, for example, has a design of single long stemmed poppies delicately woven in

Above all things, the button It is employed to give a finishing touch to an outdoor garment or to relieve the suggestion of mberness of a house gown or trim, like sequins or embroidery, the girdles and stocks of the hour.

have been recently introduced in the shape of velvet bows and upstanding ends like ears in exquisito shades of bottles should be abelied and markemerald, rose, copper or mauve, embroidered in crystals. Ospreys are

A bunch of these is som times caught with a targe button rosette of silver or gold cord braid.

There is a certam charm about handmade aprons that makes them very acceptable as gifts. A pretty design consists of interlaced circles embroidered in pale yellow silla floss. In the left corner a monogram is embroidered, and ribbons to match the embroidery silk are sewed to the ends of the belt and tied in the hack. Lawn, organdie, nainsook and crossbarred muslin are all suit-

A new idea in trimmings consists of bands of tucked taffeta padded out to form a kind of thick roll. An other novelty is the embroidered tuck, which has a running or scroll device worked in fancy stitch on the material itself. It is very effective and adds richness and importance to

TIMELY HINTS.

This is a good recipe for furniture paste: One and one-half ounce eeswax, one and one half ounce castile soap, half an ounce of white wax. Cut in fine shreds, pour over half a pint of boiling water and sim mer for five minutes, stirring fre quently. When cold add half a pint of turpentine. Put in a big-mouthed bottle and shake well.

One of the most convenient things for washing the inside of lamp chimnevs is a piece of sheepskin with the wool on, tacked around a stick of a convenient length. This is easy

to keep clean, and will dry quickly. When staining a floor don't forget that the stain should be applied with the grain of the wood-that is up and down the boards, not across In polishing afterward work the same way.

Long hair should never be shar pooed more than once a month Some people think that by brushing and caring well for the hair a shan poo once a year is sufficient: but few people, especially those whose hair is naturally oily, believe in this ad vice. Brushing stimulates the growth of the hair and makes glossy and soft. It also stops

hair from falling out, and is the best tonic for the scalp. One of the most soothing applica tions for a fresh burn is raw potato scraped or grated and bound like

poultice on the injured surface.

It is said that a sound, ripe appl placed in a tin cake box will beep the loaves from drying or crumbling To wash anything that is greasy use hot soda water. The aikal turns the grease into soap, which

will do its own cleansing. Milk will immediately and effects ally extinguish the flames from gasoline or any form of petroleum, since it forms an emulsion with the whereas water only spreads it.

If the cover of a fruit-iar sticks do not attempt to wrench it off simply invert the jar and place the top in hot water for a minute. Then try it, and you will find it turns

The serving of sardines with their accompaniment of oil always causes more or less trouble. A small china dish, fluted and adorned with a realistic fish for handle, does away with all embarrassment in this direction. It is stood on a plated silver tray, to the supper or luncheon table. The sardines are either turned out into the dish or set inside of it, box and

In cooking onions, cabbage, sauer kraut, etc., the usual scent permeates the house can be avoided by putting four good slices of bread a bag and cook with them.

Do not put salt in soup until you are done skimming it, as salt will stop the rising of the scum.

Copperas dissolved in water is on of the most valuable of disinfectants Javelle water will remove many stains from linen. Linen treated with it also requires immediate an thorough rinsing in boiling water, 1905 is ornamental rather than for its strong ingredients are chlo ride of lime and washing soda. can be bought in drug stores, but it can be manufactured at home for less than half the cost. Direction for its preparation are on the boxes of chloride of lime one buys for dis infecting purposes. Strained off inte bottles and corked, it will keep inde

said a physician recently, "if people would just take a little simple pre-caution. The smoke from a woollen doth is fatal to the tetanus microb This bacillus is picked up with such irt as gets into the wound from a rusty nail, or whatever else inflicts it, or from other causes, and is one of the easiest to kill. Take a woollen cloth and set it on fire. Hole the wound over the smoke for minutes, and in nine cases out of ten the microbe which causes all trouble will be dead."-New York

GENIUS AND THE HAT-BRUSH "Don't think because, you are learning Greek, you should forget to orush your Sunday bonnet," writes an American paragrapher, and the advice holds a truth which is worth ingrafting on many a busy

It is not uncommon, for young women especially, to fancy that some lofty pursuit or great work absolves one from the small duties and trivia requirements that are binding upon ordinary mortals. Carelessness in appearance, brusqueness of manner neglect of common courtesies, should be condoned we are told, in those "who are busy about more impor ant matters, and have no time to think of such little things."

But such excuse, however charitab ly we may offer it for others, is one ve should never begin to make for ourselves. Nothing is trivial which affects the feelings and comfort of those about us, or the power of our influence over them. advocacy of a noble cause can atone for needless untidiness in the dress of the advocate. No amount of ge nius can excuse one from being, first of all, a Christian gentleman or lady.-Selected.

+ + + THE FRENCH APRON FAD.

The wearing of aprons is one of th old useful fashions now being revived, greatly to the saving of our frocks and the comfort of the wear ers. The coquettish apron has been set aside for awhile, but is now one more asserting itself. The strictly useful has always held its own. The French have turned a kindly eye to them, and in the days of Louis XIII vomen wore them and their bunch of keys, showing they were veritable ousekeepers. In the time of Louis XIV. ladies of the court donned then when employed in needlework and other arts, and it is from that pe riod we are restoring the airy noth ings of lace and muslin to our Sometimes they are of light colored crepe de chine, worked in gold. More useful ones of thicker fabric hav large pockets. These are adorned with pretty ribbon bows, and the ribbons sometimes draw up the pock et. Sometimes strong linen apron are laced with ribbon at the edge by

means of eyelet holes. + + + Table embroideries, such as centre pieces and doilies, should never be alowed to become very much soiled before being washed, as they ough never be rubbed very hard to move spots. Wash such articles in warm soap lather. Never rub the soap on the linen, as it will ruin colors of the embroidery, but pat gently, and after rinsing squeez them as dry as possible withou wringing. Then spread out smooth ly on a clean cloth, lay another cloth over them, and while wet iron with a hot iron, keeping the cloth between the iron and the embroidery until the latter is nearly dry to preven the color from running, and even then the iron should never touch the right side of the embroidery piece.

+ + + mical. She has not hundreds dollars to spend upon her wardrobe, consequently if she is wise she find out what color is the most becoming and buys an office gown of that coluses it as the foundation or and upon which she builds up her system of dress. This color scheme it possible to wear one hat with various articles of clothing without appearing radiantly dressed like bird of paradise, and nothing in business woman's office dress is more ictestable than finery. Simplicity cleanliness, harmony, are the thre qualities essential to the busines oman's wardrobe. It is not much how many clothes the busine woman possesses as it is the kind o appearance.

PENININITY IN WOMEN

Men like femininity in woman, an the woman who affects the mannish in dress or manners or conversation does it at her peril. Indeed, so great is man's admiration for great is man's admiration for we manliness that he will forgive her al-other defects if she only possesse-this one quality. This is the reaso-that the silly little ingenue can man

who are dull and stupid and unat tractive who are still adored by husbands. A man may love a wo-man in spite of her being witty, and intelligent, and able to take care of nerself, but he never loves her be cause of these virtues.

RECIPES.

English Pot Roast.-Select a nic roast, if possible; if not this manner of cooking will greatly improve an inferior one. Put the roast in pot, cover with cold water and place on the back of the stove. Let sim mer, but not boil until the meat is tender and the water is nearly all cooked out. Then draw the pot to the front of the stove; sift severa tablespoonsful of flour over roast; also slice a large onion over it. Cover again and let the brown to the bottom of the pot then turn and brown the other side Add enough water to make gravy.

Corn Fritters-One quart of flo one-half teaspoonful of baking pow der, a tablespoonful of lard and pinch of salt. Mix with one pint of sweet milk and add a teacupful of is used, cut the grains several times and scrape the cob. Fry until light brown and serve hot.

Beef Loaf-Take two teacupsful of cold meat, ground or chopped fine, medium-sized onion also chopped fine and one and one-half pints of the li quor in which the meat was cooked (Milk may be substituted but it is not so good.) One egg well beaten Mix all together and season highly with salt and pepper, and also spi ces if desired. Bake in a mould; when cold slice thin and garnish with parsley.

Dressed Eggs.-Boil the eggs unti they are quite hard, remove the shells and cut either lengthwise of through the centre, take out yellows, mash fine and mix with colonists. bread crumbs and chopped pickle also a tablespoonful of butter cream, add pepper and salt. place this dressing in the whites and press together. Place on lettuc leaves and serve with a rich mayor

naise Hoecake.-Mix two tablespoonsfu of sifted white meal with cold water into a thin batter. Pour this on hot griddle which has been greased leaving the space of an inch around the edge. When browned on the underside turn it over quickly with cake turner and brown on the other side. It' should be turned severa times in order to cook through through, and the art in cooking it consists in browning it without corching, so that the inside will no be sticky and gummy. Serve with fried fish or sausage for breakfast or lunch, and it should be broken a the table

In cold weather it often happe that a nest of frozen eggs are found hidden away in the hay mow. Pour boiling water over them and set then till the water is cold, and or breaking the eggs the yolk will be soft and beat up like an egg that had never been frozen.

SHE WAS TOO GOOD.

One winter in the mountains North Carolina I met old Lige Downs, a familiar character of those hills, trudging toward the town with a bundle tied in a red bandanna slung over his stooped shoulders.

"Good morning, Uncle Lige," I said. "Mawnin', missy," he replied, tak-

ing his hat from his kinked white crown. Are you going away? 1 asked "Yessum," he answered, "yessum."

'Where's Aunt Hootie? Is she going too ?' "Nome: she ain't goin' wif me. -I

ain't no fittin' cump'ny fer dat wo-"Why, what's the matter?" I ask-

ed, amazed. "I always thought Hootie was the best wife in the world "

"Yessum; dat's what she shorely But a pore, mis'ble sinnah lak me kain't stan' so much goodness Dat woman nevah did know de powe of sin, and the parson hisself kain's ome up to huh for preachin'. Do null cabin shines wif glory, but me I ain't nuffin' but a black spot."

"Why, Uncle Lige, you cannot leave your wife because she's good," I said That would be a strange cause for

"That white of the does it, missy. I ain't no dejections to hub bein' good, but when anybody gets so good dat dey ain't got no feelin's for nobody, what dey want is a cabin to dere-

The "black spot" moved down the sun flecked road toward other black or sports that waited for him in the

NOTES OF THE NEWS

Lord Strathcona has donated \$10, 000 to the Royal Jubilee Hospital Rat Portage.

The Montreal Bank branch at Re gina has been completely destroyed by fire. The loss is \$50,000.

There is some talk of the C.P.R. establishing iron works on the Paci fic Coast on much the same basis as those at Sydney, C.B.

An application is being made for an extension of time for the com mencement and construction of the Canada Central Railway Company In the midst of a blinding snow

torm, the Legislature of Prince Ed

ward Island opened last Friday There were only 16 members presen out of 30. An attempt was made last Frida; to assassinate President Morales, o San Domingo. Five of the Presi

dent's assailants were arrested, an the remainder escaped. The total deposits in all the say ings banks in the world, according to the latest available statistics

amounts to \$10,500,000,000, con tributed by 82.640,000 depositors. Famine is threatened in many places in Nova Scotia. turday the Intercolonial had been

able to keep its main line open, bu it then became solidly blocked in the mountains near Londonderry. Alcide Laurin, one of the best known young men in Alexandria, was instantly killed in Maxville last Friday night by a blow from an op-

ponent's hockey stick during a match

between the Maxville and Alexandria If sufficient business offers the C P.R. will run special trains for colonists during March and April to the Northwest, and the agents of the company have consequently been structed to give every attention

A six and a quarter inch rock crys tal ewer of the 16th century, with silver gilt mounts, the property of the Marquis of Anglesey, which was discovered recently by accident in a heap of rubbish, was sold by auction for \$21,000.

According to report, the extensive properties of the E. B. Eddy Company will shortly pass into the hands of an American syndicate. The Company gives employment to several thousand hands, and is the principal industry of Hull.

A syndicate, represented by Mr. Sutherland, has offered to supply Winnipeg with water from River, first sterilized the Winnipeg by electricity at a cost not greater and probably less, than the city now pays for its present supply.

Advices from the mounted police at he mouth of the Mackenzie River. dated the end of November last, a rived in Ottawa last week. The leter travelled a thousand miles water and three thousand miles rail in a little over two months.

So far as can be learned from the Imperial authorities in Halifax about the transfer of the defences of Halifax to the Dominion Government nothing has reached them from official sources. Halifax having been an Imperial garrison station from its settlement, the withdrawal of troops meets with serious opposi tion.

A bill designed to protect teacher in public schools from threats and abuse by parents or others during school hours has been introduced by Attorney-General Longley.

On Monday the Kingston Street Railway Company passed into the hands of the bondholders who held a mortgage of about \$160,000 on it. Mr. Hugh C. Nickle, the present superintendent, becomes general mana-

STRENUOUS BALZAC.

He Lived in a Frenzy of Toil and Died Pleading for More Time.

"To be celebrated and to be loved -these were Balzac's two supre and passionate desires," writes Tighe Hopkins, the English author, "He gave the preference to fame and killed himself with work if ever author did. His books-each one which, when he had settled down to the 'Comedie Humaine, he proclam-ed a masterpiece—were a veritable obsession. We know now with what ceaseless and almost insane toil he brought them forth and can see him



hamber where the candles w ver extinguished. Then, livid, un-washed and half clothed, he would drag himself to the printer's. Thus only in a nation of stylists could the that never achieved a style make himself the first novelist of his day and a classic.

"Wearing and wasting as this travail was, Balzac's splendid strength of body, the sure and ready return of his inspired and seer-like periods, his quenchless belief in himself and intrepid faith in the future enabled him to continue it, with a minimum of repose, for thirty-one successive And what a bulk of work ! years. From 1821 to 1824 he wrote thirty volumes, and in 1824 he was but twenty-five years of age and had not even begun to think of the 'Comedi Humaine.

Between 1830 and 1842 seventy. nine novels of the 'Comedy' saw the light, and with all this the great was never completed. On his deathbed he pleaded with his doctor for six months, six weeks, six days in which to consummate his task and sank into coma while pleading for six hours."

CATHOLIC SOCIAL IDEALS.

Adaptability of the Church Makes Her the Leader in General Movement Towards Personal and National Democracy.

At a recent meeting of the Queen's Daughters at Yonkers, N.Y., the James F. Driscoll, D.D., president of St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, gave the first of a series of practical talks on "Catholic Social Ideals."

"Since religion exists for the bene fit and proper guidance of society as well as for the individual," said Dr DriscoM, "it has been the duty of the Church to adopt and formulate standards or ideals in the realm of social action and intercourse. These, though in the main reducible to principles distinctively Christian, are evertheless dependent to a great extent on intellectual, material and other social conditions. The Church nas always assimilated sooner or later the best elements of the learning, institutions civil and political, practices and customs of the various peoples that have been brought into her fold, and in this has she shown that great power of adaptability to external circumstances and environment which is the necessary condition of vitality.

"In the present day, on account of the many and great changes that have been wrought in the realm of political as well as in that of economical and industrial condition, many new social promblems demand a so lution, and often it is asked what is the Catholic mind with regard to this or that question of the hour. The answer should not in every case be sought in the authoritative terances of the Church, for it may often happen that with reference to recent problems the Church, at least fficially, has assumed no definite attitude, is committed to no special policy. Even in many cases where a definite attitude basexisted, or might be logically inferred from certain official pronouncements or actions, & change of policy or ideal may be of society render it desirable. Notably is this the case with regard to such questions as the Church and personal liberty, the relations be

tween Church and State, etc. "Heretofore the policy and legislation of the Church have been more or less intimately bound up with me-diaeval forms and conventions, and particularly with those peculiar the so-called Latin races. At present, however, a most promin feature of the situation which ronts the Church is the great move ment towards democracy, and th growing predominance of the Anglo-Saxon spirit in the political and so-cial life of the civilized world. The principal factor in this spirit is ove and enthusiasm for personal erty and individual initiative very field of human action. pirit seems to be destined to prevail in the world, and if so it may idently assumed, in view what the Church has accomply way of adaptation in the that she will in due time assirtant the time assirtant the time assirtant the will be dealed to the ideale.

Dear Boys and Girls:-I orner this week. It sho little people are reading that is put in just for selves. Many thanks, Jul invitation. I am sure I a lovely time. Perhaps will have the pleasure some if not all of my nephews. Your loving friend AUNT

. . . Dear Aunt Becky :

My father takes the Tru I like to read the storie Becky's corner for my litt and myself. I have a litt younger and five older th am eight years old. walk nearly a mile to sch in the second reader and I graphy, spelling and histo live in the country about the village of H That is where I go to ch name of our parish is St. Our priest's name is Father I hope to see my letter in week

I remain, your niece,

Huntingdon, Que. + Dear Aunt Becky :

I was pleased to see my hank you very much. Wi thank you very much. little girls and boys wou since it pleases you so muc helped me with my first le I must try this alone. My ters are well; their names nie, Stacy, Isa and Doris. years old, and is spending at my grandpa's; he lives the Bay de Chaleur. I sper cation there, and have boating and bathing with cousins. Gustin and Tomm there we go a long way or and then on a steamer. Il yellow dog; his name is P comes from Montreal, per have seen him. Good-Aunt Becky ? Shall I write Your loving nephew,

HAR West Frampton, Que.

(By all means, Harold often as you like.)

Dear Aunt Becky:

. .

This is my first letter to rould love to see you very live away down the River rence in the Bay of Chaleu thirteen years of age. I ha nephews and nine nieces. many as you have, Aunt B live on a large farm with m and one sister. The Catho in this part of our parish closed for two years, as the the number of pupils requi study French and music but will go to convent next have a nice young horse of Aunt Becky, and please do co next summer to visit our B will give you lots of driver

Your loving niece,

JU Port Daniel Centre, Baie de Chaleur.

A COLD SHAKE. One day old Polar Bear

finished a dinner of frozen f walrus hide boots, the boot been left by an arctic explore had eaten at a previo and was taking a quiet pr on the ice floe when he ran a would-be hunter, gold pro pole discoverer, and what r rying a double-barrelled gur soon as the hunter Bear he dropped his gun an to load up with buckshot. Curious to see this strang sonage, Mr. Bear drew near, are you doing there, if I me bold?" he asked.

"Oh, I'm loading for bear, plied, putting in some shot.
"I hope you will forbear Man Polar, rising upon his hand opening his mouth ple "I find it inconvenient to car lead about my person—so don't you know. But, say, you think of shooting in m

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L IDEALS, hurch Makes n General ards Pertional

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to no special ny cases where a xisted, or might from certain ofs or actions, a rideal may be tered conditions desirable. Notwith regard to the Church and e relations betate, etc.

licy and legislahave been more ound up with meiose peculiar to races. At premost prominent the great move cracy, and the ce of the Anglopolitical and so-ized world. The this spirit is for personal liil initiative in antion. This destined to pretend if so it may med, in view of thas accomplished on in the past, at time assimilate it he ideals and English-speaking OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

BY AUNT SECKY.

see new nieces and nephews in the corner this week. It shows that the little people are reading the matter that is put in just for their own my way—they remind me so of selves. Many thanks, Julia, for kind breakfast food." invitation. I am sure I would have a lovely time. Perhaps some day I will have the pleasure of meeting some if not all of my nieces and

Your loving friend, AUNT BECKY.

. . .

Dear Aunt Becky :

My father takes the True Witness. I like to read the stories in Aunt Becky's corner for my little brother and myself. I have a little brother younger and five older than myself. I am eight years old. I have to walk nearly a mile to school. I am in the second reader and I study geography, spelling and history. live in the country about three miles from the village of Huntingdon That is where I go to church. The name of our parish is St. Joseph's. Our priest's name is Father Gilbeault. I hope to see my letter in print next

I remain, your niece, EMMA F.

Huntingdon, Que. + + + Dear Aunt Becky :

I was pleased to see my letter and thank you very much. Wish lots of little girls and boys would write, since it pleases you so much. Mamma helped me with my first letter, but I must try this alone. My little sisters are well; their names are Winnie Stacy. Isa and Doris. Isa is 4 years old, and is spending the winter at my grandpa's; he lives down at the Bay de Chaleur. I spend my vacation there, and have grand fun boating and bathing with my little cousins. Gustin and Tommy. To go there we go a long way on the cars and then on a steamer. I have a big vellow dog; his name is Prince. He comes from Montreal, perhaps you

> Your loving nephew, HAROLD D.

West Frampton, Que.

(By all means, Harold. Write as often as you like.)

have seen him. Good-bye, dear

Aunt Becky ? Shall I write again ?

. . .

Dear Aunt Becky: This is my first letter to you. I would love to see you very much. I live away down the River St. Lawrence in the Bay of Chaleur. I am thirteen years of age. I have eleven nephews and nine nieces. Almost as many as you have, Aunt Becky. I live on a large farm with my parents and one sister. The Catholic school in this part of our parish has been closed for two years, as there is not the number of pupils required. study French and music at home. but will go to convent next year. I have a nice young horse of my own. Aunt Becky, and please do come down next summer to visit our Bay and I will give you lots of drives. I remain.

Your loving niece, JULIA E.

Port Daniel Centre, Baie de Chaleur.

. . . A COLD SHAKE.

One day old Polar Bear had just finished a dinner of frozen fish and walrus hide boots, the boots having been left by an arctic explorer whom he had eaten at a previous meal, and was taking a quiet promenad on the ice floe when he ran across a would-be hunter, gold prospector, pole discoverer, and what not, carrying a double-barrelled gun.

As soon as the hunter saw Bear he dropped his gun and began to load up with buckshot.

Ourious to see this strange personage, Mr. Bear drew near. "What are you doing there, if I may be so bold?" he asked,

"Oh, I'm loading for bear," he re plied, putting in some shot.

Died, pusting in some shot.

"I hope you will forbear," said he, Polar, rising upon his hind legs and opening his mouth pleadingly. "I find it inconvenient to carry much lead about my person—so heavy, don't you know. But, say, why did you think of shooting in my direction?"

"Well, you see," said the hum sadly, "I was brought up on a lain breakfast food, and every me

Dear Boys and Girls:—I am glad to ing, as a boy, a box of this same stood before my plate. I had to eat or starve. It has a big bear on the outside, and I made up my mind, as a boy, to kill any bear that came

"Well," said Mr. Bear, "I guess if that's the case you ought to have satisfaction. You look half starved, and if it will do you any good I'm ready to be a victim. But let me tell you how to make your shot scatter.

"How," asked the hunter interestediy.

"Oh, put in one shot at a time," said Mr. Bear.

"Never thought of it," said the hunter, and emptied all the contents of his gun barrels in the snow. Mr. Polar saw his chance and was off. "Good-by," he yelled. "You need more breakfast food."-Atlanta Constitution.

. . . THINGS TO REMEMBER.

Never forget that women are made out of girls and that men are made out of boys; that if you are a worthless girl you will be a worthless woman, and if you are a worthless boy you will be a worthless man, and the best educated men and women once did not know "A, B, C"; that all the things which you are learning had to be learned by them; that the efforts spent in making others happy Heppler walked quietly into the sick will in some way add to your own happiness; that a life of usefulness and helpfulness is worth many times more than a life of pleasure.

+ + + MISTAKES.

When you make a mistake, don't look back at it long. Take the reason of the thing into your own mind and then look forward. Mistakes are lessons of wisdom. The past cannot be changed. The future is ret in your power.

When you do a foolish thing, you say to yourself. "The people wen't notice it." But they will notice it; they always do.

"OUR JACK."

By CARROLL CLIFFORD.

Dear reader, let me tell you this little tale not because it points a Heppler to convert, but a weak-kneed moral, but because it is a true story and I saw it happen.

The dear little village of Deepdale nestles in a green valley of southern Ontario. All about stretches forest and farm, winding river and fertile plain, with here and there a graceful hill crowned by the snow-white cottage of the sturdy tiller of the soil. Careless and idle are the inhabitants from Long Con, the village storekeeper, and Sailor Jim, the village tinsmith, who smoke and read the war news in front of their respective stores, to the happy, freckle-faced children who delight when school is out, to hasten to the river Arno and wade, and fish, and rouse the quiet old woods with their merry laughter. Careless and idle are they as their fathers were a generation ago, and as their children will be a eneration hence.

Weary of the noise and bustle of the town, John Connor drifted to him no more. A popular figure was "our Jack," among the village loa!ers, with his ready tongue and merry laugh, and it seemed a matter of course that he should take unto him self a village wife and settle down as local hotelkeeper. So John Connors forgot, or seemed to forget that in a distant convent a sister's prayers ascended daily, and that in a little German settlement seven miles way from the Catholic Church the bell called him with insistent clarron and the hidden Christ waited in vain.

+ + + It was a dreary November day and the rain beat on the fallen leaves as Father Heppler stood in the little station at Deepdale waiting for his horse that he might drive out 10 Ulmdorf. For some days he had n assisting the overworked rector of a neighboring parish, and he smil-ed happily as he thought of the kind ands and loving hearts that await do him at home. Ah, yes! This oung priest who had fought down intemperance and brawling had bund a firm place in their loyal terman hearts.

woman, with a pale face and unusually bright eyes, was standing by

"I do. Can I do anything for you at Ulmdorf ?"

"No, father, but you can do much for me here. My brother, John Connor, is very sick, and he has neglected his duty, and will you speaks to him, father? His wife is a Protestant, but I am sure if you speak to Jack you can bring him back to the faith. I fear he is dying, and not prepared."

"Has he asked for a priest, madam ?"

"No, father."

"Well, well, I will see him anyway and do what I can." With grateful eves she thanked the

priest, and entering a car was lost to view.

Father Heppler passed up the solitary village street and paused before "The Oriental House." The odor of stale beer and cheap tobacco was strong in his nostrils, and the sound of laugh and song reached him good priest entered, passed through a narrow hallway to the second door, and with a light tap summoned Mrs. Connors before him. The sorrow and weariness in her face froze resentment as the priest stepped within. Coldly she asked:

"What do you want?" "I wish to see the sick man," said Father Heppler gently.

Through an open door at the side of the room he caught a glimpse of a snowy bed and an open window.

"Your services are not required, sir. Kindly leave us," and she opened the door. "John's sister has asked me to see him, and see him I will." Father

room. Almost unconsciously he noted the carpeted floor and curtained window, the papered walls and snowy linen; the pale, good-natured face and brightening eye before him. What memories that priestly figure recalled. Distant boyish days before a stately altar, whose marble Christ looked down in unutterable calm; nightly prayers by the knee of gentle mother, now sleeping beneath a simple cross in a little Catholic churchyard; the lost ideals of a shel-

"Ah, Father, how kind you are to come," and his voice broke abruptly as he saw his wife follow the priest into the room.

tered youth.

"Madam, will you please leave us. I wish to speak to your husband

Mrs. Connors met and fought for a second the firm blue eye that had won many a victory at Ulmdorf, and then quietly left the room. No hardened sinner had Father

coward, who found it far easier to drift with the tide than row against it; who counted a vote in the minority a vote lost. Gently Father Heppler drew from him his story. The half-forgotten youth, the careless manhood, the eating and drinking and merrymaking, and now the opportunity to return to the arms of that grand old mother who alone teaches us how to die. He had been among but not of those who say with the Persian seer of old :

"Into the universe and why not knowing,

Nor whence, like water, willy-nilly flowing,

And out of it as wind along the waste,

I know not whither, willy-nilly blowing." But forgotten were the prayers and

half forgotten the faith of childhood. and many another visit must Father second door as before. Time after time Mrs. Connor came at the summons, and when she saw the tall form and quiet face without left the door unopened. Then the priest would quietly let himself in and go to the bedside of his patient. At length came the day when, for the first time in many barren years, John Connor received the Bread of Heaven with tears of sorrow and gratitude. Joyfully he promised to keep the faith and be a practical Ca-tholic, should he recover, and once more grim Death was driven backwithout his prey.

without his prey.

But weeks passed and no John
Connor came to take his place in the
little church at Ulmdorf, and at ength Father Heppier came again in earch of the wandering lamb. "But sure, Father, I'm weak yet,

"But sure, Father, I'm weak yet, and it would kill me entirely to drive fourteen miles. Just wait a while till I get stronger."

Ah, yes! Mrs. Connors could afford to smile in triumph this time. Her sharp tongue outmatched the priest's words and John's desires, for John ever feared present and certain evils more than future and

The balmy spring days found the hotelkeeper in his place among his fellows, and joining in meny a sly laugh and jest at his own expense. Often he heard the old song:

"When the devil was sick, The devil a monk would be; When the devil was well, The devil a monk was he."

A year later, with a smile on his face and a jest on his lip John Connor saw the grim Destroyer becken, who this time would brook no delay. Mechanically, as his friends laid him on a couch near at hand, he murour death," and his frame stiffened fact that at one time there was and the light faded, and John Connor went home to his own place.

Grief fell heavy on the village, and 'Ireland.

heaviest of all on the widow. "Now, don't cry, Mrs. Connor," ple—the Cathedral of Clonfert of a quoth a sympathizing friend, "He thousand years ago? This question he died peacefully with no priests around to torment him, and we can lay him in our own little cemetery from within. Nothing daunted the among all his friends." So John Connor was laid at rest beneath a graven stone, in an alien land, far from the daisied sod where a mother's dust was lying within the quiet shadow of a simple cross.

A monstrance, called also ostensorium and portable tabernacle, is that large altar utensil in which the Blessed Sacrament is exposed at Benediction and borne in solemn procession outside of the church on certain occasions. It consists of two parts-the foot, or stem, upon which, it rests, and the repository, or case, in which the Host is exhibited. The stem is like that of the chalice, and its upper part is so formed as to resemble the rays issuing from the radiant sun. In its centre there is a circular aperture, in which the lunula, or lunette, with the Blessed Sacrament inclosed, is placed during

Monstrances date their origin from the institution of the Feast of Corpus Christi, which was first set on foot by Robert, Bishop of Liege, in 1246, at the instigation of a holy nun named Juliana, who frequently saw in a vision a nummous moon with one dark line on its surface. The moon represented the Church, and the dark line indicated a feast that was wanting among those annually celebrated, and this feast was one specially directed toward the Blessed Sacrament. This led to the institution of the Feast of the Blessed Sacrament, or Corpus Christi, which Pope Urban IV., in 1264, extended to the universal church.

In some of the churches of the Cistercian order in France instead of the usual monstrance there is employed a small statue of the Blessed Virgin. so constructed that the Sacred Host may be placed in its hand during the time of exposition. The present shape of the monstrance in imitating the radiant sun recalls the divine splendor of the Lord's countenance at His transfiguration on Mount Tabor and that saying of the psalmist, 'He has placed His tabernacle in the

sun'' (Psalm xviii, 6). The material of the monstrance may be of gold, silver, brass or copper gilt. The base should be wide, and it must be surmounted by a In the middle of the monscross. trance there should be a receptacle of such size that a large Host may easily be put into it. On the front and back of this receptacle there should be a crystal, allowing the Host to be seen, the one on the back opening like a door. The circumference of this receptacle should be of this sleepy spot, found his congenial element, and the city's streets knew good priest came and tapped at the him no more. A popular form

The lunula, or lunette, is made of the same material as the monstrance. If it be made of any other material than gold, it must be gilded. form it may be either of two crescents or of two crystals incased metal. If two crystans are used, it is necessary that they be so arrang-ed that the Sacred Host does not in any way touch the glass. In some cases the lunula is of silver or gold. The upper part of the monstrance is generally of the precious metals. or at least gilt or silvered, although the lower portion is occasionally wrought. In many cases it is of most costly materials and workman-

by a bishop, but is simply blessed by a priest, who uses the form of blessing a tabernacle or ostensorium.

A STOLEN CATHEDRAL.

What Happened to the Original Clonfert Church-Its Present Rector Wishes to "Restore" It-But Not to Its Owners.

A few weeks ago a letter from Bishop O'Dea, of Clonfert, Ireland, appeared in the Irish World, appealing for funds for the completion of the Cathedral of his diocese at Loughrea. In the current issue the mured-"pray for us-at the hour of Irish World calls attention to the Cathedral at Clonfert which was one of the most magnificent shrines in But what became of the other tem-

never harmed a soul in his life, and in connection with Bishop O'Dea's appeal, is suggested by an article in the Brooklyn Eagle of Sunday week announcing the visit to America and giving a portrait and sketch of Rev. Canon Robert McLarney, Protestant Rector of Clonfert Cathedral, County Galway, Ireland. The same gentleman was on this side of the Atlantic a few years ago soliciting subscriptions for the "restoration" of ORIGIN OF THE UNTENSORIUM Clonfert Cathedral, and the Irish World took occasion at the time to examine the claim of Mr. McLarney to the rectorship, and the title his sect in Ireland to the ownership of that ancient church fabric. The Eagle in its article gives as follows a brief history of the Cathedral, furnished, no doubt, by Mr. McLarney "The Cathedral was founded by St Brenden, the Navigator, in the year 558. St. Brendan is credited with having landed in America in the sixth century. The late Bishop of Iowa stated that St. Brendan not only discovered America, but evangelized a portion of it 900 years before Columbus was born. The saint is buried in Clonfert Cathedral. Clonfert Cathedral is celebrated for its twelfth century Hiberno-Romanesque doorway, and also for its east window, nearly 1000 years old. The late John Ruskin was so much struck with the beauty of the doorway that, although as a rule objecting to all 'restoration,' he sent Canon McLar-

ney a donation toward its preserva-

Taking this sketch to be in the nain correct, every one-intelligent and candid Protestants as well Catholics-will easily recognize that the cathedral referred to was Catholic and could be nothing else. at St. Brendan's time, and for a thousand years after. St. Brendan, of course, was a Catholic ecclesiastic. He founded Clonfert Cathedral, and for 1000 years Mass was cele brated at its altars, and the Sacraments of the Catholic Church were administered by its priests. No such in Clonfert or in the world for a thousand years after St. Brendan was buried in Clonfert Cathedral. How Protestantism was introduced into Ireland, and how it was sought, but in vain, to force it upon the Irish people is familiar to all readers of Anglo-Irish history. They (the "reformers") failed, although they tried all the instruments and agencies of persecution to compel the Irish to accept the new religion-the religion of Mr. McLarney. They were not able to deprive the Irish of their faith, but they deprived them of nearly everything else-their property, their schools, their churches, their cathedrals. All these the pious "reformers" seized in Ireland. That was the way Clonfert Cathedral came -in Protestant poss and is stolen property. Protestant right to the Cathedral founded by St. Brendan was and is no bette than that of the highwayman to the purse of his victim. In the Eagle story we are further told that : "The Canon (Mr. McLarney) having devoted more than twenty years of his life to the work of restoring his ancient church, has had the pleasure of seeing the work almost complete; therefore, he is not now appealing for funds." Of course It never, during all thos

twenty years, occurred to Canon McLarney to restore "his" ancient church in the honest way, that is, to restore possession of it to its rightful owners, the Catholic people of Clonfert, by whose Catholic fa-thers it was built and used for Catholic worship for so many centuries It would have been decenter for Rev Ir. McLarney to have refrained from ending round the hat for the "resoration" of his stolen property, ore particularly in America, wher



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the stolen churches included. At the time of the Gladstone disestablishment and disendowment act (1870) it got not only a free gift, again confirmed, of all the church fabrics it had stolen from the Irish-Catholic people at the "Reformation." but it got the enormous sum of \$40,000,000 down as compensation for "disendowment," the greater part of the money being the money of Irish Catholics.

Newfoundland Correspondences

An awful blizzard raged over the colony last week. Trains were stalled in snow-banks and the thermometer was down to thirty-five, degrees below zero. Steamers plying around the coast were held fast for several days in the heavy ice jam. In the memory of some of the oldest inhabitants this winter, for severity, has never been equalled.

Preparations for the sealing expedition, the second industry of Terra Nova, are actively going ahead. About twenty-two steamers will participate this season, and some four thousand men. For the last six years the sealing industry has been very good, and it is hoped that 1905 will prove a banner year as regards bumper trips.

The Terra Nova hockey team have captured the championship of the Christendom, of course, was Catholic island, going through the season without a defeat.

His Grace Archbishop Howley will arrive from Rome in a short time, when a public demonstration will be tendered him by all the Catholic Societies and all the Catholics of the city of St. John's. His Grace will enter St. John's for the first time thing as Protestantism was heard of invested with the full powers of his new dignity, that of Archbishop.

St. Bonaventure's College, the "Excelsior" educational establishment of the Island, will be enlarged shortly, to meet the growing demands in the educational arena. At present there are nearly 300 students in attend-

ABBOT GASQUET'S HUMOR.

The distinguished Abbot Gasquet of the Benedictine Order, presently residing in England, is a man of wit and humor, of which he gave ome good samples in replying to a toast at a dinner recently in London, at which the company included the Archbishop of Westminster and a considerable number of the Catholic clergy and laity. Referring to his these stories:

"I have just come from a land of opportunities, as I heard an American professor call it at a meeting on the day after my landing. I was able to assure that meeting that I had already found America a land of opportunities. On my way to the meeting in the train a gentleman eized the opportunity and my umbrella. That is one characteristic of the American, to lose no opportunity, and another is to run no risks, 'to take no chances,' as they say. I was told of an American who sent his mother-in-law to a health resort; he shortly afterwards received a tele gram from the undertakers, 'Shall we embalm, cremate or bury ?' reply was: 'Embalm, cremate and bury; take no chances.'"

FIXED TT

Mamma-Now Freddy, mind what I say. I don't want you to go over into the next garden to play with that Binks hoy. He's very rude.

Freddy (he. 1 a few minutes after

calling over the wall)—I say. Binks, ma says I'm not to go in your gar-ten because you're rude, but you

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THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1905.

CANADIAN PRESS AND CATHO-LIC INTERESTS.

Nothing could serve better to illusgrate the natural antagonism of the entire Canadian secular press to the Catholic faith than the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the newspapers east and west have entered Into a campaign of clamoring oppo- berta or Saskatchewan. Very likely sition to the Northwest Autonomy Bill. Here even in the Catholic city of Montreal, not as much as a word is said to place the school case of the Territories right before the Protestant people. On the contrary, what they are told is that the Dominion Government proposes to force separate schools upon the new prowinces and to coerce them into the acceptance of such schools. Up in Ontario the people have been urged th take up arms to rescue the infant provinces from the coercive grasp of Premier Laurier. In Winnipeg and fant legislatures. The frankly secthroughout Manitoba the politicians are angry with better cause. It appears that the Canadian Government would not consent to rob the new provinces of their territorial inheritance in order that the boundaries of tholic, are fully satisfied with their Manitoba might be enlarged. It is only in the Perritories that the Pro- tried and tested it by experience. testant people decline to allow themselves to be worked up on this school question. In the Territories they Orange bodies of Ontario. But if know what the facts of the situation are. There are in the Territories in basis either of educational efficiency all only 16 minority schools, and or public satisfaction Ontario has the number shows but little signs of much to learn from the Territories, Increasing. There are over 1000 where the Normal and High schools so-called public schools, though be- are as free to all classes and creeds tween the work cone in one and the as the primary schools. The right other there is no difference in the of the new provinces in the educacourse of studies, no difference in the text-books, and none in regard to inspection and examinations. In the High schools and the Normal hered to since with unqualified sucschool perfect harmony exists as be- cess. Manitoba and Ontario countween Protestant and Catholic tea- sels have not been invited by the aulowed for religious teaching in the not likely to be influenced by selfschools of the majority and the mi- constituted dictators.

mority. The system is well suited to the Territories, and has always worked without friction. Magnificent as Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech was, his Bill but continues the excellent schools of the Territories for the benefit of the food should be abundant enough, it new provinces. There had been no demand for a change. The people, both Protestant and Catholic speak of their schools with satisfaction, and a school grievance would have been presented to them in reality had the Dominion Government thought for a moment of interrupting the development of their system of altering the application of the

madian constitution to their case. Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Ot- the sin of the business man of our an by pretending that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's bill is an invasion this and nothing more, that the ction of Catholic teaching in a lew scattered schools on the ranges out. In what the people est and diffical Commission for the Vati of Alberta and Saskatchewan is an wear they are defrauded every day edition of the Gregorian Chant. Fr

ment to their prejudices. They would, if they had the power, force the law-respecting and contented people of the new provinces to relinquish their schools, which are, as we have said, eminently satisfactory to all concerned and only displeasing to outsiders, who have no concern in them. Provincial rights forsooth! It is the editors and politicians o Ontario who would coerce the Territories if they had the power, and who would intimidate the Dominion Government into attempting such coercion in the name of the British North America Act. The newspaper profess to be greatly concerned for the religious freedom of the American settlers who have lately been coming into Alberta. These settlers have never expressed any grie would grudge to a handful of Catholic neighbors the same religious freedom that they themselves enjoy.

PROVINCIAL RIGHTS.

The political and sectarian opposition to the Autonomy Bill presented to parliament for Alberta and Saskatchewan has crystallized into claim for provincial rights. That this claim is hypocritical and beside the issue can be established without difficulty. If there were any grounds for it, the protest would come in the first place from the provinces whose rights stood in danger of infringement. There has been no objection either to the scope or to the limitations of the measure from Althe present Territorial government would prefer to see one province in stead of two. But the Federal Parliament is legislating not for the sparse population of to-day, but for progressive and populous states of ten or fifty years to come. There is also a selfish objection from Manitoba which would like to annex an extensive area of the new domain to itself. It is rather odd that this generous desire on the part of Manitoba should be inspired by solicitude for the provincial rights of the in tarian outcry against the measure of autonomy as presented comes from well identified enemies of Catholic education in Ontario. The people of the Territories, Protestant and Ca educational system as they have Provision for minority schools satisfies them, but does not satisfy the the question be examined on the tional field is to develop its school system upon the just, equitable and free basis adopted in 1875 and adchers and pupils. Religion is free in thorities in Alberta and Saskatche- said had apparently been prepared in

ADULTERATION AND FRAUD.

From a discussion that took place in the House of Commons at Ottawa last week it would appear that though Canada is a land where purhas but an unenviable fame for its tle of anything put up in cans unnadian manufacturers. One thing perfectly certain is that the people of Canada think so, and the people whatever steps he may take to pennadian food stuffs. Adulteration is day. The inventive genius brought to bear upon the problem of defraudof provincial rights? They mean ing the public is worthy of a better rabbit skin for seal and not be for

of their lives Even though Mr Bro deur's office had a vigilance or preventive staff employed the frauds are too numerous to be stopped in s short time, if they ever will be stopped.

The opening of the Quebec Legislature takes place to-day.

At a joint meeting of representa decided to amalgamate the medical faculty of Bishop's College with that

Several letters have appeared in th London press speaking of flendish cruelty to cattle shipped from Mont real. Animals are said to be kicked with heavy jack-boots and stabhed with nitchforks.

Mr. Janin, superintendent of the Montreal Water Department, submitted on Tuesday a proposal to in crease the city's water supply at a cost of over \$2,000,000 by building a permanent concrete conduit alongside the present aqueduct.

Reports from Winnipeg show the C.P.R. is making surprising records in the running of trains in Manitoba and the Northwest. During the past two or three weeks, despite the storms in the west, trains have kept closely to schedule time, and the travelling public have experienced little delay or inconvenience.

The Toronto City Council Voted with one exception—the exception was a bachelor-to extend the franchise to married women. In Toron to married women have a vote a school elections. A vote at municinal elections and on money by-laws is what the Board of Control is now working to secure to them. Wake up, Montreal!

At Tuesday's meeting of the Ca tholic School Commissioners a pe tition was read from the lady principals asking to be exempted from the examination which the Board has decided to impose upon teachers to so exempt those lady principals only who are not personally engaged in the teaching of any class.

There will be several religious insummer. At a cost of about \$400,-000 there will be erected the mother house of the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, at the corne of Sherbrooke and Atwater. A large chapel and infirmary is to be added to the Montreal Seminary at a cost of about \$60,000; and the Ste. Cune gonde Church also will be builti which will cost \$125,000.

In the Dominion House of Com mons there was a long discussion anent the abuse of the franking privilege. Mr. Ames called the atten certain advertising matter which he nailed free. Sir William Mulock debe accepted, and that on everything he wished to go free a member would after this have to sign his own initials.

The Holy Father has sent a brief to the President of the Internationpreserved food supply. There is lit- al Gregorian Congress, which is to be held at Strasburg from the 16th adulterated. Surely the laws of to the 19th of August next. His Canada are generous enough to Ca- Holiness says he is glad that this tions of the Holy See on Sacred Muwill uphold Mr. Brodeur's hands in sic. He hopes that Divine grace may concur in rendering abundant the alize the artists who adulterate Ca- fruits of the Congress, and he con cludes by sending his Apostolic be tifical Commission for the Vetic

there will be a large attendance, and this has enabled the committee to definitely arrange the programme the principal scope of which is to promote the practical application of eign Pontiff Pius X. regarding the restoration of the genuine Gregorian Chant.

Washington's Birthday At St. Laurent College

Washington's Birthday-a day which every true American gives vent to the loyal and patriotic sentiments which fill his heart-was fittingly ob erved at St. Laurent College in the ment of the Kottophos Minstrels under the direction of St. Patrick's The American and Canadian stu dents of the College joined hands in membered by all those taking part

At 7.30 o'clock the doors of the college theatre were thrown open to the reverend faculty, students college orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. A. Crevier, struck up the "First Brigade." Soon the curtain arose displaying to the eager and expectant audience a tastefully decorated stage.

The address of the occasion was deivered by Mr. William O. Demers. who took for his subject Washington: Our Idol, and he acquitted himself in a very creditable manner.

The following was the musical programme of the evening :

pening Chorus—"Emancipation Day End Song-"Sing, Dance and be Merry"C. Sullivan Solo—"I'm Longing for My Ken-

tucky Home' T. I End Song—"Shame on You"

Solo-"Little Boy in Blue" A. Matthews End Song-"There's a Chicken

Dinner Waiting for Me".C. Mahe Solo-"The Man Who Fights the Flames"M. Fitzgerald

End Song-'They'll Have to go A. McGarry Finale—"A Little Boy Called Taps"

Part II.

Violin Solo.....T. Bourasse Sketch-"Stranded"-A. C. Maxwell, A. Griffin.

Jasper Johnson on the Race Quee M. E. Kile

Part III.

Picnic on the Banks of the Susquehanna-Songs, Dances Closing Chorus-"Columbia, the Gem

of the Ocean. The solo and chorus work were es-

pecially good and reflected much credit on the excellent work which Rev. Father Fitzhenry accomplished in training them. The jokes, too, many of which were original, were also good. Too much praise cannot be given

to the interlocutor and end men. Mr M. E. Kiley proved the beau ideal interlocutor and the skilful manne in which he handled all the ques did not fail to elicit the applause it

Mr. Charles Sullivan, in his solo

'Sing, Dance, and be Merry," held the reputation he has already established. these schools. The same time is al- wan, and the Federal authority is Montreal and sent to Ottawa to be gained his share of applause, Mr. A. Garry, another end man, surpass clared that hereafter a frank put ed all his former records as a vocalon with a rubber stamp would not Maher, who has often appeared be fore the footlights, won many round of applause by his solo,
"There's a Chicken Dinner Waiting
Home for Ms." His artistic dances and jokes won him new laurels. But the palm must be awarded to Mr. Frank Riley. It is doubtful if a tter choice for an end-man could by storm with his singing, que antics and olever coon imperson tions. His solo was "Shame of You," and needless to say he reand third parts of the program were attended with the same such cially worthy of mention were the violin solos of Mr. T. Bourassa and

IS SATISFACTORY

Mgr. Legal Explains His Remarks to an Eastern Paper Regarding Territories.

Mgr. Legal, of St. Albert, whose diocese corresponds closely with the new province of Alberta, arrived in peg last week. He went over to St. Boniface to dine with Archbishop Langevin, who had returned veral of the clergy were also pre-

a copy of La Nationaliste, of Mont real, in which the accuracy of the Toronto Star's interview with him was questioned. He said :

"I have not seen what the Star When I spoke to the reporter I understood that he repreented the Montreal Star. He overwhelmed me with questions which I tried to elude. I have since been told that the Evening Journal of Ottawa, had taken up the interview and I am under the impression that perhaps the report was not exactly what I said. What I did say was that we were satisfied with the system of separate schools which we have. I did not say it was the best possible system for us. A system the pleasure of being on hand for the can be modified from time to time that you can never say that a sys- ing an account of the valuable extem is the best possible. But we are getting along peacefully and we only hope that we will be allowed cial of the order. to retain what we have. Our Protestant brethren seem also to have almost forty-five minutes went over taken the view that it was better to a vast deal of matter concerning the live on in peace My Vicar-General Father Leduc, some years ago formulated some rights that we claimed, but there was never any intention to wage war to the death. It is organization had started in the old true that in the province as a whole we are only four per cent. of the population, but in many localities we are the majority, so that the present system, after all, affords mutual protection.

NO COMPACT.

"I deny absolutely," continued Mgr. Legal in answer to a question, "that there was any compact between us and the government either before or after the elections. Neither myself nor Father Leduc saw any of the wants of our cace had been myself nor Father Leduc saw any of the same here. A great heritage had the ministers. We have just passed through Ottawa, but I did not go to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, nor any member of the cabinet."

Mgr. Legal said that Catholic immigration to Alberta was very large and that any agitation might drive it away.

Mgr. Legal, who has just returned from Europe, contrasted the easy manner of travelling to-day with that of twenty-five years ago. When he came out West he had to come through Chicago and St. Paul. It took him eighty-three days to make the trip to his mission at Pincher Creek, having had to report to the Bishop at St. Albert en route. 'What a change !" he exclaimed, "I hope our country shall always go on

25 YEARS IN THE WEST. Righon Legal has just returned he visited Belgium, France and Italy, being absent seven months. He attended important meetings in Europe, and returns to his western diocese in the best of health. He went means in their power. ty-five years ago and was for sixte years a missionary to the Black-feet, Blood and Piegan Indians in residence among the Indian poption very extensive work was native race, and at the present time there are missions on all the rearge industrial school similar to

the west for forty years, and is one rish priest in Manitoba before the Riel rebellion. He has spent his life in and about Edmonton, where he is widely known and held in very high

International Organizer Welcomed to Buckingham,

On Thursday evening, Feb. 9th, a

very enthusiastic meeting of the local Division of the Ancient Order held in Cameron's Hall, to tender a Buffalo, N.Y., one of the national organizers of the Order. Immediately after the Division work of th ing had been concluded, the doors were thrown open to the uninitiated to participate in the pleasure of listening to his very instructive disin a few well chosen words, introduced Mr. Ryan, and extended to him a cordial welcome on the part of the local Division and of th ple generally of the town and briefly that the adverse circumstances of the brevity of the notice received regarding this visit and the unfavorable state of the weather and roads had forced a great many to forego occasion, and of gladly sharing in the welcome to be given and of hearperiences from such an honored and worthy son of our race and high offi-Mr Ryan rose, and in a discourse of

origin and history of the Ancient Order of Hibernians and their triumphs in behalf of faith, friends and fatherland. He pointed out how this land and won the elevation of the race through concentrated and or ganized action. He briefly recounted a few of the many excellent works done in the early days of this organ ization in the protection of our people when first arriving on the shores of the western world. His own field of labor had been in the great Republic to the south, but in his brief visits through Ontario he had been the wants of our race had been about come with our fathers across the sea. and this heritage had been purchased at an awful price, and it was for to hand it down to the generations to come as unsullied as we had received it. The Irish race in the United States had become almost en tirely identified with the Catholic Church. This was the inheritance of the Irish race in America and this which he came as a representativeto further every work towards the tion of this noble heritage that had come down to us from St. Patrick. On the visitor resuming his seat, President O'Neill called upon Father

Cavanagh to address the meeting. ly told of the pleasure he felt in being present and the benefit he thereof the order as set forth by Brother Rvan it was his pleasure to applaud, audience to further them by every ge as he had on these matters, acquired during his brief membership in it, it was his firm conviction that everything said by Brother Rvan was strictly correct and sentiments worthy of being endorsed

Brothers Fred, Gorman, H. Martin Conor McGurn, H. F. Cosgrove and County President Denis P. Lahey briefly addressed the meeting, and dorsed the sentiments expressed by

President O'Neill then called for a vote of thanks to the worthy Nanal Organizer, Brother Ryan, which was moved by County Presi-lent Lahey and seconded by H. F. Cosgrove, sergeant-at-arms, and the haplain, Father Cavanagh. The

Mr. Ryan, during his stay in Buck-gham, was the guest of President. Louis O'Neill. This was his first sit to the Province of Quebec, but has given assurance of another in not too distant future, D. V.

PARISHES OF THE ST. PATRICK'S PA mptorist Father

ratoga, N.Y., will open to retreat next Sunday at hi Rev. Fathers Heffernan have been ill for the days, are steadily improving On Sunday afternoon a l tended meeting of the Ladi of the League of the Sac took place. Rev. Father in the absence of Rev. Fati fernan, presided. Solemn tion closed the proceedings

ST. MARY'S PARTS

Last Wednesday evening t supper of the choir took pl Mary's Hall, Nearly sixty d. Rev. Father Bra ed. After justice had been good things placed before pany, speeches and songs I sent hour away. The contract for the new

church has been signed will be ready in June of th Good Counsel has been pla the high altar.

The Young Men's Society, of the parish, the girls of vent school, and the boys ward Murphy school, all s engaged in preparing different for the grand concert to b St. Patrick's night, which to be the event of the paris

+ + + ST. AGNES PARIS On Sunday evening spec tions were held in honor League of the Sacred I which several new member The sermon was preached Father Casey, of the di-Springfield, Mass. Benedic the Blessed Sacrament bro reremonies to a close.

> . . . ST MICHAEL'S PARI

ters pertaining to the work interior of the church were d and also the separate sch which will be presented at t sion of the Provincial Legis few days.

On Wednesday evening at the month of St. Joseph too On Sunday afternoon the the League of the Sacre held a meeting.

Commencing next Sunday will be three masses instead the first at 7.15, the second and the last at 10.15.

At the Franciscan Ch

Last Sunday afternoon the peaking men of the Third C St. Francis held a largely a eting at the Franciscan Dorchester street. After the tion of the office of the Bless gin, a sermon was preached ! Father Christopher, O.F.M. Rev. Father took for his text: less your justice abound mor that of the Scribes and the ees, you cannot enter the ki of Heaven" (St. Matthew). "It is thus," said the pr "that our Divine Lord conder Pharisees, and in future ages who would imitate them in vices and passions. Who wer that our Lord spoke about? exterior conduct gained the ap

Yet they were cond by Christ in the words, 'Woe Scribes and Pharisees, hypo ecause you make clean the c of the cup and of the dish, but is you are full of rapine and u ness.' It is the heart that wants, and not the false pic the Pharisees, who prayed with Such piety was false piety aling on the Sabbath day. they did not scruple to blacker character on the Sabbath day Pharisees were strict in the ance of minor matters, but greater things. The Pharisees was not disinterested. They for no reward from God, and received none. They gained to probation of their friends, by

AROUND THE CITY.

OF ST. ANTHONY.

sermon every Tuesday evening,

of the Blessed Sacrament.

sisted.

out the term.

St. Ann's Hall.

ous donations.

The devotions of the Thirteen Tues-

lowed by devotions and Benediction

CHARITY SERMON.

On Sunday evening, the Conference

of St. Vincent de Paul held services

at St. Peter's Church, Dorchester

street. The charity sermon was preached by Rev. Father Lewis, O.

CLOSING OF NIGHT SCHOOLS.

Last Tuesday evening the different

city night schools, under the direc-

tion of the Catholic School Com-

missioners, closed for the season,

which had been a very successful one,

the attendance being large through-

SILVER CUP FOR ST. ANN'S

A silver cup, donated by the

Shamrock Amateur Athletic Associa-

tion in the School League, and won

by St. Ann's hockey team, will be

presented shortly to the team, when

a pleasant gathering of friends will

take place to witness the affair at

RUMMAGE SALE

The young ladies of Loyola Liter-

mage sale on Tuesday afternoon.

Many availed themselves of the op-

portunity of securing serviceable

goods at very moderate prices. The

many friends are hereby thanked for

responding to the call by such gener-

FORTY HOURS' DEVOTION

The Nocturnal Adoration Society

of Notre Dame Church took part in

the forty hours' devotion on last

Friday evening at the Convent of

the Good Shepherd, and on Tuesday

evening at Notre Dame des Lourdes.

At both places the altars were gems

of artistic arrangement, with myriads

of lights, banners, streamers, cut

flowers and potted plants.

HOCKEY TEAM

fol-

, and is one g been a pabefore the pent his life where he is in very high

3, 1905,

er ickingham.

Feb. 9th, a ting of the ncient Order friends was to tender a national or-Immediately of the meet the doors uninitiated share in th visitor, and pleasure of ructive dis ouis O'Neill,

is, introduc-led to him a part of the n and surle explained ircumstance tice received the unfavorr and roads y to forego sharing in and of hearaluable exonored and nd high offi-

discourse of s went over ncerning the the Ancient friends and out how this in the old tion of the ed and orfly recountellent works this organn the shores Iis own field great Re in his brief e had been

reat exten d been about heritage had ross the sea en purchas it was for and strive generations we had rerace in the e almost en-e Catholic heritance of ca and this Order of esentativewards the

d preserva ge that had ig his seat, pon Father he meeting e and brief-e felt in befit he there d noble aims by Brothe to applaud, o exhort his With such these matbrief mem firm convic-

H. Martin egrove and is P. Lahey eting, and pleasure on and heartily expressed by called for a orthy Na-

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a there will
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PARISHES OF THE CITY. ST. PATRICK'S PARISH.

The Redemptorist Fathers from Saatoga, N.Y., will open the Lenten retreat next Sunday at high Mass. Rev. Fathers Heffernan and Polar who have been ill for the past few days, are steadily improving.

Sunday afternoon a largely at tended meeting of the Liadies' Branch of the League of the Sacred Heart ok place. Rev. Father Killoran in the absence of Rev. Father P. Heffernan, presided. Solemn Benediction closed the proceedings.

+ + +

ST. MARY'S PARISH. Last Wednesday evening the annual supper of the choir took place at St. Mary's Hall, Nearly sixty members nded. Rev. Father Brady presided. After justice had been done the things placed before the company, speeches and songs passed a

The contract for the new organ for the church has been signed, and it will be ready in June of this year.

The new picture of Our Lady of Good Counsel has been placed above

the high altar. The Young Men's Society, the ladies of the parish, the girls of the Convent school, and the boys of the Edward Murphy school, all are busily engaged in preparing different items for the grand concert to be held or st Patrick's night, which promises to be the event of the parish.

+ + + ST. AGNES PARISH.

On Sunday evening special devoheld in honor of the League of the Sacred Heart, at which several new members joined. The sermon was preached by Rev. the Blessed Sacrament brought the caremonies to a close.

+ + + ST MICHAEL'S PARISH.

On Sunday afternoon a meeting o ters pertaining to the work of the interior of the church were discussed and also the separate school bill which will be presented at the session of the Provincial Legislature in a few days.

On Wednesday evening at 7.45 th opening exercises in connection with the month of St. Joseph took place. On Sunday afternoon the members of the League of the Sacred Heart held a meeting.

mmencing next Sunday, there will be three masses instead of two the first at 7.15, the second at 8.15.

At the Franciscan Church.

Last Sunday afternoon the English speaking men of the Third Order of St. Francis held a largely attended meeting at the Franciscan Church, Dorchester street. After the recitation of the office of the Blessed Virgin, a sermon was preached by Rev. Father Christopher, O.F.M. The Rev. Father took for his text: "Unless your justice abound more than that of the Scribes and the Pharisees, you cannot enter the kingdom of Heaven" (St. Matthew).

"It is thus," said the preacher, follows the thief is pitiable, the spiritual woe is still more so. On the day of judgment God will show the day of judgment God will show the day of judgment God will show the spiritual woe is still more so. who would imitate them in their vices and passions. Who were they that our Lord spoke about? They much greater will be the punishment were men who by their practices and of those who have taken what is not terior cond uct gained the applause theirs. of men. Yet they were condemned by Christ in the words, 'Woe to you Scribes and Pharisees, 'hypocrites; their's. 'What will it pront a man if he gains the whole world and lose his soul.'' The loss incurred by the thief is the friendship of God. Resby Christ in the words, Woe to you Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites; because you make clean the outside occause you make clean the outside of the cup and of the dish, but with-is you are full of rapine and unclean-ness.' It is the heart that Christ wants, and not the false picty like the Pharisees, who prayed with their lips but their hearts had no part in it. Such picts the such piety was false piety. The pharises upbraided our Saviour for healing on the Sabbath day. Yet they did not scruple to blacken His character on the Sabbath day. The character on the Sabbath day. The Pharises were strict in the observance of minor matters, but passed greater things. The Phariseser piety was not disinterested. They looked for no reward from God, and they received none. They gained the approbation of their friends, but they sained nothing more; a very poor reward for all the trouble they gave themselves. Finally said the preacher: "We must seek the glory of God, and not the glory of men, if we would be happy with Ohrist in His Kingdom."

stan addressed the members in the large assembly room on Catholic li-MOTES FROM THE CATHOLIC terature, and urged the members to get subscribers for the Franciscan Monthly Review. He referred to the letter in last week's True Witness on the encouragement of a Catholic paper, and was particularly well pleased with the writer's kindly reference to the new Franciscan Month-

A VISIT TO ST. MICHAELS' CHURCH. At the north end of the city at the head of St. Denis street, near the Carmelite Convent, a modest and unpretentious little church It is known as St. Mistands. chael's. It is for the English-speaking Catholics who are scattered over a large territory, comprising six French parishes. When this parish M.I. A very large congregation aswas formed about three years the English-speaking Catholics held services over the St. Denis street Fire Hall. At last a site was purchased, and a church built. The vicinity was almost a wilderness, but to-day it has grown up wonderfully, and several large dwellings are now in course of erection, and in all quarters the steady hand of time built up the once lonely-looking wastes of land and transformed the place into a pleasant habitation. St. Michael's Church stands as a sentinel in the midst of the buildings surrounding it. It was only a few months ago that the opening ceremonies in connection with the church took place, a memorable one, as it was the last official act of His Grace Archbishop Bruchesi before leaving for the Eternal City. The interior of the building was not quite finished then. On Sunday last the writer paid a visit to the church, and the chaste appearance of the interior. with its new pews, its many and beautiful statues, its three altars Father Casey, of the diocese of with pretty lamps, bespoke the gene-Springfield, Mass. Benediction of rosity and interest taken by friends and the congregation to make their little temple worthy of the Living God. As the hour for the high Mass approached, a steady stream of worshippers arrived, and as the officiating priest commenced the intonation the wardens was held at which mat- of the "Asperges Me," almost every pew was filled. The congregation was indeed a large one, one that surprised even the good and zealous pastor. The rendition of the Sixth tone plain chant Mass was very ac ceptable by the fine choir of the church. An excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Kiernan. The subject was "Theft." He began by saying: Theft was always held by God, by the Church, and by the heathen as the most unprincipled and dishonorable of crimes. In Sacred Book it is written: "Confusion is on the thief." We have examples in the Book of Judith, an

Greece, the Medes and the Persians

the captivity of Babylon, and even

nowadays, in the Papal lands, which

had been unjustly taken; and at the

present time people groan under

neavy taxes and are left to starve

In all such examples are to be seen

the work of injustice. The end of the thief is pitiable. There was one

among the Apostles-Judas. His end

was despair. After being humbled

and disgraced for all ages, he hang

ed himself. The example of Judas

should be a warning to the thief,

swindler. If the temporal woe which

the defaulter, the embezzler and the

taken shall die the eternal death.'

SEVENTY-SIX YEARS. Mr. Pierre Forget dit Despatie, and his wife, Adelaide Aubin, of 318 Rivard street, celebrated yesterday the cient history in the Kingdom of

extraordinary event of the seventysixth anniversary of their marriage. Mr. Forget is aged 100 years and six months, and his wife 96 years. Both are in good health, and retain the use of their faculties. They had 13 children, eight of whom are still living, and the eldest, Mrs. Larose, now aged 67 years, will herself cele brate the fiftieth anniversary of her marriage three years hence

Mr. Forget's father died at the age of 100 years, and his wife's mother at the age of 104 years.

Mr. Forget is an old patriot, and he took part in the battle of St. Eus. tache during the rebellion of 1837.

Opening of St Gabriel's

Amusement Hall no mercy to those who did not give "What will it profit a man Benefit Society, and will long be remembered by them as such. It was the opening of their amusement hall At 8 o'clock a happy scene presented itself, that of some 200 boys titution must be made. In the Sa-cred Book it is written: "He that will not render that which he has ranging from 9 to 18 years, all bent on enjoying themselves at the several games which had been donated for their pleasure. The Presisent, Mr. John Collins, read the taken shall die the eternal death."
"Prayers, fasts and good works will not suffice for restitution," St. Augustine says. "Without restitution there is no forgiveness." The holy man Tobias had forty years added to his days for his honesty. Honesty is the best policy before God and man. In conclusion he exhorted the congregation to be strictly known. rules governing the euchre games, and then the battles started. For over an hour game after game was played, and then followed a concert at which plane soles, recitations and st which piano solos, recitations and several songs were given. Refreshments were then served, after which the boys wended their way homewards. The officers of the young boys deserve great praise for the able manner in which they performed their several duties. It was a herculean task they undertook, yet they succeeded nobly. They worked in unison, and success crowned their several duties. It was a herculean task they undertook, yet they succeeded nobly. They worked in unison, and success crowned their efforts. Rev. Pather Pehey, "the boys' friend," was in his element, that night, and felt proud of his young temperance society, and be had every reason to. Mr. Patrick Polan greatly helped the officers and looked after the games. Messrs. ongregation to be strictly honest so hat happiness and peace would be that happiness and peace withers.

The work of the church is now finished, the parish is in good working order, and a practical lesson of unity, good will and perseverance on behalf of all may be taken from the parishioness of St. Michael's, and another example of what our people can do when they stand united.

GENERAL ITEMS OF INTEREST gave valuable assistance. Among those present were Rev. Fathers D. Holland, U.SS.R., Rietvelt, C.SS.R., St. Ann's; T. McDonald, Imperial

Oil Company; J. Kane, City Hall.
Seven valuable prizes were donated. A writing desk by D. & J. THIRTEEN TUESDAYS IN HONOR Sadlier, a valuable inkstand by a friend, a penknife by Mr. J. Colfer, days in honor of St. Anthony will a book of poems and music by Mr. begin on Tuesday, March 14, at 7.30 p.m. There will be a special prizes by Mr. Patrick Polan.

New Building for Catholic Sailors' Club.

The Catholic Sailors' Club, situat ed at the corner of St. Peter and Common streets, will erect a new hall on St. Peter street, adjoining the premises now occupied by them. For nine years the present building was leased to the Club, but last year the building was purchased. The growing needs of such an institution for the Catholic seamen was appar ent on every side, and under good and capable management the Catholic Sailors' Club has done yeoma service for those who spend their lives on "The Billowy Ocean." That the Club has taken a very prominent position is shown by the fact that the captains of several of the steamships running to this port divided the proceeds of the concerts held on different trips. In this way handsome sums were received by the Club. At the weekly concerts, the Catholic societies and Catholics from all over the city took a great interest in the good work, and last year was the banner year in the ame of money received by the Club. But the room at the disposal of the Club has been found to be inadequate, and the committee of management have at last decided to make alterations. ary Club held a very successful rum- It has been decided to tear down the front of the stores and to build a new front of buff pressed brick, using the present foundations and ground floor. Steel construction work will be employed in the new building. The hall will be fifty-four feet square, and about \$12,000 will be spent upon it.

With the improvements there will be space for a chapel, a large amusement hall for games for the sailors, a concert hall, an office, a waiting room, etc. Mr. F. B. McNamee has directed the work of the Club most successfully, and the present onward step is due to his tireless energy.

Last Friday evening an important MONTREAL COUPLE MARRIED hockey match between Loyolas and St. Lambert's, in the junior series, took place at Victoria Rink. The game was to have decided the championship of section B, of the junior C.A.H.L. It was a great, fast and scientific hockey match for junior teams, as at least one was a junior team, Loyola; for St. Lamberts the same could not be said. Their goal keeper was a man of thirty years of youngster guarding the goals for Loyola, a little chap of only fifteen years. Yet he stuck to his guns like veteran, and stopped some hot shots. The centre and rover players were not discouraged, but fought deep regret in Quebec city, and the manfully and with pluck, skill, endurance and perseverance, succeeded the family in their sad bereavement. Last Thursday night was a gala in tying the score five seconds before the call of time. Great excitement prevailed among the four hundred spectators. Another match will take place between these two teams. Congratulations, boys of Loyola, for your great fight against such odds and may success crown your efforts next match.

MOUNT ST LOUIS SPORTS.

The annual winter sports of Moun St. Louis College took place on last Friday afternoon at the Stadium Crowds of spectators witnessed the Crowds of spectators witnessed the sports, which were highly successful. The prizes were many and valuable. His Worship Mayor Laporte donated a saver watch; Rev. Bro. Symphorien, director of the institution, a gold medal, the chaplain, a siver medal, and several friends of the in-stitution, other prizes. The follow-ing were the winners in the different

ing were the winners in the different events: 800 yards, senior class—1, N. La-traverse; 2, R. Gingras; 3, A. Dus-cheneau; 4, F. Reynolds, 640 yards, intermediate class—1, R. Tanguay; 2, R. McDonald; 3, G. Paquin; 4, R. Mount.

480 yards, junior class—1, J. Nor-on; 2, G. Picard. 820 yards, backwards, senior class

8, C. St. Louis.

class-1. R. Mount; 2, R. McDonald; 8, G. Paquin.

quin; 2, C. Delorme; 3, E. Hebert. Louis; 4, N. Latraverse.

R. Mount; 2, G. Paquin; 3, R. Tan- heart sound, that is, his breast was guay; 4, R. McDonald

800 yards, junior class-1, G. Martin; 2. L. Archambault; 3, C. De- He was a native of Innisfail, and lorme; 4, A. Bernard.

3. F. Reynolds.

THE TEACHING ORDERS.

The great system of schools which the Catholics of America are rapidly developing would be impossible except for the self-denial of our teaching orders, says Rev. John Gaynor, of Baltimore.

the saintly desire to be lost to the world and all the world holds dear ! It is a reversal of all the desires and passions of men. Almost universally the heart is consumed with intense greed for honor, human rehuman esteem, human respect, ward. The courage of the warrior, the pride of the statesman, the vanity of the public official, the thraldom of fashion, the whirl of society, the delirium of love, all are created and stimulated by one central motive, the apotheosis of the material. And lo! here in the Catholic schoolroom a young man or a young woman, without affectation or hypocrisy, segregated from loved ones, tramples into dust all power of indulgence and pleasure, and with mere pittance of food and raiment is dedicated inflexibly to instruct the young in paths which lead through the perils of life into the bosom the eternal God.

OBITUARY.

DEATH OF DR. BROPHY. One of Quebec's best known and highly esteemed physicians, Dr. Plucky Loyola College Boys, Michael Henry Brophy, was summoned away to his eternal home on Friday evening after a short illness from inflammation of the lungs. Dr. Brophy had a large practice, especially in the St. Foye and Sillery districts of the county of Quebec, and was beloved by all his patients and neighbors for his kindly, genial disposition and conscientious duty to all entrusted to his professional care. He was an upright gentleman, courteous in demeanor, and charitable in disposition, and the poor lose in him age, and a great contrast to the a sincere, generous friend. Deceased youngster guarding the goals for was only 45 years of age. He was a graduate of Laval University, and resided on the St. Foye Road ever since he commenced to practice. He was a sterling Irishman, though a for St. Lamberts belonged to the native of Quebec, and belonged to intermediate Montrealers, and yet all the national organizations in that they were classed as juniors. It is city formed to promote the Irish time to draw the limit when men the national cause or work of benevolages of twenty-two, twenty-four and thirty are classed as juniors. Yet Knights of Columbus. The demise in spite of this the Loyola boys of Dr. Brophy has caused a feeling of

MR. THOMAS DONNELLY

On Wednesday of last week there passed over to the majority a wellknown resident of St. Ann's Ward, in the person of Mr. Thomas Donnelly, master carter. The funeral took place on Friday morning from the family residence, 113 McCord street, to St. Ann's Church, and was largely attended. The different firms with which deceased had been connected, such as the Intercolonial Coal Mining Co., Hy. Dobell, Wm. Dow & Co., sent representatives to attend the funeral.

At the Church a solemn requiem Mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Strubbe, C.SS.R., assisted by Rev. Father Fortier as deacon, and Rev. Father Holland as sub-deacon. full choir of St. Ann's rendered in a beautiful manner the impressive mu sic of Perrault's "Messe des Morts."

The chief mourners were Messrs Thomas and Michael Patrick Donnelly, sons of deceased; Daniel and Patrick, brothers; Michael, William and Daniel Donnelly, nephews. Interment took place at Cote des Neiges ceme-tery. R. I. P.

MB. MICHAEL P. BURKE. Michael P. Burke, an old resident of Buckingham parish, has gone to join the silent majority in the world

-1, R. Gingras; 2, A. Duschemeau; beyond the grave. He died in St. 3, C. St. Louis.

Charles Home, in Ottawa, on Sunday, Feb. 12th, and was buried act cording to his own wishes in Buckingham cemetery, Tuesday, Feb. 14. 320 yards, beginners—1. E. Mo- He had gone to the institution only quin; 2, C. Delorme; 3, E. Hebert.
One mile, senior class—1, R. Gindid so because he had no one near gras; 2, F. Reynolds; 3, C. St. of kin to see after him in his enfeebled state. 960 yards, intermediate class—1, body, his mind was bright and his filled with noble, moral principles which made him so highly esteemed.

no other fact did he feel prouder of, 640 yards, backwards, senior class with the solitary exception of his ad--1, A. Duscheneau; 2, R. Tanguay : herence to the Catholic faith. was born at Ballycastle, County 320 yards, backwards, intermediate Mayo. He was married about forty class-1, H. Whissel; 2, P. Brunette; years ago to Elizabeth McCusker, One mile, senior class, final-1, L. Mayo, dreland. She died some fifwho was, like himself, a native of Barbeau; 2, H. Lefebvre; 3. E. Gra- teen years ago, and left a family of 960 yards, intermediate class—1, B. latter died a few years ago, and Ibbotson; 2, G. Picard; 3, H. Rebore the reputation of a good and dutiful son.

Mr. Burke, a few years ago, retired from his farm and gave it over to Mr. Stuart, until recently of Buckingham, but now of Ottawa, his keeping, and lived with Mr. Stuart as before stated, until a few weeks ago. Then finding his strength failing, and realizing that his end What a strange, inhuman thing is was near, he made arrangements to spend his last few weeks in St. Charles Home, where he hoped to have all the consolations of religion in his last hour. This he had and more, for his old former pastor and life-long friend, Very Rev. Canon Michel, was with him when he breathed his last.

He could speak and read the Irish language, and was thoroughly conversant with the stirring history of his native country one hundred years ago. As the admirer of a noble soul the writer requests all who, like him, devoutly believe in the communion of saints, to offer a prayer for the repose of his soul.

The grim reaper has recently been unusually busy in this vicinity. Within two weeks three deaths have oc-curred. The first was Mrs. Michael. Colligan, suddenly and unexpectedly called away from a young family, and ten days later a young girl of seventeen, Anna McAndrew, of this parish. Miss McAndrew was an estimable young girl, and this was evidenced by the widespread sympathy for her family, and by the large funeral cortege that followed her remains to its last resting place. She was a promoter in the Apostleship of Prayer, and a member of the Wolf Tone branch of the Gaelic League. The third party to answer the stern summons of the grim reaper was Anthony Colligan, who died on the same day as Miss Mc-Andrew. Mr. Colligan had always been a man of delicate health, and though his illness was brief, he received the last rites of his church, while he was still conscious. May their souls rest in peace.

At a meeting of the Promoters of the Apostleship of Prayer, held on Sunday, Feb. 26th, a resolution of condolence and sympathy to Mrs. Michael McAndrew was proposed by Miss Mary Burke and seconded by Miss May Dunnigan, and a copy of same was forwarded to the bereaved family.

DEATH OF ABBE CHAMPEAU

The Rev. Abbe Champeau, for the last thirty-one years pastor of the Catholic Church at Berthier, died on Monday, last, which was the 83rd born at St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, and was ordained priest in 1847. Before going to Berthier he was pastor of St. Michel de Napierville. Abbe Champeau was a man of progress, who took great interest in the cause of education, and during his pastorate he was instrumental in furnishing the town of Berthier with a splendid college. The funeral took place on Wednesday morning, and was largely attended. R.I.P.

REV. DR. CHISHOLM

Rev. Dr. Chisholm, parish priest of St. Joseph's Church, North Sydney, died on Tuesday afternoon after a protracted period of illness. Dr. Chisholm was considered one of the ablest priests in the lower provinces. He was a man of marked scholarly abilities, and was for some time rector of St. Francois Xavier College, Antigonish. Ill-health compelled him to resign some six years ago.

MR. M. LEONARDO

On Sunday evening Mr. M. Leo-nardo, a well-known figure of the Italian colony of this city, passed away after a few days' illness. The deceased was a brother of Rev. Fa-ther Leonardo, the Italian pastor.

E. A. P. in the Weekly Irish Times writes as follows regarding moving

Thanks to the mildness of its climate and other natural advantages, Great Britain is entirely free from se disastrous visitations known as avalanches, from which some our Continental neighbors suffer so severely. Yet, though so exempt from such occurrences, the sister isle, Ireland, is sometimes the field of serious physical disturbances, known as moving bogs, which in their own within recent years has Ireland been subjected to these visitations.

The first of these took place some five or six years ago in the County of Kerry, and in the Headford district, causing a loss of nine lives, rendering fourteen or fifteen families omeless, and destroying some hundreds of acres of land. In this case the catastrophe took place during the night, and the bog, before becomstationary once more, covered ne miles of ground, and at one time threatened to engulf a portion of the Great Southern and Western Raffway Company's main line be tween Mallow and Killarney. A good deal of public attention was directed to the occurrence at the time, and a subscription list opened, to which, amongst others, her late Majesty the Queen generously contributed.

The second incident of this kind

happened as recently as the October of last year, and this time the Coun ty Clare was the scene of action, the precise locality being a place named Luogh, situated near the celebrated cliffs of Moher. In this case the bog swept down the slope of a hillside for a distance of over a mile, crossing in its course the road from Lis onvarna to Moher, carrying everything before it, and covering the tract over which it flowed to a depth of from four to twelve feet.

Fortunately the lives lost on 'this occasion were only two, for happening as it did in the day time, most of the inhabitants of the houses sub merged were away at work, and so escaped, the two victims being a poor old woman and a young girl. The latter was just leaving the house when she saw the black river of semi-fluid peat pouring down, might have escaped had she not heroically run back to try and rescue companion, but only to perish in the attempt. So completely was the house in which they were buried covered by the stuff that it was only by taking bearings from the surroundings that the search party knew where to look for it. A peasant working in the adjoining potato field, looking up suddenly, saw what he described as a mou tain of sea coming down towards him, and fled, barely in time to save his life. In the same field stood an with panniers on its back, one on each side. The flow knocked it down and tore the panniers away, but the animal managed to regain its feet, and tore away across country, roaring madly with fright.

Amongst other freaks of this na ture the bog in its course carried away a large rick of hay bodily, and it intact further down, while the portion of a house was cut away as cleanly as if done with a huge knife. In the house in which the two women were buried, the search party came across a ho and a hen. The dog was quite dead, but the hen had in some inexplicable way escaped—the only survivor of the disaster.

There have been many theories pu forward as to the cause of thes moving bogs, the most plausible of which seems to be that of an accumulation of water beneath the sur face of the bog. This accumulation is caused by rain and surface water penetrating the strate of peat, until State and municipal; a consciention it comes to an underlying layer of hard rock, which stops its downward Thus unable to penetrate any deeper, and equally unable to return to the surface, it goes on, increasing in volume until its pressure becomes too great for its rovering of bursts and pours its devastating stream of semi-fluid matter.

This theory se by the fact that the winter in which the Kerry mishap took place was a very wet one, while in the second instance the disaster was preceded by some weeks of excessively heavy rain-

Another theory is that the phenomenon is caused by an accumulation of air, in a similar manner, undermeath the bog, but this theory is hardly tenable.

per cutting of the bog, which cut across the base of the hill stead of being carried more vertically up it, while the continuous blasting at the neighboring stone quarries was held by many to contribute

LINCOLN A CATHOLIC.

Rev. J. W. Moore, C.M., of Philadelphia, makes mention of a fact not generally known, viz., that Lincoin was a Catholic, but owing no doubt to the scarcity of priests in Illinois, vironments, he drifted away from the faith of his fathers.

Father Moore states that Father St. Cyr, an old pioneer priest of Illinois, and who afterwards died at the convent of the Sisters of St. Jo seph in Carondelet, St. Louis, Mo. told Fathers James McGill, C.M., of Germantown, and Thomas J. Smith C.M., of Perryville, Mo., who paid Father St. Cyr a visit one day for the express purpose of finding something about Lincoln, that Lincoln was a Catholic.

Father St. Cyr said that he ofter celebrated Mass in Abraham Lincoln's father's house, and that young Abraham Lincoln, who was a then of some 10 or 13 years of age frequently served his Mass.

CATHOLICS LOYAL TO LAW.

William J. Onahan, in the Chicago Daily Journal.

In those qualities and characteristics that touch the interests and affect the permanent welfare of the country, I venture to declare as my honest conviction that the Catholic population stand on the right side.

They will ever be found defenders of the Constitution and laws. They stand for order against anarchy, for the rights of property against con-

They will support authority maintaining the public peace against the schemes and plottings of dreamers and conspiratoes.

They stand for the marriage tie and the sanctity of the home against the scandal and abomination of divorce and the disruption of the family-to which divorce surely leads

They stand for liberty as against license, and, whenever the issue shall be fairly presented, I am persuaded that they will also be found on the side of temperance and temperance reforms, as against the evil and curse of the drink plague.

The Catholic citizen who loves God and faithfully follows the teachings of the Church must love his country and cannot be otherwise than loval to that country's best interests. We know no allegiance that can affect our loyalty and fidelity to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

True American patriotism is the in-

heritance and monopoly of no one class or condition. Its title is not derived from accident of birth or color; it is not to be determined by locality. Montgomery, Pulaski, Steuben, De Kalb, Rochambeau, the Moylans and the Sullivans fought for American liberty in the Revolutionary days with an ardor and fidelity at least equal to that displayed by those native and "to the manor born." Who shall question the patriotic devotion of General Shields, honorably identified with the early

The duty of Catholic in public life s in acquitting themselves faithfully of their obligations as citizens bearing always in mind what that obligation implies and imposes. faithful regard for the Constitution a proper vigilance for the just administration of government, national exercise of the franchise without fea or favor, so as to promote the fare of the State and the best inter ests of the community, and steadfas dherence to principles of order onor and civic virtue. These qua lities and characteristics constitute the ideal of the conduct and career of the Catholic citizen.

You cannot "run" a country with out God. That experiment has out God. That experiment has been attempted again and again; history abounds in examples and warnings as to the result. "God and our country" should be our accepted motto. Under it all can unite, Catholic citizens have a special responsibility in the welfare and perpetuity of this, the best Government—with all its imperfections—that the world has ever known. There is given to us here



THE WASTE BASKET.

Some of the Things Which Should Go Into It

It is said that Kipling throws great deal of his work into the waste basket, feeling that, having won a reputation as a writer, it is his duty to live up to it. On one a whole book. After it was finished he asked Robert Barr to read it, and Mr. Barr's verdict was that 'it was as good as 'Plain Tales.' " "Not better?" asked Kipling. "I don't think it is," replied Barr. "Then I DEATH OF CATHOLIC WRITER don't think it will ever be publish ed," was Kipling's reply. And the book was forthwith destroyed.

As has been well said, a man' work is the expression of his charac ter, and no conscientious man want to be judged by a work which feels to be unworthy of him.

But there are other reasons than

this why a writer should occasional ly, at least, tear up his writings This is particularly tor of a newspaper. It happens that every now and then in the course of the editor's career, that he finds himself in an abnormal state mind. He may be gloomy, he may be dyspeptic, he may be laboring under some great provocation, may be aroused to a pitch of excitement or indignation because some occurrence, and in such a frame of mind he must give vent to his feelings. The proper course for him to pursue in such circumstances is to sit down and give his feelings, and, if need be, his imagination, full swing. He should write as freely as the emotion of the moment suggests, and give his pen unbridled liberty. He should let all the gloom and bit terness or the spite or the indignation within him come out without It will give relief. But after he has unburdened himself he should tear up his manuscript and consign it to the waste basket and proceed to his task in his normal state of mind. If all editors would pursue this course they would save selves much trouble and have a better standing with their readers.

But the rules should apply to others as well as editors. Some times when one has received a pro voking letter the impulse is to reply in kind and to make a bad matter worse. It may be a good rule to write the spirited reply and make it as fiery as possible, to open the vials of one's wrath, and let all the wrath flow out in ink. But it is a better rule after such a letter shall have been written to tear it up and throw wer which is said to turn away

In short, no man ought to commit himself to an expression in writing, whether it be in public print or in private correspondence, when laboring under intense emotion of any sort, even though that emotion be altogether praiseworthy, for under such conditions one is not himself, travagances. A man expresses his true sentiments when he is calm and -Richmond Times-Despatch.

FRANCE AND THE CHURCH.

The Council of Ministers at Elysee have begun the examination of the Bill for the separation of Church and State. In this connection the Council discussed the posiion the Council discussed the position of Mgr. Le Nordez and the position of the Dijon diocese. No deciden was reached. It is not transport to the council of the council to the council t nas signed the dismissal of Mgr. L. Nordez, who, while Bishop of Dijon

been made against him. He at first refused to obey the summons on the ground that the Concordat prevent ed him from leaving France, but afterwards went to Rome, where he was summarily dismissed by the Pope without the consent of the French Government. This action placed the Government in a dilemma, for by disobeying its orders to remain at Dijon, the Bishop rendered himself liable to dismissal, while if the Ca binet dismisses him now, it would appear to be making a concession to the Vatican by confirming a step already taken by the Pope.

Miss Eugenie Uhlrich Passes Away in Limoges, France-Wrote Life of Plux X.

A cable despatch received in Nev York last Thursday announced the death of Miss Eugenie Uhlrich, Limoges, France. Her relatives live in Sioux City, Ia.

Miss Uhlrich was a writer, especi ally of short stories. She was secre tary of the Guild of the Infant Saviour, New York, and formerly edited a paper in St. Paul, Minn., for Archbishop Ireland. Her fast book was the "Life of Pope Pius X." She went abroad in November last to get material for a novel she was writing.

Travelling on a train from Londo to Oxford she met a nun who had been driven from a convent school in Limoges, and learned from her that teachers were wanted there Miss Ulhrich volunteered her service and went to Limoges. Shortly after her arrival there the authorities told leave the city. Limoges at that time contained many Russian exiles and a report was spread about that Miss Ulhrich had been arrested as a Russian spy.

New York of her predicament, and the State Department was called upon to straighten the matter out. Friends of Miss Ulhrich in New York ascribed her trouble to the fact that she was teaching in a Catholic school which the Government closed

Miss Uhlrich was born in Galena Ill., and was about thirty-five years

MY TWO MOTHERLANDS.

ays the Dublin Freeman, has happened within a few days in the Court history of our own State; of Meagh-er, of Mulligan, of Sheridan, of Meade and of countless others I seum and Library of Versailles, by Madame Augusta Holmes, the emin ent musical composer. Her will, nade in 1901, was read in th course of the proceedings, and the following extract is given in the French papers as showing the deep patriotic passion which animated the Irish exile: "At my burial I beg ervatory to kindly give the funeral march from the symphony 'Irlande.'
I beg my friends not to grieve for ne, and to remember that thes partings are transitory, and that I hall be living on that day-the day of departure—which will be a resti-val day, for I shall go to the imperishable light. I am a Christian and a Catholic, a Republican and a patriot. I shall go holding in my neart love for glorious France and for poor Ireland, my two mother lands. Hence, if at the time of my going the cross of the Legion of Honor has been given me, I should wish the army to be represented at

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Shouldn't Hang a Man en St. Patrick's Day.

Jefferson City, Mo., Feb. 10-Govrnor Folk was asked to-day to change the date set for the hanging of William Rudolph to some othe day than St. Patrick's Day. dolph was convicted, with his partner, George Collins, of the murder of Detective Schumacher over a ago, when Schumacher trailed then down for the Union (Mo.) bank rob bery. Collins was hanged last year Representative Hennessy, of Louis, in presenting the petition to the Governor, pointed out that an execution on St. Patrick's Day would throw a spirit of gloom over the

Governor Folk was inclined to delay the hanging. He said:
"I don't think any man should be hanged in the State of Missouri or the natal day of Ireland's patro saint. My formal answer will be announced just as soon as I can get ime to look up the papers in

Many a man lays the foundation his misfortune by knowing too man things that are none of his busines There shall yet arise names great as Washington, Jefferson, Li

SOCIETY DIRECTORY.

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

ST. PATRICK'S T. A. AND B. SO-CIETY-Meets on th day of every month in St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander street, at 8.30 p.m. Committee of Management meets in same hall on the first Tuesday of every month, at 8 p.m. Rev. Director, Rev. Jas. Killoran; President, W. P. Doyle; Rec. Sec., J. D'Arcy Kelly, 13 Vallee

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

C.M.B.A. OF CANADA, BRANCH 26.—Organized 18th Novemb 1878.—Branch 26 meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander St., on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of each month, at 8 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, Rev. M. Callaghan; Chancellor, F. J. Darcy; President, W. F. Wall; Recording Secretary, P. C. McDonagh, 139 Visitation street; Financial Secretary, Jas. J. Costigan, 325 St, Urbain street; Treasurer, J. H. Kelly; Medical Advisers, Drs. H. J. Harrison, E. J. O'Connor and G. H. Merrill

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Plux X., and Approved by Cardinals Bishops and Priests, several of whom are

FOR INFORMATIONADDRESS : P. E. EMILE BELANGER, Supreme Deputy, Secretary, Quebec Graud Council, 5 D'AIGUILLON STREET, QUEBEC

A. R. ARCHAMBAULT, Supreme Deputy, Organizer for the Province of Quebec,

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DATENTS MAN REPURE

THE LOST SCRIP as Infallibility Involv servation of the S

Text.

THURSDAY, MARC

We have received, write Dr. L. A. Lambert, edit New York Freeman's Jo following letter from a ent who has evidently be our list of twenty-two los the Old Testament, which recently for the informat friend, Mr. Jones. 'Dear Father Lambert:

infallibility and indefectib church involve not only t interpretation of the F tures, but also the perpet vation of the sacred tex hew account for the fact Jewish Church (also infa cording to the best autholowed half of the Old Tes the lost? A spark of light ceptably illuminate the w sity of yours very faithfu R. P. VETUS H

1. No doctrine or the been the subject of more ous misconception than t fallibility. Not to spec small fry of sectarian non-Catholic writers of have attempted to define far as we have seen, not o has come within hailing the true meaning of the de For instance, Dr. Draper fallibility means omnipote fessor Schulte says, "Infall

invested the Pope with div omnipotence." Kingsley s of Rome has the power of right and wrong; that not and falsehood, but more immorality, depend on his seal to a bit of parchm when men of reputation for talk in this absurd way, it be expected that the mas Catholics will have a corr standing of the doctrine. some-pupils of the sectar fry-who think that if t should casually remark at that macaroni was prefe sauerkraut, Catholics would eschew the latter and che

Now, infallibility mean from the possibility of teaching revealed truths preting revealed law. It h gin in the commission an of Christ to His Church: all nations * * * teaching observe all things whatsoe manded you, . . . s am with you all days, eve end of the world."

Thus He promised to be His church teaching, and He that heareth you hear He then commanded all to church.

When He required faith-His church teaching, and salvation-"he that belie shall be condemned"-He r faith possible to man by and commissioning an exter ble, infallible teacher, and ed all to hear her, declari that heareth you heareth I declaration would not be t church were liable to err; tainly He is not liable to infallible, and His church's

His voice. of Christ, and when speakin ly, as the head and ex-cath fining doctrine, he is the ch gan of utterance; his infall

that of the church. The church is infallible or the field of her action. The clearly marked out and her divine Founder, when "Teach all things whatsoev commanded you," that is, truth and law, and the way nal life. Beyond that her p

not concerned. But we are wandering for question of our corresponde fore getting back to it we opportunity to advise those ed in the doctrine of infalli get and read the Rev. Dani "Christianity and Infallibility or Neither." It is public Longmans, Green & Co., Sixteenth Street, New You We do not advertise this a in the interests of the public the second street of the public the second seco

but in the interests of the re-but in the interests of the seeking reliable information doctrine of infallibility. Does the infallibility of involve the correct interpretable for the same of the sa

CTORY.

ETY-Estab 66; imcorpor-St. Alexan lay of the sets last Wedv. Directer. :; President J. Doherty; , M.D.; 2nd .C.L.; Treascorrespond-

P. Tansey. AND B. SO-St. Patrick's er street, at of Manage-all on the month, at 8 ev. Jas. Kil-. Doyle: Rec. 7, 13 Vallee

B. SOCIETY v. Director. President, D. J. F. Quinn reet; treasur-St. Augustin second Sunin St. Ann's and Ottawa

, BRANCH ets at St. t. Alexande day of each meetings for business are 4th Mondays m. Spiritual aghan: Chan President, W. cretary, P. C. ation street; Jas. J. Cosstreet; Trea-cal Advisers, E. J. O'Con-

ULAR

e, June 9, 1879; reasing rapid rs. er 25th, 1904, oned by Pope

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THE LOST SCRIPTURES.

Is Infallibility Involved in Preservation of the Sacred Text.

We have received, writes the Rev. Dr. L. A. Lambert, editor of the New York Freeman's Journal, the following letter from a correspondent who has evidently been reading our list of twenty-two lost books of the Old Testament, which we gave recently for the information of our friend, Mr. Jones.

Dear Father Lambert:-Does the infallibility and indefectibility of the church involve not only the correct interpretation of the Holy Scriptures, but also the perpetual preservation of the sacred text? If so, hew account for the fact that the Jewish Church (also infallible, according to the best authorities) allowed half of the Old Testament to be lost? A spark of light will acceptably illuminate the western density of yours very faithfully,

R. P. VETUS HOMO."

1. No doctrine or the Church has been the subject of more preposterous misconception than that of in-Not to speak of the fallibility. small fry of sectarian know-alls, on-Catholic writers of reputation have attempted to define it, but so far as we have seen, not one of them has come within hailing distance of the true meaning of the doctrine.

For instance, Dr. Draper says : "Infallibility means omnipotence." Professor Schulte says, "Infallibility has invested the Pope with divinity; it is omnipotence." Kingsley says that Infallibility means that the Pope of Rome has the power of creating right and wrong; that not only truth and falsehood, but morality and immorality, depend on his setting his seal to a bit of parchment." Now when men of reputation for learning talk in this absurd way, it is not to be expected that the mass of non-Catholics will have a correct understanding of the doctrine. There are some—pupils of the sectarian small fry-who think that if the Pope should casually remark at his dinner that macaroni was preferable to sauerkraut, Catholics would have to time. eschew the latter and chew the for-

Now, infallibility means freedom from the possibility of error in teaching revealed truths and interpreting revealed law. It has its origin in the commission and promise of Christ to His Church: "Go, teach all nations * * * teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, . . . and lo, I am with you all days, even to the end of the world."

Thus He promised to be ever with His church teaching, and He said: "He that heareth you heareth Me." He then commanded all to hear the

When He required faith-belief in His church teaching, and He said: salvation—"he that believeth not shall be condemned"-He made that faith possible to man by creating and commissioning an external, visible, infallible teacher, and commanded all to hear her, declaring, "He that heareth you heareth Me." This declaration would not be true if the church were liable to err; for certainly He is not liable to err, He is infallible, and His church's voice is

The Pope is the head of the Church of Christ, and when speaking official-ty, as the head and ex-cathedra, dethat of the church.

the field of her action. Th clearly marked out and defined by her divine Founder, when He said, "Teach all things whatsoever I have commanded you," that is, revealed truth and law, and the way to eter-nal life. Beyond that her mission is not concerned.

But we are wandering from the question of our correspondent. Be-fore getting back to it we take this fore getting back to it we take this opportunity to advise those interested in the doctrine of infallibility to get and read the Rev. Daniel Lyons' "Christianity and Infallibility—Both or Neither." It is published by Longmans, Green & Co., 15 East Sixteenth Street, New York City. We do not advertise this able book in the interests of the publishers, but in the interests of the reader teaking reliable information on the doctrine of infallibility.

Does the infallibility of the church involve the correct interpretation of the Scriptures? It involves the infallibility correct interpretation of the Word of God, of all that God has ravealed, whether it comes down to us on paper, or industrialibility.

unwritten, is in the memory of the church. Our Lord said to the ministry of His church, "When He, the Spirit of Truth, shall come, He will each you all truth; for He shall speak not of Himself, but what things soever He shall hear, He will speak, and the things that are to come He will show you."-John 16: 13.

Is the infallibility involved in the preservation of the sacred text?

The infallibility is involved in the preservation of the whole deposit of revealed truth, and the correct delivery of its meaning to the minds of men who obey the Lord's mand and hear the church. Infallibility is not involved in the preservation of material documents, paper; parchment, or ink. None of things, nor all of them put together, is the Word of God, which our Lord commissioned His church to teach. Nor is indefectibility involved in the preservation of material records. Our Lord made His church self-sufficing in the performance of her given task of teaching all things whatsoever He commanded. She was performing that task before a word of the New Testament was written, and would be performing it to the end of the world, if that record had never come down to us. The divine institution of Christ does not depend for its existence on the fact of its having been recorded on parchment or paper. It depends on His omni-

If the Jewish church was infallible. as many, and with good reason, think, its infallibility would not be in any way affected by the loss of those twenty-two books from their records. There were books of the New Testament lost also, but while the church of Christ lasts the loss of those records does not imply the loss of the revealed truths they contained. Our Lord did not leave his revealed word to the precarious fate of parchment and paper, or to the erring hand of transcribers. He built His church on a Rock, and comman ded her to teach all nations for all time, whatsoever He commanded. Thus, with His ever presence, she is the guardian and interpreter of His revealed truth, until the angel of eternity calls the muster-roll of

A FREE PEOPLE.

We heartily congratulate Sir Thomas Esmonde, M.P., on the resolu-tion which he commended to the unanimous approval of the County Councils' General Council:—"That the Irish people should be a free people, with a natural right to govern themselves; that no Parliament is competent to make laws for Ire land except an Irish Parliament sitting in Ireland. And that the claim of any other body of men to make laws for or to govern Ireland is illegal and unconstitutional, and grievance intolerable to the people

of this country." We concur in his view that this historic resolution of the Volunteers expresses in clear, cogent form the National demand for Home Rule, We are glad to find that the County Councils' General Council has assur ed its proper function at last, and is great and vital interest to the people. Yet we cannot refrain from regret that so many years of its istence have been spent in a persistent attempt to shut out all political questions from its consideration. We fining doctrine, he is the church's organ of utterance; his infallibility is such exclusion, and we welcome the hat of the church.

The church is infallible only within Sir Thomas Esmonde and the encladed of her action. That field is franchisement of the Council, who at to live in Buffalo. She is now encladed the council, who at the council is the council in the council in the council in the council in the council is the council in the council an early meeting ruled a Home Rule gaged

resolution out of order. So far back as August the 23rd. are convinced that Sir Thomas Es monde's speech was delivered with-out full consideration of the inevit-able result of the policy he proposed-He urges the exclusion of politics from the consideration of this Cen tral Assembly representing the County Councils of Ireland." We ex posed then the hollowness of this cry-of "no politics" which is so ready on the lips of the Unionists when they are seeking for Nationalist faors, and we argued that the Irish ounty Councils, individually and ollectively, can be and ought to be sed as a lever for the advancement I Home Rule.

If they are willing to treat the Nationalist cause as something not to be mentioned there will not be wanting plenty of Unionist orators and writers to point the moral of that silence. From the first we were convinced that the great majority of the delegates resented the closure, and we are glad to be confirmed in

svealed truth, whether written or Unionist delegates is an element of strength, not weakness. There is no greater mistake on the part of Nationalists than to kow-tow to Unionist prejudice and bigotry, and to suppress their own convictions lest they may offend the delicate susceptibilities of their unrelenting opponents.—Dublin Freeman's Journal.

HEALTHY LUNGS

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Every drop of blood in the body and strengthened with the great blood builder, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They fill the veins with pure, way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills brace the lungs to throw off bronchitis and heavy colds. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the lungs after an attack of la grippe or pneumonia. That is the way Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have saved hundreds in Canada from consumptives' graves. No other medicine does this work so speedily and so well. Mrs. Jane A. Kennedy, Douglastown, Que., says :-- "My sister, a young and delicate girl, took a severe cold when about seventeen years old. Nothing we did for her seemed to do any good, and we feared she was going into consumption. Often after a bad night I would get up early to see if she had spit blood during the night. A friend strongly urged me to give her Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and within a month from the time she had begun their use she had almost recovered her health. Under the continued use of the Pills she is now well and strong.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills not only make weak lungs strong, but they cure all troubles arising from a poor or deficient blood supply, such anaemia, indigestion, rheumatism, neuralgia, general weakness, St. Vitus dance, headaches and backaches kidney troubles, palpitation of the heart, and the special secret ailments of young girls and women. Insist upon the genuine with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around each Sold by all medicine dealers everywhere, or by mail at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

A Brilliant Catholic Woman

The Buffalo Illustrated Times of Sunday, Feb. 5, contains a fine sketch of Mrs. Cecelia Cotter King, Buffalo, whose work has attracted so much favorable notice. The article occupies a full page of the paper and is embellished with cuts of some of Mrs. King's most characteristic including her masterpiece, "Christ, the Rejected:" a bust Bishop Maes of Covington, and one of Father Maloney, the original of which was recently placed in St. Malachy's Church, Cleveland. There are also pictures of Mrs. King in prepared to deal with matters of | her home, and of her little son, Mas-

ter Billy King.

Mrs. King's genius meets with at the Pan-American Exposition in 1901, the people first became quainted with Sarah Cecilia Cotter's sculpture. It was a couple of years later that Miss Cotter married Mr. William A. King, manager of the in modeling a bust of her

baby boy. The genius of Mrs. King is many-sided. Besides her gift as a sculptress she paints, plays on the harp, writes verse, and withal is the ideal mother and wife. The energy which she takes to her work, added to her accomplishments, augur for her a still more brilliant future. She is a sister of Rev. James H. Cotter, the scholarly rector of St. Lawrence Church, Ironton, who has lovingly fostered and encouraged the talents of his favorite sister.

A COLOSSAL STATUE.

On the summit of Corneille Rock, On the summit of Corneille Rock, at Puy, a French city famous for the antiquity of its devotion to the Blessed Virgin, there is a colossal statue of Our Lady of France. It is fifty-two feet in height and stands on a pedestal twenty feet high, Eighteen hundred thousand subscriptions of a penny each, taken among the Christian Brothers' pupils, paid for the building of the pedestal.—Ave Maria.

"And Angels Came--"

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

summer enveloped the place. The a young girl?" Mrs. Dinsmore's lawns, bright and soft, sloped for laugh rippled delightedly on the half a mile to the sweetbriar hedge. Among them was the drive, now and "I did. Oh, I'm used to bargain Among them was the dire, again crossing the stone bridges of ing," he rejoined, proudly. "I the small, curving lake which gave must go through the lungs. That is gibbet-like erectness, bordered the grinned broadly at Mrs. Dinsmore. thematical shadows; here and there rose a feathery elm or a maple of wide-branched beauty. To the right rich red blood that gives health and Italian gardens, Mrs, Dinsmore's a shallow fall of terraces led to the chief pride, now a glory of matched and patterned color and a dazzle of spray from marble basins. Beyond all the careful, exotic beauty of the place, the wide valley dipped away, alternate meadows and grove, until it met the silvery shiver of willows "She told me"-Mr. Brockton marking the course of the river. Beyond that again, the hills, solemn in unbroken green, rose to cloud-touch-

ed heights. Before the house, Brockton's new automobile waited. He himself leaned against a stone pillar of the piazza, facing his hostess, who sat on the edge of a chair in the tense attitude of protest against delay. She had scarcely recovered from her walking crossness yet, and found herself more irritated than amused at the eccentricities of her guest. She was wondering with unusual asperity why a man with such lack-fustre blue eves dared to wear a tie of such brilliant contrast. He interrupted her mus-

"Miss Harned seems mighty standoffish these days,"

"Millicant is a little difficult." adnitted Millicent's cousin.

"What do you suppose it is? She seemed all smooth enough in New York last winter, and even in the spring after- But now-" He paused again without finishing his sentence. 'And I had counted on your influence to make her more approachable."

"Oh, Millicent is having a struggle with her better nature, that is all," laughed Mrs. Dinsmore. "It's hard living with her during the process, but she's adorable once her noble impulses have been vanquished and she's comfortably like the rest of the world again."

"I don't know what you mean," said the downright Mr. Brockton. "No ?" Mrs. Dinsmore was sure that the impertinence of her monosyllable would be lost upon her eld erly protege. "I'll make it clear to the well-known Catholic sculptress of you, if I can. Millicent, you know, has nothing-"

"With that figure and that face?" interrupted Brockton, with gallant enthusiasm.

"I am speaking in your terms, Mr. Brockton," said the lady, with suave hauteur. "Of course all of us count my cousin's charms and accomplishments, though we do not inventory them as possessions far above rubies But in the valuation of the 'change she has nothing. Oh, she may manage to extract five or six hundred a year from some investments of my uncle, and she has the old Harned proper appreciation in Buffalo, where place in New Hampshire. That might bring in as much as seven hundred dollars if the abandoned farm-fever were still on-"

"By ginger !" boasted Brockton.

"So I remember your saying be- were like her face, her motions, herfore. But I fear that my cousin is not a financial genius. What I meant and the shadow of melancholy dwelt by her struggle with her better nature is that sometimes she tries to thwart us when we want to make things easy for her. Her better nature had a fearful tussel with her than most women's. common sense about five years ago, when Aunt Jessie asked her to go abroad; and it nearly overcame her frivolity and her vanity last winter when I met her at the dock and in sisted upon having her spend the winter with me, and our second cou-sin, Alicia Broome, offered to be responsible for her wardrobe. thanks be," she added, laughing, me. I stopped for a few minutes at the world, the flesh, and the devil the school-room door. Poor Lena! won. So cheer up, Mr. Brockton. It

may happen again."

"Oh, I'm not hopeless by any manner of means. I want her pretty badly," and I'm used to getting what I want. I told her out and out when she turned me down, back there in May, that if she were a young girl I wouldn't urge her any more, after what she said about her feelings. But she wasn't, and I thought she could look at a proposition from a plain business point of view."

"You told her that? You men-

The full effulgence of cloudless mid- tioned to her that she was no longer

air. ways could make the other fellow the estate its affected name—Lake-holm. To the left of the house a offers. And I got her to take the coppice of bronze beeches shone with matter under consideration. I heard dark lustre; clumps of rhododendrons somewhere that she was interested in enlivened the green with splashes of color. Lombardy poplars, with their comes in handy in charity." He

At that moment her protege was extremely distasteful to the lady But she was a philosopher where marriage was concerned, and she wholeheartedly hoped that her cousin Millicent would not dally too long with her opportunity and allow the matrimonial prize to escape. was sincerely fond of Millicent, and desired for her the best things in the world. She sometimes said so with touching earnestness.

stumbled slightly-"that there wasn't

any one else."
"There isn't. She has her trainshe's enormously admired—but there is no one in whom she is sentimentally interested. And Aunt Jessie says it was so all the time they were in Europe."

"Wasn't there ever?" he demand-

ed. "My dear Mr. Brockton, Millicent is twenty-nine, as you reminded her, and she's a normal woman! course there have been some onesher music master at fourteen, I dare say, and an actor at sixteen, and a young curate at eighteen- oh, of course I'm jesting. But I suppose she was somewhat like other girls. She was engaged at nineteen-and he must have been quite twenty-three ! No, I should dismiss all jealousy of her past if I were you.

"Engaged ?" Mrs. Dinsmore wondered suddenly

if she had been wise, after all, to admit that widely known fact-"Oh, yes, a bread and butter en

gagement. My uncle was notoriously inadequate in all practical affairs: was a scholar and something of a recluse and the most charming gentleman I ever saw, but a shild in worldly matters,-a child! It ended

"How did it end?" "Oh, poor Will Hayter died."

"Dead long ?" "Five or six years."

"Well, I'm not afraid of dead men." Brockton laughed in relief. Mrs. Dinsmore did not point out to him from her more subtle knowledge that constancy to the unchanging dead is sometimes caster than constancy to the variable living. She was only too glad to have the inevitable disclosure made light of and the truth dismissed without frightening out the desirable suitor. "And certainly Miss Harned don't look as

"Any irremediable grief were gnaw-

ing at her damask cheek ?--"What's this about damask cheeks?" The question came along with a whirl of skirts from the great hall. "Cousin Anna, don't hate me for keeping you so long. Mr. Brockton, I owe you a thousand apologies."

Some of those who admitted Millicent Harned's charm declared that it lay in her voice. Always there sounded through its music the note whose expletives lacked tone, "it's of eagerness, with eagerness's undermore than I had when I started," lying hint of pathos. Her tones Impulse, merriment, yearning, in her eyes and shaped her lips to sensitive curves. She was tall and her motions were of a spontaneous

"You have been a disgracefully long time, Millicent," her cousin answer-ed her apology. "But"—she looked at the beautifully gowned figure, the lovely, imaginative face, thereby, like a good showman, calling Mr. Brockton's attention to them-"we'll forgive you."

"Oh, it wasn't primping that kept She seems to be feeling the responsi-Mity of her erudition terribly this norning. She showed me her botany slides with such an air! Do ou know what genus has the ros-

you know what genus has the rost of tellum, Anna?"
"No, I don't," said Anna, shortly, it is a large of the control of the cont as no manners at all, and is of en-

cyclopaedic information. A daughter's a terrible responsibility."
"Isn't she?" Millicent's tone was

one of affectionate raillery as she gathered her draperies about her in he automobile. The notion of Anna's responsibilities amused her; Anna was so untouched by them-as smoothed-skinned, as slim and vivacious, as the forty-year-old mother of two boys entering college, a girl in the school-room and another in the nursery, as she had been as a debutante.

"Oh, you may make fun," said Anna, snapping open the frothy thing she called a sunshade, "but you don't know how I lie awake nights, shuddering lest Lena grow up a nearsighted girl with no color and serious views.

Millicent only smiled as the great

machine moved off. The sunshine, the rare and ordered beauty of the place, the fragrance of the soft wind, all lapped her in indolence. As they neared the gate that gave upon the open road, a turn brought them in of the house. It was very beautiful. She breathed deeply the content of the sight-the delicate lines, the soft color, the perfection of detail. In the gardens were stained yellow columns and balustrades which Anna had brought from the dismantled palace in the Italian hills where she had found them. Everywhere wealth made its subtlest, most delicate appeal to her eyes.

"My house," thought Millicent, as they shot out of the grounds, "shall be different, but as beautiful. The Tudor style, I think, and for my out-of-door glory a vast rose-garden, -acres, if I please !" Then she called sternly to her straying imagination. She was picturing what she might have as the wife of the man before her-the man whose first proposal to her she had unhesitatingly refused, whose appearance at Lakeholm she had regarded as proof of disloyalty on Anna's part-the man who at the best represented to her only the artistic possibilities of She dismissed her reverie with a frown and joined in the talk. "Do you know," she confessed, "I forget where it is that we are going."

We are coming back to the Monroes' for luncheon," Mrs. Dinsmore reminded her. "But Mr. Brockton is going to skim over most of the Berkshires first. I think you said you hadn't been in this part of the

country before, Mr. Brockton ?" "No," said Brockton, "I haven't had much chance to get acquainted with the playgrounds of the country. I've been too busy earning a holiday. But I've earned it all right." He turned to emphasize his boast with a nod toward Millicent. She blushed. His very chauffeur must redden at his braggart air, she thought. The Tudor castle grew dim in her vision.

"What do you think of the bubble, Miss Harned?" he went on. "Goes like a bird doesn't she?"

"Indeed she does," answered Millicent, characteristically making immediate atonement in voice and look for the mental criticism of the moment before. "It's really going like a bird. I don't suppose we shall ever have a sensation more like flying.'

"Not until our celestial pinions are adjusted," said Anna. Brockton laughed, but Millicent went on:

"Seriously, the loveliest belief I ever lost was the one in the wings with which my virtues should be at last rewarded. To breast the ether among the whirling stars,-didn't you ever lie awake and think of the possibility of that Anna?"

"Never! I'm no poet in a state of suffocation, as I sometimes suspect you of being."
"As for heaven," declared Brock-

ton, "I don't take much stock in all that. We're here-we know thatand we'd better make the most of it. For all we know, it's our last chance to have a good time. Better take all that's coming to you here and now, Miss Harned, and not count much on those wings of yours."

Millicent smiled mechanically.

Could any Elizabethan garden of c light compensate for the misery of having each butterfly of fancy crushed between Lemuel Brockton's big hands in this fashion?

They were entering a village. Before them was the triangular green with the soldier's monument upon it. About it were the post-office, the stores, the small neat houses of the place. A white church, tall-steepled, green-shuttered, rose behind the mo-nument, and with it dominated the square. A wagon or two toiled lazi-ly along the road; before the stores

LIMITED

SECRET SOCIETIES AMONG CATHOLICS.

Timely Comments of Catholic Magazine on Live Subject.

From the Dolphin for February.

There are some misconceptions curnature of the societies whose memrs pledge themselves to secrecy, hen they profess at the same time to be faithful communicants of the Church. It should be understood crecy concerning the deliberations or ctions of a society or corporation does not constitute a note which ers such societies forbidden, uns the secrecy imposed upon a member is absolute, so that it may not be revealed to even those who have a natural or divine right to the loyalty and honest service of their sub jects. Thus societies of Catholics who combine for the promotion some worthy object, might find it advisable to keep secret their deliberations, just as bankers in their financial operations, or officers of the army, observe secrecy, lest those terests or take advantage of their position, might anticipate and frustrate their legitimate plans of promoting their corporate welfare. But this necessity of observing a secret proper authority, such as the rulers of religious or civil society, whose object it is to safeguard the interests of their subjects. If the State is to protect its citizens against injustice. must have the means to discover the perpetrators of such injustice, a means which it would be deprived of by a society that could carry out its purposes of uncontrolled right or wrong in the dark, or withdraw its members from the responsibility which they owe, as subjects and parts of society, to the law. The same holds good in a more emphatic way with regard to the church, con-

of the civil or religious community. This applies likewise to the duty of loyalty, which implies obedience to law, and which may never be so constrained within any private circle by absolute pledge of fealty to a private society as to withdraw itself from the obligation of observing the precepts of the authority which eafe guards on the one hand the commonwealth, and on the other the moral integrity and conscientious exercise freedom in the individual.

stituted to direct not only the ex-

ternal acts of religious worship, but

Both, the Church and the State, hav

a prior and a superior right to the

exactions of civil and religious re-

sponsibility, which no private orga

nization can undo or override by re-

straining the just freedom of its

members to the possible disadvantage

Hence, no allegiance can be lawful before God which pretends to control the individual so exclusively as to take from him the right to communicate his thoughts or to submit his will to the legitimate authority of the Church or the State, which protects his interests, temporal and spiritual, on condition that he is willing not only to make manifest the dangers which may threaten commonwealth from individual malice, or negligence or imbecility, but also to co-operate, by obedience the common law, in the defence which authority prescribes against a common danger; and in this freedon he may not be hindered by any private society that demands his allegiance under oath.

The distinction between an oath of secrecy and obedience which is absolute, and a pledge of secrecy and obe- and will visit many points of interwhich extends only to those who have no right or reason to know, or to command, is not always clearly marked in the mind and conduct of men, especially young men, who become members of organizations wherein such pledges of secrecy and loyalty are customary. And, indeed, there is danger in this confusion of principle, which would lead to a false toyalty, based upon untimking enthusiasm, especially where a thorough knowledge of religious dicine in the world for the troubles principles, by which the educated that afflict young children. Mrs. Harley adds: "My little one has had fellows, is lacking.

umbus, which contains at the same time a note of friendly warning to the members of the organization, in whose loyalty the Bishop has full confidence. He bids the members keep guard, and rightly to understand their compact of secrecy. "There is great danger," he says, "when total secrecy is imposed. Any asciety that will not reveal its second control of the total secrecy is imposed. Any asciety that will not reveal its second control of the total secrecy is imposed. Any asciety that will not reveal its second control of the total secrecy is imposed. Any asciety that will not reveal its second control of the total secrecy is imposed. Any asciety that will not reveal its second control of the total secrecy is imposed. Any asciety that will not reveal its second control of the total second, and the imposed control of the total second, and rightly the understand their compacts of the imposed control of the total co

crets to proper authority, when required, is a danger to the State. History proves the truth of this statement." Turning to the subject of absolute submission in advance, and by oath, to the dictates of an unknown superior, in the name of so-ciety, whether for good or for evil, Bishop Harkins says:
"Another pitfall is blind obediene

to those who govern. Authority an its correlative obedience are necessary to society. But no obedience direct ed against Church and civil autho ity is permissible. There is a higher law, the moral law, contrary to which no society can claim any authority. It is only societies recog law that can have the blessing the church. Such societies will atways have her approval in formal nents. And if the Knights will be faithful to the Church and State, the Church will be ever ready to prosper their order. The Knights have been most faithful heretofore, and there is no reason for believing

shop, one of the representative Knights at the banquet of the society pointed to the safeguards which the order has in its constitution; there is a clause in the constitution of the Knights of Columbus by which they are enjoined to reveal to the civil and ecclesiastical authorities the secrets of the order. Some one has defined the order of

that they will not continue as in the

past."

the Knights of Columbus as the "repository of the chivalrous precepts of the past, in the exercise of lies the exemplification of the Fatherhood of God, and the Brotherhood of man." That definition is not at all a happy one. The Knights need not seek their glory in the revival of the precepts of the past, but in an observance of the precepts that are at present, those of God, who speaks to His children through the Church and the State. We take it that what the Knights of Columbus aim at is a revival of the spirit in which the knights of the ages of chivalry observed and defended those laws that are ever binding and present. It is the spirit of loyalty, of heroic courage, of chivalrous honor and love of truth, which characterized the Catholic knights of old, and which the true Knights of Columbus will seek to emulate. And the eternal laws are shaped into right application to present circumstances by present precepts of Church and State which, if obeyed in the spirit of ancient chivalry, prompt action that

rity to our fellows. Thus our Knights take their precepts from the present; but the noble spirit in which they observe thes precepts, they take from the past creating a high-minded consciousness that acts upon enlightened convic tion in the manner of the early Christian chevaliers, who were proud of their blood in its defence agains the Saracen with his crescent,

binds us to God, through true cha-

WEDDING BELLS.

At. St. Andrew's Church, St. Andrew's, Ont., on Wednesday, Febru-22. Miss Florence McGillis. daughter of Mr. Hugh McGillis, was married to Mr. D. B. Daly, of M treal. Rev. J. MacPhail, cousin of the groom, performed the ceremony. Donell. Miss Mary MacIntosh, a cousin of the bride, was bridesmaid, and Mr. W. J. Daly, brother of the groom, was best man. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Daly have left for Toronto, to Montreal.

MOTHER'S ADVICE.

"I would advise mothers to stop dosing their little ones with nause ous castor oil and soothing stuffs, and use only Baby's Own Tablets.' This is the advice of Mrs. Joseph E. a thorough knowledge of the educated that afflict young children. Mrs. Catholic discriminates between his duty to God and his loyalty to his other medicine but the Tablets of the discriminate of the discrimination of the medicine but the Tablets of the m fellows, is lacking.

Bishop Harkins, of Providence, has well defined this distinction in a recent address to the Knights of Columbus, which contains at the same time a note of friendly warning to the members of the organization, in whose loyalty the Bishop has full results.

HOPE LIES IN IRISH PARTY,

Confidence in Their Unity and Independence.

(From the Dublin Freeman's Jour

The Irish Parliamentary Fund was inaugurated by an encouraging letter and a substantial subscription from the Archbishop of Dublin. The sturdy Nationalists from Belfast, ever fore gorously bestirred themselves. Nov we publish letters and subscriptions from the Bishop of Galway and the Bishop of Kerry. Never, perhaps, in the long history of the Irish movement was the National hope in Ire land more completely concentrated on the Irish Party: never was there a more absolute confidence in their unity and independence. The manoeuvres of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Wynd ham, their professions of sympathy, their pledges of redress, and their shameless betrayel of those pledge

have served to emphasize once more

the truth that English politicians

are not to be trusted.

They asked the Irish people to trust to English justice and sympathy to settle the agrarian question, to provide homes for the laborers of Ireland, and university education for the Catholics. The Land Act was indeed, passed, but was marred by the zones, whose plain purpose and effect was to boom the land market and to extort extravagant prices from tenants. The pledges to Irish laborers and to Irish Catholics, when they had served their purpose, were shamelessly disregarded. lesson was taught again that was taught in the days of O'Connell: that Irishmen must look to themselves and to their own efforts, and not to British sympathy or justice for re-

THE PRICE THAT STAGGERED HUMANITY.

It is realized that now is the appointed hour. The Unionist Gov ernment are breaking up. With their disgrace and fall discredit must comon the cause which they were specially pledged to support. The Boer war, no less than the fiscal policy, as brought about their disaster. In deed it has been the main factor in evolving the utter dislike and contempt with which the electors regard the Unionist Party. They have nothing to show for tens of thousands of millions spent and tens of thousands of lives lost but a drove of Chinamen. No wonder the British public is outraged, regretting rather the failure than the crime.

But the British public, which con doned the crime when it promised big profits, cannot now denounce the blunder. It is not Mr. Chamberlain. the reviver of protection, but Mr. Chamberlain, the author of the Boer war that cost the Unionists so many fail to redound to the Irish Party, who from the first day to the last steadfastly opposed the iniquity of the war. The opposition which evok ed popular indignation cannot now fail to evoke popular admiration, which strengthens the Irish Party in the campaign that is before them. CARDINAL MORAN'S RESOLU-

In Ireland hopes are high and thusiasm warm. The confidence in the Irish Party enables the Irish people to await the general election so long delayed, which will make the Irish Party once more an effective factor in the House of Commons But confidence and enthusiasm are, i possible, still keener among Irishmen abroad. Among the many testimonies of that feeling none is more markable than the resolution of the Australian Catholic Congress in Melbourne, proposed by Cardinal Moran and unanimously adopted, which has just been received by the chairman of the Irish Party: "That the Catholics of Australasia, assembled in public Congress, wish to convey their unanimous sympathies to the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland and to the leaders of the Irish people in their efforts to obtain the legislain their efforts to obtain the legisla-tive independence of their country and to assert for themselves the right to a Catholic university."

The anthusiasm of Irishmen abroad should prove a sper to Irishmen at home. If those whose homes are in

home. If those whose homes are is another hemisphere are willing to do so much for the Irish cause, what is to be expected from the Irishmen at home, whose every sentiment and every interest are concentrated in the liberty and prosperity of the old land?

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Resolutions of Condolence

At the last regularly monthly meet ing of St. Ann's Temperance and Benefit Society, held in St. Ann's Hall. the following resolutions of condol ence were adopted:

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His divine wisdom to remove by death the beloved daughter of our esteemed treasurer, Mr. J. Ryan:

Resolved, That the members of this Society tender their sincere sympathy to their treasurer in his bereave ment, and be it further resolved that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of the meeting, and a copy be transmitted to Mr. J. Ryan and also to the True Witness for in

J. F. QUINN. Rec.-Secretary.

At the last regular monthly m ing of St. Ann's Temperance and Be nefit Society, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That this Society deeply condoles with the relatives of our late member, Andrew Cullinan, in the loss they have sustained through his death;

Be it further resolved, that know ing his excellent qualities and great interest in the cause of temperance, this Society has lost a worthy men ber, and his family an honorable and considerate father. We therefore pray that God will enable his family to bear his loss with true Christian piety, ever knowing that the Al-mighty in His infinite goodness does all things for the best; and be it also resolved, that these resolutions be inserted on the records of this Society, and a copy sent to his family, and also to the True Witness publication

J. F. QUINN.

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Roosevelt Aids Irish Art.

President Roosevelt has sent to Lady Gregory \$25 towards the purchase of Irish pictures for the Gal-lery of Modern Art which it is pro-but let us err on the side of generposed to establish in Dublin.

Lady Gregory has been appealing tures lately exhibited at the Royal ing the right,-Theodore Roose

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A CATHOLIC PHILANTHROPIST

of Syracuse, N.Y., filed for probate in that city recently, bequeaths an estate of \$1,200,000. After making a number of minor bequests, amount ing to \$206,000, it provides that the balance be divided equally between Mrs. Anna Dunfee, the widow, and the Catholic charitable astitu tions of Syracuse.—Syracuse Catho-

osity rather than on the side of vindictiveness towards those who differ to Americans to assist in buying pic- from us as to the methods of attain-

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espectfully solicit your co-operation in this early closing movement.

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Vol. LIV., No.

THE HOM

Speech of Mr

London, Feb. 21.-In Commons to-day on the to the Speech from the John Redmond, who with cheers, said: I beg to move an amen

following words-"But

present to your Majest present system of Govern the Irish people, and gir own affairs; that the sys sequently ineffective a gantly costly, does n ce of any section pulation, and is produc has proved to be incapal fectorily promoting the intellectual progress of (cheers). My object in m amendment is to raise on the entire question of ment of Ireland, and to sion, perfectly frank an expression, to the detestation of the pres which is well nigh unive all classes of the people (cheers.) My object als more to define the position cy of the Irish party upo ter, and to make it plai one, not only the Gover to the Opposition, that where we have always sto cably committed to (cheers), and necessarily i of any British Governmen not make Home Rule point in its programm that everybody will admit are entitled, perhaps peop we are bound, at the prese to make our position in t quite clear. We are drif people think we are drifting

A GENERAL ELEC and many people also that general election will the return to power of the have been identified in the the policy of self-governme land, and who for that received the support of the ty in the past. But n deny that there is an unr effort to limit the decisi electors to one great public the exclusion of all others therefore consider it a duty owe to Ireland and to ourse indeed, I will say, to our friends also, to dispel an that might exist anywhere

views and policy of the Iri on this question (cheers). Mr. Speaker, there is only We have been sent to this demand the freedom of our (hear, hear). We are electe independent party, and our from our constituents is t shall not enter into allian any British party which does prove of and adopt the polstoring to the people of Ire (cheers). From that attitu ing can shake us (cheers). It is not a matter of conver expediency, it is a matter of ple and necessity. It is necessity. It is necessity. It is necessity in the necessity of the necessity in the necessity in the necessity in the necessity. It is necessity in the necessity. be, but I deem it common land I believe that

parties will find on their par honesty in this matter is the policy, to tell them plainly to

OURS IS AN UNCHANG and with that attitude and with that attitude the have to recken (cheers). It have to recken (cheers). It has our condemnation of the hase our condemnation of rule in Ireland and system of rule in Ireland surfavounds. We condemn tour grounds. We condemn tour grounds. We condemnate in accordance with the head of the control of t