

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

- Coloured covers /
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la
marge intérieure.

- Additional comments /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed /
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /
Qualité inégale de l'impression

- Includes supplementary materials /
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire

- Blank leaves added during restorations may
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas
été numérisées.



VOL. XLIV., NO. 39.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1895.

PRICE 5 CENTS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We would like to remind those of our subscribers who have allowed themselves, through thoughtlessness, to get in arrears, of the rhyme about the little drops of water, little grains of sand, etc. Many little arrears of subscriptions make the running of a first class newspaper an impossibility, and your dollar, and your dollar, and your dollar, would make a mighty difference to us.

Remember the address: TRUE WITNESS Printing and Publishing Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1188, Montreal, P. Q.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

RESURREXIT, SCOT DIXIT! A Happy Easter time to each and all of our readers! May this season be one of real resurrection for every friend of THE TRUE WITNESS. May the sorrowful rejoice, the suffering gain health, the unfortunate become happy, the unsuccessful enjoy prosperity. In both temporal and spiritual affairs do we hope to see all rejoicing during this season of universal exultation and triumph.

LAST WEEK, "Shamrock" asked for the "Brigade at Fontenoy" and "The Boys of Wexford." We give both poems in this issue. We requested, in our last issue, that any of our readers who might have the latter poem would kindly furnish us with the same. We must express our gratitude to the number of friends who sent us copies of the desired verses. Had we known, last autumn, that a simple request, made in the editorial notes, would produce so many replies, we certainly might have saved ourselves a considerable amount of correspondence. Mr. Richard Gahan, of the Harbor Commission, was the first to send us a copy of Dr. Robert Dwyer Joyce's ballad "The Boys of Wexford;" this we acknowledge under the verses. Mr. Thos. McCarron, of Quebec, also sent us a copy. Mr. James O'Donnell, of the Montreal Police Force, brought us a volume of "National Ballads" containing the poem. Mr. James J. Walsh, the popular watchmaker, handed us a small book in which the required lines are found. Mrs. F. O'Neill, of Lagauchetiere street, sent us a neat collection of songs, one of which is the song in question. Besides these, we received seven replies from unknown friends, who took the trouble to copy the ballad for us. Of these three are from Montreal, one from Toronto, one from Quebec, one from Ottawa and one from Boston. Once more—many thanks to the friends so kindly interested in THE TRUE WITNESS.

SINCE writing the above editorial note Mr. J. O'S. Bannon, of Ottawa street, sent us a copy of the "Boys of Wexford," with the valuable information that music may be had by addressing the editor of the "Weekly Independent," 22 College Green, Dublin. The Rev. Dr. Thos. J. Conaty, of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Worcester, Mass., wrote us to say that the

ballad is to be found in the "Hibernian Songster," published in 1884, by J. J. Lallor, 3 Earl street, Dublin. He adds that "it has been made famous by the singing of William Ludwig, who has done more than any living singer to popularize the melodies and songs of Ireland." John Hogan, of New York, and Martin Daley, of Philadelphia, have also to be thanked for copies of the same piece.

It is a pity that the example of Catholic and Protestant clergymen of Bay City, Michigan, could not be followed all over America and in Canada. There these teachers of different creeds agreed to cooperate in putting down all religious intolerance. While infidelity is abroad and menaces society it would be wise for all, who claim to be followers of Christ, to abandon useless and hurtful controversies and unite against the common enemy of all religion.

NICHOLAS FLOOD DAVIN, Esq., M. P., has sent us a copy of his admirable speech, delivered in the House of Commons, in 1890, on the Jesuit question. A great portion of that masterly effort is now of no practical benefit, as it refers to events long past and somewhat forgotten, but his reply to an Hon. Member who accused the Jesuits of having been expelled from different countries, is as applicable to day as it was then. For the benefit of all those anti-Jesuit, or rather anti-Catholic agitators, we will reproduce, in our next issue, several extracts from that address.

SOME people have a queer idea of the advertising business; they imagine that any and every means may be used in order to attract attention. This week we received a reading notice that contains a most absurd appeal to the public. The fact that a person is a "good Catholic," that he "frequents the Sacraments regularly every month," and that he says certain prayers on the eve of each important undertaking, deserves the admiration and commendation of all who accidentally are aware of these practices; but when an individual's religious devotions are made the medium for drawing the public or increasing a business the merit—that belongs to unostentatious piety—seems to vanish and the publicity merely tends to bring ridicule upon religion. There are more men in the world than we imagine who can honestly cry out, "save me from my friends."

ON the eve of Passover, in the Temple Emmanuel, Rabbi Veld referred to the Pope's recent disapproval of the Anti-Semitism in Europe. The Rabbi said that "it was not many years ago since the tolerant and enlightened Head of the Roman Catholic Church had accorded an interview to a representative of the New York Herald, in which he condemned the false and horrible accusations which continually had been made against the Jews about Passover

time. Forty-seven years ago, on the eve of Passover, the gates and walls of the Ghetto in Rome were removed by order of Pius IX. Ghetto was that dingy part of what is now the capital of Italy, into which the Jews were banished in the sixteenth century, a locality in which from sunset till sunrise they were practically imprisoned." From all sides, amongst all races, and from the adherents of the various creeds, come the glowing tributes so well earned by the wonderful Pontiff, who, to-day, governs the Church of Christ on earth!

THE REV. DR. CAMPBELL, in an admirable letter, recently addressed to Sir Donald Smith, on the question of the Manitoba schools, makes use of the following patriotic, sensible and truly Christian language:

"At all events, in view of your statements in this connection, I hope our Protestant friends throughout the Dominion will try and view the matter calmly and consider how it would affect them had the destinies of the new province been different from what they have proved to be and been in the hands of a large Roman Catholic majority who proceeded to alter the status according to the Protestants equally with the Catholics in your negotiations in 1870. As a citizen of this province I feel that we of the minority are handsomely treated in educational matters by the majority, and I could wish that my co-religionists in the provinces in which they predominate should not be outdone in generosity by their French-Canadian fellow-citizens."

A BOGUS MONK has been imposing upon hundreds of parish priests throughout the United States. He represents himself as a well-known member of a community, and as a confidant of Mgr. Satolli. What surprises us the most is that these parish priests, who are generally so keen to detect lay-impostors, and who are so exacting in every little detail regarding the credentials of well-known citizens, could allow themselves to be deceived by a man whose only proof of being a monk is the garb he wears. Particularly, when the monastery to which he pretended to belong does not allow its members to go abroad, should most positive evidence of Mgr. Satolli's approval be required. This man's career and success should be a lesson to the over-confiding.

THE Hungarian Socialists want that all landed proprietors should give up their titles and property for the universal benefit of the people. A very generous proposal, especially on the part of men who own nothing. It is exceedingly easy and pleasant to be generous with other people's goods. One of these social cranks once entered the office of the Parisian banker and millionaire—Rothschild, and presenting a cocked revolver demanded, in the name of humanity, that the banker divide his wealth, at once, with the people. Rothschild agreed. He asked the crank what he supposed was the amount of his (the banker's) wealth. "Thirty-seven million francs,"

was the reply. "Good," said Rothschild; "The census gives a population of about thirty-seven millions in all France. That would be about one franc for each person in France. I'll commence the distribution at once." Putting his hand in his pocket he pulled out a franc and handed it to the Socialist. "What is this for?" asked the fellow. "That is your share of my property," said Rothschild, "and you may send the rest of the population around and I will pay them off in fair proportion." Read the moral.

THE Duc de Sora, who was recently ordained priest in Rome, celebrated his first Mass in presence of the children of his first and second wives, the Countess Patriz and the Princess Laura Altieri. A Vatican prelate attended and brought the Papal benediction to the sacerdotal widower. The ceremony was very solemn and touching.

IN 1829, the year of Catholic Emancipation, England had four hundred and seventy-seven Catholic priests, four hundred and forty-nine chapels, no monasteries, sixteen convents and two colleges. This year, 1895, there are over three thousand Catholic priests, seventeen hundred and sixty-three chapels, two hundred and forty-four monasteries, four hundred and ninety-one convents and thirty-eight colleges in England. There are six Catholics in the Privy Council, thirty-four in the House of Lords, and seventy-four in the House of Commons. Facts and figures are eloquent!

THERE is considerable speculation in Italy over the oft-deferred marriage of the Prince of Naples. It appears that Queen Margherita is very down-spirited on account of her son's ill success in finding a wife. A Roman correspondent remarks that it is strange to see an heir to a throne looking in vain for a wife for so many years. Nothing strange about it, we think. The Prince of Naples wants a Catholic princess; so does his mother. What Catholic house would give its daughter, or what Catholic princess would accept a seat upon the sacrilegious throne of Italy?

A CORRESPONDENT in the Catholic Universe asks the following question:

Dear Sir,—A non-Catholic has asked me to explain why Archbishop Corrigan should solemnize marriage between a non-Catholic and a Catholic titled foreigner during Lent. Please answer and oblige.

The reply is simple. The "title" has nothing to do with it. The sixth precept of the Church does not permit "marriages to be solemnized during forbidden times." (That is during Advent and Lent). The marriage of a Catholic with a non-Catholic is not solemnized. The nuptial blessing is not imparted. Mass is not celebrated, nor does the marriage take place in the church. It is a private marriage; does not come under the sixth precept; and emphasizes the Church's disapproval of mixed marriages.

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

THE JESUITS.

AN ADMIRABLE HISTORICAL REVIEW.

SOME OF THE MOST BITTER CALUMNIES REFUTED—THE SUBJECT OF ASSASSINATION—THE INQUISITION—PERSECUTION—JESUITS AS EDUCATORS—THEIR EXPULSION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES—NO TITLES IN THE ORDER.

A certain gentleman from Verdun has been lecturing upon the Jesuits. To an ordinary student of history, it seems almost impossible to take his assertions seriously, or to separate truth from error, Jesuits from seculars, far less to get an inkling of historical dates, or the sequence of events. It seems, moreover, almost an offence, to the grandest religious organization of the world, to attempt a defence against attacks so petty. But these attacks may have some weight with the ignorant, and it is, of course, to the ignorant they are addressed. The Fathers of the Society must, therefore, bear with their friends, if, in the interests of those who may be deceived, a few notable exceptions are taken to this tissue of calumnies.

The subject of assassination seems, for example, to have a hold upon the orator's mind. He has mentioned some four or five sovereigns, who have been either assassinated, or at least attempts made upon their lives by the Jesuits. To single out two or three of these. Henry III. of France, who, by the way, was a very worthless sort of character, was slain by the regicide dagger of a crazy fanatic, Jacques Clement, who had no connection whatsoever, even the remotest, with the Society of Jesus.

Henry IV. of France was the victim of an attack upon his life by Jean Chastel, who had been for a time a student in a Jesuit College. Despite his solemn protestations, even under torture and with his last breath, that the Jesuits were absolutely ignorant of his design, the Parliament, under the Huguenot, de Thou, banished the Jesuits from the kingdom. They were recalled by Henry himself, who placed them in charge of his newly founded College of La Fleche, with the remark: "I believe them better fitted than any others to instruct youth." He was, indeed, from the time of his conversion to the Catholic faith, the special friend of the Jesuits. He perished by the hand of Ravallae, who, once more, had not the smallest connection with the Society of Jesus.

As to Elizabeth of England, the Jesuits, in common with other Catholic priests, were frequently charged with attempts at her assassination. Never once was it proved. Such charges were usually made to justify the putting to death of these heroic Fathers for conscience sake, and disproved, by the very fact, that in most cases the offer was made them of life and liberty, provided they would admit the spiritual supremacy of the Queen. This, of course, they could not do, for it seemed in those days that no sane man, much less a conscientious one, could so depart from the traditions of Christendom. A general charge of treason was then launched against all Jesuits, priests and ecclesiastics. The number of those who perished gloriously with More and Fisher, in defence of what had been so lately the universal faith of Christendom, was legion. Recent researches and access to state papers, are throwing a more and more lurid light upon those pages of English history, amongst the darkest in the annals of mankind. Well may the lovers of England rejoice that by humane and tolerant laws, and generous protection afforded to Catholic exiles from other countries, she has redeemed the past.

The gentleman from Verdun is under another delusion. He believes that the Jesuits founded the Inquisition. This they could not very conveniently have done, seeing that it was founded centuries before they came into existence, and was chiefly the outcome of Spanish State policy. On the contrary, the Inquisition was in its decline when Ignatius came into the field, and there is little doubt that the influence of the Jesuits hastened its final overthrow. Ignatius was himself for a time under its censure, and Francois Borgia, fourth general of the Society of Jesus, having by his ducal rank and as a grandee of Spain, the right to

sit as Grand Inquisitor, refused so to do, and discountenanced its proceedings. This is not speculation. It is matter of historical fact.

As to the Jesuits hunting and burning heretics, the truth is that the skirts of the Society have never been sullied with religious persecution. That certain ecclesiastics, blinded by the fanatical spirit of their age, did lend their sanction to the proceedings of the Inquisition, or to the semi-political persecutions in England, under Mary, is unhappily too true. That a single Jesuit was amongst them is utterly, unspeakably false.

That persecution was ever sanctioned, not, indeed, by the Church, but by certain of her ministers, no matter what the causes, the provocation, or the stress of circumstances, is a fact far more deplored by Catholics, than similar outbreaks can be by Protestants. Because the history of these latter's creed is bound up with religious persecution. It was begun under Luther and his associates, continued under Henry, Elizabeth, Edward, James I., Charles I., and II. It came out to the new world and was rampant in the Puritan colonies. It appeared some fifty years ago, in the Know-Nothing movement in the United States, and in England at the time of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill. It is seen even in our own day, in the outbreaks of senseless intolerance lately witnessed in New England. It is perpetuated by such associations as the A.P.A., P.P.A., Orangemen, and unhappily, in some cases, by a more distinctively Christian body, the Protestant Ministerial Associations. To their credit be it said, such ebullitions are rare and evanescent. On the other hand, to Catholics, to Jesuits, for Fathers White and Altham actually sat at the Council board of the infant settlement, belongs the glory of proclaiming religious freedom for the first time in America, in the Catholic colony of Maryland, and when the spirit of intolerance was rampant about them. It is sad to see how they were repaid, some years later, when Protestants briefly had the ascendancy. In recently published annals of Louisiana, testimony is proudly set forth, that never was a single instance of religious intolerance witnessed in that Catholic State.

That the lecturer is correct in saying that the Jesuits had, indeed, contributed much to the educational development of France, at a period when she attained the acme of her power, prosperity and intelligence, is beyond a doubt. Ample testimony is borne to the fact by writers and publicists the most enlightened and sincere. That they fell a victim to the corruptions of the succeeding reign under Louis XV. is no less true. The hapless Louis XVI. himself deploras the fact that Choiseul had robbed the government of such valuable allies in "training youth in obedience to the state, in the knowledge of arts, sciences and literature." "We gave up youth," adds he, "to systems of false philosophy, or to the influence of the most dangerous parliamentary opinions. By overthrowing the Jesuits, he has made to the great prejudice of education and science a gap which no other religious body can fill." That "the bloody revolution," to quote our elegant author from Verdun, was helped on to its disastrous culmination, not, indeed, by the Jesuits, but by their suppression and expulsion from France, is a fact commented on by many enlightened thinkers. To say that the Jesuits ever supported Louis XIV. or anyone else in Gallicanism touches the very acme of the absurd. Have not their enemies ever and always charged them with the extreme of what they choose to call Ultramontanism, an unqualified devotion to the See of Rome. As regards Jansenism, to their immortal honor be it said, that they, indeed, combated that hydra headed monster to which was due many of the evils subsequently afflicting France. By an exaggerated pietism, a harsh and gloomy view of the divine attributes almost approaching in its forbidding character the dreariness of Calvinism, they destroyed religious liberty, they made virtue and the practice of religion seem almost impossible, and drove thousands to the opposite extremes of infidelity and licentiousness. Unhappily, the Jesuits were suppressed before they had time to accomplish their utmost in the destroying of this plague spot. The struggle was mainly continued by the newly founded Order of St. Sulpice, charged with the education of the clergy.

In reviewing the history of the expulsion of the Jesuits from various coun-

tries, the writer, who has made not a little study of the subject, boldly declares at the outset that in every case it was under circumstances particularly honorable to them. Furthermore, that their opponents were of such character, aims and intentions in almost every case, that their very names are sufficient to condemn any cause.

Of their expulsion from France by Choiseul, to gratify the royal favorite, the infamous de Pompadour, the Protestant Schall observes, and his remark is of general application: "The decree of the Parliament has been too clearly stamped with passion and injustice to gain the approval of any honest, unprejudiced mind; the attempts to force the Jesuits to condemn the principles of their Order was to pronounce an arbitrary decision upon a fact of history manifestly false and made up for the occasion. But in such diseases of the human mind as infected the generations then on earth, reason is silent, the judgment is clouded by prejudice."

The expulsion was opposed by the hierarchy of France almost unanimously, by the virtuous and long suffering Queen, by the best of the people. Evil prevailed, and the Jesuits departed, to the great misfortune of the kingdom.

The expulsion of the society from Portugal, where, says the Abbe Dras, "the Jesuits had the distinguished honor of being the first sacrifice to the prey of the Sectaries," the situation is summed up by Voltaire, determined enemy of theirs as he was, in these words: "Thus," he says, "was the extreme of absurdity added to the extreme of horror."

As usual, these valiant champions of the faith met glorious deaths, and endured imprisonment and sufferings indescribable, through the machinations of the dark and intriguing Pombal. By the just reversal of parts in our own day, in his native city of Lisbon, a statue, by popular consensus, was erected to Father Malagrida, superior of that devoted band, who, at the age of 75, was burned at the stake by Pombal. An affecting incident is further told, that on the return of the exiled Jesuits to Portugal, some of their number made haste to pray at the dishonored grave of the fallen, ruined minister, their once deadly foe. They found the coffin covered by a pall left to fall to decay, in the corner of an obscure church, and they it was who gave it burial. Such is ever the vengeance of the Jesuits.

Of the expulsion from Spain, the dishonorable trickery by which the infidel Arranda and his associates brought it about and enlisted the King in their behalf, has been long ago made public and may be found in any reliable history of the Church.

Of the expulsions from England enough has been said. They were the consequence of the penal laws, which weighed as heavily on other Catholic ecclesiastics and even upon the laity. The expulsions in our own day have been, for instance, in France by succeeding infidel governments, each of which endeavored to drive the very name of God from their country, to terrorize schools and even hospitals. They were an honor to the Jesuits and their brethren in the faith, and need not be touched on here, save to show that the assailers, not alone of Catholicity, but of Christianity, of law, of social order, ever take the Jesuits as their shining mark.

Bismarck, perhaps the most respectable of their opponents, expelled them, indeed, from Germany. But it was in pursuance of his false scheme of nationalism, and in the enforcement of his iniquitous May laws, another instance of Protestant intolerance, which brought about their own punishment and their author's humiliation. The glorious Windhorst, the apostle of religious liberty, died with the battle cry upon his lips, which had so often echoed through the legislative halls of his country, "that the Jesuits must be restored to their Fatherland." The popular sense of the country is evidently with him, and there is every indication that the Jesuits will soon return there to serve as a bulwark against anarchy and unchristian socialism.

The suppression of the Jesuits by the Pope is expressed thus by a notable Church historian, "that as the master of a ship sacrifices his most precious goods to allay the fury of a storm, so the Pope hoped to avert the threatened tempest, by sacrificing the Society to the fury of the sectaries."

By a careful consideration of the career of that Pontiff, it will be seen

that such was the case. He had been the friend of the Jesuits, he had even issued on his accession a bull, in which he commended the active and enterprising zeal and piety of those beloved laborers in the vineyard of Christ. For more than two years he resisted the combined machinations of their deadly enemies. He shed tears at the persistency of certain sovereigns in this regard, and prayed that God would forgive them. To the hour of his death he sincerely regretted the act, which was simply a human weakness, and a sad error of judgment, as the Jesuits would have been a most powerful help in the hour of tribulations to come. Needless to say this act had no connection with Papal infallibility, as has been sometimes foolishly said. It was no ex-cathedra utterance, nor did it relate to doctrine or morals. The Pope had a right to disestablish what he himself had established.

Clement XIV. was weaker than his predecessor, Clement XIII., who had spent much of his reign in combating the onslaughts of the enemy against the Jesuits, in rebuking their persecutors, in encouraging themselves with words of affectionate commendation. He was weaker than Pius VI., his successor, who openly declared his esteem and affection for the Society, in the midst of the very tempest of tribulation in which his own life was passed. Weaker, too, than Pius VII., who, on the request of the bishops of Christendom, gloriously restored the society. "If," says de Bonald, "a Pope under compulsion suppressed the Jesuits, a Pope in freedom restored them."

Meantime, of course, their existence was providentially preserved by the permission obtained from the Pope by Frederick the Great of Prussia and Catherine I., of Russia, to retain them in their domains, as the best educators of youth they knew.

The Pontiffs ever since have accorded to the Society of Jesus the honor and encouragement justly their due, though, of course, the arrant nonsense that has been written of their influence over the Pope, and of Black Popes and so on, can scarcely be seriously believed even at Verdun or—Longue Pointe.

As to the assertion that the Jesuits want to educate the youth of the land, it is, of course, absurdly unfounded. In common with bishops and priests everywhere, they declare that parents have the God-given right to educate their children as they please, that it is, however, the duty of parents to give their children a Christian education, and that unquestionably Catholic parents must send their children to Catholic schools, wherever there is a possibility of so doing. They declare, in common with other Catholics, that it is an injustice to compel parents to pay taxes for schools which they cannot conscientiously make use of, having at the same time the burden of maintaining separate schools. They further hold that secular and godless schools are a grave peril to the state and fosterers of anarchy and social disorder. But no Jesuit ever said that the Protestant minority of Quebec, for instance, had not the right to educate its children according to its convictions.

Even when the Quebec Government settled the long-vexed question of the Jesuit claims and restored to the order a modicum of the vast sums accruing to it, from grants made by the French king and others, all unjustly confiscated at the Conquest, in defiance of the treaty, the Protestant minority received \$60,000 for educational purposes. Nor did any Catholic object.

As to Dr. McCarthy, it may be said, *en parentheses*, that the Jesuits have no doctors among them, and that if that gentleman be not a myth, his connection with the Order of Loyola is certainly mythical.

As to education and the Church of Rome, why, even at Verdun, it must be known that the world primarily owes all its boasted civilization and enlightenment to that very Church. To her it owes nearly all its great universities, which are of pre-Reformation origin; to her it owes the gem at least of many scientific discoveries, which adorn our own age; to her the mightiest works of art; to her the deathless poems that ring through the centuries; to her the vastest systems of philosophy, the grand synthesis of Christian truths; to her the civilizing of hordes, to her the noblest works of philanthropy and charity; to her the free schools established by canon law, amid all the difficulties of the Middle Ages; to

her the princely patronage accorded by successive Pontiffs to letters, to her the preservation of the Bible and even of ancient secular literature, to her the salvation of Christendom from falling into hopeless anarchy during the chaotic struggles of its beginning. Education, not purely secular instruction, but the education of heart as well as mind, of conscience as well as intellect has ever been her watchword.

A distinguished American Jurist, Chief Justice Dunne, who has made study of the subject, declares that, "during the temporal reign of Pius IX. the city of Rome possessed a better system of schools for the education of the masses than this country (the United States) has ever seen." Much information on education and kindred topics may be got by inquiring Protestants from the recently published work of the Paulist, Father Young, on "Protestant and Catholic Countries compared."

In the untiring work which the Church has done for education and in which all her splendid religious Orders have had their share, Dominicans, Benedictines, Oblates, Franciscans, Sulpicians, Oratorians, Brothers of the Christian Schools, and scores of others, the Jesuits have been, since their foundation, pre-eminent. Half a hundred glorious names at once rise to the imagination. The deeds of innumerable others have been less widely chronicled. Read the story of their martyrs. Why, they have enriched the calendar of the Church with a very heterocomb. Read the annals of science and of human learning. What page fails to record the name of at least one Jesuit. Read the history of heathen nations from the ice-bound North to the torrid South, everywhere the intrepid soul, the fiery heart of the son of Loyola. Open the history of our own country, self-sacrifice, devotion, martyrdom. Examine the rivers and the lakes of America, their shores were first trod by Jesuit feet. See their colleges and their free schools, their seminaries and their leper hospitals. Behold them directing the noblest souls upwards and onwards or ministering to the lowly at fever stricken pillows, instructing the pagan catechumen. In every field of heroism a Jesuit is sure to be found, upon his lips the deathless war-cry of the sublime Ignatius, "Ad maiorem Dei gloriam. To the greater glory of God!"

Protestant intelligence, virtue and fair-mindedness have time upon time admitted the claims of the Jesuits to the common gratitude of humanity. But, alas! time upon time has vulgar ignorance, presuming upon still more lamentable ignorance, repeated the oft-refuted calumnies against the company of Jesus. "The Jesuit," says the Abbe Darraz, in his Church History, "being specially destined to counterbalance the influence of Protestantism on the Church, has always appeared an object of terror to Protestant minds, which can view it only as an equally frightful and odious bugbear to mankind. Even within the pale of the Catholic Church itself, truth and justice have not always shaped the judgments formed of the illustrious Order of the Jesuits, which has awakened so many storms of hatred, only because it has ever waged a relentless war against every human passion."

Be it remarked that Abbe Darraz is not a Jesuit. In conclusion, if such orators as the gentleman from Verdun would advise their listeners to inform themselves as to the true history of the Jesuits, by reading the recent magnificent life of Ignatius, published by Stewart Rose, or any other authorized life, "The Jesuits," by Paul Feral, or even the partial, prejudiced and unwilling testimony vouchsafed by such writers as Parkman, he would find, indeed, his occupation gone, but have been guiltless of transgressing that sacred ordinance, "Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbor."

A. T. S.

A NEW CHURCH.

A HANDSOME STRUCTURE TO BE ERECTED IN THE EAST END.
The Jesuit Fathers have resolved to complete their church in the parish of the Immaculate Conception, Montreal, and with that end in view they have signed a contract with the firm of Messrs. Tanguay & Vallee, of Quebec, architects, authorising them to push the work through as rapidly as possible. This church will be the only one of its kind in Canada, as the interior will be built without a single column. The body of

the church will be supported by an iron structure which will be entirely concealed from view, by the woodwork. The width of the church will be eighty feet, and it will be built of Canadian stone, with the latest improvements. The pews will be of a characteristic design and the seating capacity of the church will accommodate four thousand persons. The organ will be operated either by electricity or water power, while the body of the church will be lighted by electricity. A handsome steeple will be built, and an electric clock will be erected therein. There will also be a splendid chime of bells, which will probably be imported from France. Work will be started within the next few days and pushed through until completed. The church will be an ornament to the east end of the city, and its construction will cost in the vicinity of \$100,000 to \$150,000.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

LORD ACTON AS PROFESSOR OF HISTORY IN CAMBRIDGE.

The selection of Lord Acton, a Catholic, by the Premier to fill the vacant Chair of Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Cambridge, is a noteworthy event as indicating the progress of a fairer and more tolerant spirit toward Catholicism in this country. It is stated quite correctly, we believe, that he is the first Catholic who has, since the reign of James II., held high office in either of the great Universities. The Times, no doubt, declares that "his opinions are generally of a kind that do not commend themselves to the authorities of his Church, or even to the great majority of its lay members in these islands." What are the precise grounds for this assertion we do not know. No doubt, in former times, Lord Acton took up positions which were not approved of by the majority of his fellow Catholics. He was believed to be one of the directors and moulders of the policy of the very ably conducted Home and Foreign Review, which called forth the censures of Cardinal Wiseman and the severe criticism of Dr. Ward; and it was felt that in his attitude with regard to the question of Infallibility he was too much governed by the inspiration of his teacher, Dr. Doellinger.

But all these controversies are past and gone, and within the more recent years there have not been, so far as we are aware, any indications calculated to throw doubt on Lord Acton's orthodoxy. Of his fitness for the responsible post to which he has been appointed no doubt can be entertained. The Times correctly describes him as "one of the most learned of living Englishmen." Not only is his store of erudition great, but he is master of a graphic and vigorous style which places him in the front rank of English writers. But whilst his language is forcible and picturesque, his honesty and the thoroughness of his knowledge are a guarantee that he is free from the defects of historians such as Mr. Froude. As a Christian of strong and earnest convictions his influence must prove highly beneficial at Cambridge, where, as we stated last week, there is now a reaction against agnostic tendencies.—*Liv. Cath. Times.*

MORE FAVORABLE COMMENTS.

THE TRUE WITNESS has done itself credit by the issue of its St. Patrick's Day Number. The Souvenir is beautifully gotten up, the illustrations and letter press being exceptionally fine and very appropriate to the occasion. The number, which is really a work of art, will be warmly appreciated, not only by Irishmen in Canada, but also by those who have never seen the country.—*The Metropolitan.*

The St. Patrick's Day Souvenir Number of THE TRUE WITNESS, of Montreal, is studded with literary and historical gems and illustrated with consummate art. It reflects credit on the learning and discriminative power of its editor and on the enterprise of its proprietors.—*Michigan Catholic.*

A feature of the Paris exhibition of 1900 will be a section devoted to the history of Christianity from the beginning to the present day, with representations of the Temple of Jerusalem, the scenes of the life of Christ, Pagan and Christian Rome, Constantinople and the lives of the saints.

MAGAZINES AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE.

The current (April) number of that excellent and most successful national review and magazine, The Canadian Magazine, exhibits in its contents that interest and variety which has characterized it since its inception, and which is more strongly exhibited on the whole as the years go on. The present number, the 26th of the issue, is very full of engaging reading, not only to Canadians, but to foreigners, almost every contribution being of general world-wide interest. Amongst the contents of the present number is an article by Hon. David Mills, dealing with the policy of Russia, and contending that the political ruling of the world, with all which that involves, is in danger of passing to the rule of the Czar, and urging a thorough co-operation of the various parts of Great Britain (and also the United States), in upholding British power and all that it represents in the development of freedom, trade, and civilization. The article is one of the most powerful that has appeared for years in any of the magazines. The Boys' Brigade, a new movement of our times, is ably treated by J. Castell Hopkins. O. A. Howland, M.P.P., writes entertainingly of the spirit of art. O. R. W. Biggar, Q.C., in a beautifully illustrated article, "Home Revisited," deals with the art of the Vatican, and with the changes that have occurred in the old city since his visit twenty years before. Under the pen name of Professor Tadmor, one of the leading men of Canada, it is conjectured, describes a corner in a little Canadian village, and relates therewith a story, by a local character, of intense interest. The article is illustrated. Amongst the other contributions are "The Lost Colony of Roanoke," by E. Y. Wilson; "The Mysterious Spotley," by Bernard McEvoy; "Old Ben," by V. O. McGie; "Sunday Morning at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem," by Thos. Conant; "One of the Few," by Kay Livingstone; "A Glimpse of Robert Barr," by C. Stan Allen, and a good variety of poems and humorous anecdotes. The Canadian Magazine is published by the Ontario Publishing Co., Ltd., Toronto; \$2.50 per annum; single copies, 25 cents.

INTERNATIONAL ART PRINTER.

A first copy of this elegant and artistic publication has just reached us, and it certainly is a valuable addition to Canadian publishing enterprises. It is gotten up on the finest of paper and is illustrated with a profusion of the Art Printer's samples. It comes from Owen Sound, and it speaks volumes for the progress being made in that new but flourishing locality. It should find its way into all Canadian and American publishing houses.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, APRIL, 1895.

The attention of the readers of the April number of the Review is directed to the opening article, "A Last Tribute," by the Hon. T. B. Reed. It is written in the ex-Speaker's trenchant style, and from a Republican standpoint throws the search-light of criticism upon the labors of the recently ended Fifty-third Congress. A valuable contribution to naval literature is contained in the paper by Admiral P. H. Colomb, of the Royal Navy, on "The Future of the Torpedo in War." The article in the March number of the Review by Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, on "Two Years of Democratic Diplomacy" achieved such widespread publicity that the Review, true to its policy of giving a hearing to both sides of every important question, presents in this number an article by Senator George Gray, of Delaware, who replies to Senator Davis, setting forth and defending the course of the present administration in its conduct of foreign affairs. A thoughtful and vigorous paper is that by I. Zangwill on "The Position of Judaism." Mr. Zangwill is well known as a successful novelist and magazine writer. Dr. Cyrus Edson pays his respects in a few last words to Lady Henry Somerset, Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford and Marion Harland, who, in the last number, criticised his opinion of "Nagging Women." A theme of absorbing commercial importance is discussed by the Hon. Lorrin A. Thurston, the Hawaiian Minister at Washington, under the caption of "The Growing Greatness of the Pacific." Dr. Paul Gibier, director of the Pasteur Institute, New York City, writes on "The Physician and the Social Question."

"Does Fire Insurance Cost Too Much?" is the question asked by George U. Crocker, in a valuable contribution to this number. A scholarly contribution, entitled "The Outlook for Parliamentary Government," is furnished by the Hon. Hannis Taylor, United States Minister at Madrid, whose well known work on "The Origin and Growth of the English Constitution," is used as a textbook in several universities. The fourth instalment of the "Personal History of the Second Empire," by Albert D. Vandam, author of "An Englishman in Paris," also appears in this number.

PRINTERS' INK.

Mr. W. F. Brand, of Liverpool, N.W., writes thus about Printers' Ink: "If you could get a bright little magazine every week in the year, brimful of helpful suggestions and experiences from business men who have learned how to advertise successfully, and bristling with ideas of celebrated specialists on advertising, would you mind paying \$2 a year for it?" Printers' Ink, a journal for advertisers, fills the bill. Write for a sample copy to 10 Spruce Street, N. W. York.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL AND HOME MAGAZINE.

The first number of the fourth volume of the Catholic School and Home Magazine is a good specimen of the work which this unique monthly is striving to do. The name alone of the editor, Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, D. D., is a sufficient guarantee of its worth. Every Catholic teacher in the country should see this publication. How they can do without it, after having but once glanced over it, passes our comprehension. If any generous Catholic is casting about for an opportunity of doing an act of public benevolence, which will do an untold amount of good, we advise him to furnish the Rev. Editor with the means to put a sample-copy of his magazine into every Catholic home in the country.

ST. ANTHONY'S MESSENGER.

St. Anthony's Messenger for March, in an article on "The relations of the Franciscans and other Religious Orders and Institutes," mentions the part which St. Peter of Alcantara bore in the reformation of the Carmelites. Long before that, Franciscans and Carmelites worked hand in hand. It was a Carmelite Saint who predicted the stigmata to St. Francis, and to whom St. Francis in turn prophesied the crown of martyrdom—St. Angelus. There is a room, once occupied by St. Dominic, in the Dominican Monastery on the Sabine hill of Rome, which is now used as a chapel. In this room there is a painting of the three holy friends—St. Dominic, St. Francis and St. Angelus, who spent a whole night in this cell of St. Dominic conversing of heavenly matters.

DONAHOE'S FOR EASTER.

The Easter Donahoe's comes in a cover brightly suggestive of the great festival. Of the longer articles there is an excellent variety, able, thoughtful, and readable. The leader is a delightful account of the oratory of Wendell Phillips in the form of a "Reminiscence," by Rev. John Talbot Smith. Michael J. Dwyer reviews "Foreign Critics of American Manners," contrasting the close, analytical work of the French novelist Bourget with the flippancy, and often unjust comments of many of his predecessors, especially the English writers. "A Kansas Lawyer" adduces strong and telling arguments against what he terms the "roaring farce" of the prohibitory laws in Kansas. This paper is to have a sequel next month. An interesting serial story, entitled "From Love to Martyrdom," dealing with the early history of America, is begun by Laure Conan, the talented Canadian writer. "Ste. Anne de Beaupre in Winter," with illustrations, is an especially attractive sketch of America's Lourdes, by G. M. Ward (Mrs. Penne). Other excellent features are "History as told in Coins," "What is Minority Representation," a study of the late Sir John Thompson, the Canadian Premier, and the American Catholic Historical Society," by its President, Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, of Philadelphia. The short stories and poems, and the several "departments" are practical and timely.

Established in 1880. Tel. 1914.

HOUSEFURNISHINGS AND SHELF HARDWARE. Largest and best assorted stock in the city. CURTAIN STRETCHERS & CARPET SWEEPERS a specialty at L. J. A. SURVEYER, 6 St. Lawrence St.

EASTER SUNDAY.

THE MUSIC IN THE DIFFERENT CHURCHES.

SPLENDID DECORATIONS AND IMPOSING CEREMONIES IN ALL THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES OF THE CITY.

In St James Cathedral, at High Mass Fauconnier's Messe de Noel was given with string orchestra and organ accompaniment. At the Graduel—"Andante," by Hanselt, for strings. At the Offertory, Handel's "Alleluia," arranged for male voices by Kosch, soloists, Messrs. Ed. Lebel, P. Gagnon, Ant. Desroismaisons, Dr. F. Pelletier, M. Sheridan, C. O. Lamontagne, E. Guillemette. At Vespers (2.15 p.m.) Gregorian chants, harmonized by G. Couture. Anthems, "Hæc Dies," by Riga (with string orchestra and organ); "Regina Coeli," by Rheinberger. At Benediction (4.15 p.m.) Handel's "Alleluia," "Ave Maria," by Th. Dubois; "Tantum Ergo," composed expressly for the Cathedral, by Mr. B. Gerome. "Laudate Dominum Omnes Genes" by Gounod; soloists, Messrs. Ed. Lebel, G. Gagnon, Dr. F. Pelletier, E. Guillemette. Organist, Mr. O. Pelletier. Choir master, Mr. G. Couture. His Grace the Archbishop pontifically presided both at Mass and Vespers.

ST. PATRICK'S.

Owing to the repairs and renovation of the church, no special Easter music had been attempted this year. The service on Easter day therefore consisted of plain chant, led by the sanctuary choir.

ST. JOSEPH'S, RICHMOND STREET.

The choir of this church, under the direction of Mr. F. X. Vallieres, executed Gounod's celebrated "Convent Mass." The choir was assisted by the Harmony Orchestra. Gueit's "Christus Resurrexit," Battmann's "Regina Coeli" and Bordese's "Dilectus Deus" were among the selections given. Mr. G. B. Thibault presided at the organ.

NOTRE DAME CHURCH.

At this church the beautiful Mass by Samuel Rousseau with full orchestral accompaniment and organ was given for the first time in this country. At the Offertory de Marzo's "Regina Coeli" was given. It is likewise a new piece of sacred music which has never before been produced in Canada. Rev. Abbe Troie, P.P., officiated. The sermon was given in the afternoon by the preacher of the Lenten season, Rev. Abbe Mothon. At 3 p.m. solemn harmonized Vespers took place. At the Benediction, the choir executed with full orchestra and organ Lefebvre-Wely's "O Salutaris Hostia;" L. Petrossi's "Parce Domine" Mere's "Ave Maria;" J. Franck's "O Sancte Joseph;" Beethoven's "Tantum Ergo;" and F. Basin's "Laudate Dominum omnes gentes." The soloists of the day were Messrs. J. Tremblay, Dr. Marchildon.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, ORAIG STREET.

The festival of Easter was celebrated with the usual appropriate ceremonial. The choir repeated "Wilson's Mass," composed by the organist, assisted by a full orchestra under the leadership of Prof. Wm. Sullivan. Soloists: 1st tenors, Messrs. Hamlin, Rice, J. Emblem, Dillon and Lalonde. 2nd tenors, Messrs. J. B. Paquette, J. Ransom, J. Phelan and A. Larose. Basses, Messrs. T. O. and E. Emblem, M. Quinn and J. O'Hara. At the Offertory, Mine's "Regina Coeli," duet and chorus; soloists, Messrs. Rice and Phelan. At Vespers, harmonized Psalms: Lambillotte's "Magnificat," with orchestra; soloist, Mr. O. Hamlin. At Benediction, Millard's "O Salutaris," solo and quartette; Ave Maria, duet by Prof. Wilson, Messrs. Hamlin and Emblem. Berge's "Tantum Ergo," solos and chorus, and Wilson's "Laudate Dominum." Conductor, Mr. J. B. Paquette. Leader of orchestra, Prof. Wm. Sullivan. Organist and musical director, Prof. James Wilson.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH.

The services at this church for Easter were of the highest order. At Grand Mass Rev. Father Guilbault officiated, a very eloquent sermon on the Resurrection being preached by the Rev. J. E. Donnelly. The musical portion was very fine. Entre, Marche Religieuse (Guillemant), Niccon-Charron's Kyrie, Credo, Sanctus and Agnus, and Gloria by Riga were beautifully rendered by a full choir.

At the Offertory Leprevost's Hæc Dies was sung, the soloists being Messrs. Menaud, Plamondon, Blasonnette, Charlebois and Hammill. Sortie Marche Pontificale (J. Lemmens). The organist was Miss Donovan and the musical director Mr. E. F. Casey.

ST. GABRIEL'S CENTRE STREET.

The musical selections of this church were very fine. At the nine o'clock Mass a carefully chosen choir of young ladies rendered appropriate hymns, including Millard's "Ave Verum" and Verinzi's grand "Regina Coeli." The soloists were Misses Lizzie O Byrne, Holland, McVey and Leahy. At the ten o'clock Mass the strong male choir assisted under the leadership of Mr. Shea, who with Mr. J. Ellis rendered the solos. Miss O'Byrne presided at the organ, and Rev. Father O'Meara officiated at the altar.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH.

Fauconnier's Easter Mass was rendered in this church by a choir of fifty voices, assisted by a full orchestra under the direction of Prof. O. Wallace. The soloists at the Mass were Messrs. J. Morgan, W. Murphy, H. Cleland, M. Mullarkey, E. Finn and E. Quinn. Offertory: Baulman's Grand "Regina Coeli," with Mr. Wm. Murphy as soloist. At the conclusion of the service the orchestra performed Scotson Clark's "Processional March," with organ accompaniment. Mr. J. Watson conducted and Mr. P. J. Shea presided at the organ. Evening, Rossi's musical Vespers, "O Salutaris," Riga; "Regina Coeli," Baulman; "Tantum Ergo," Berge; "Laudate Dominum," Lambillotte. Soloists, Messrs. W. O'Brien, J. Quinn, P. Malone, P. Prendergast, W. J. Murphy and J. Morgan.

ST. JAMES CHURCH, ST. DENIS STREET.

The choir, with a full orchestra, under the baton of Mr. J. E. Drolet, rendered the following selections: At the Mass; Entree, "Marche solennelle," Gounod; Kyrie, "Gloria and Credo," Niedermeyer; Offertory, "Regina Coeli," Dubois; "Sanctus and Agnes," Neidermeyer; "Marche de Sortie," Meyerbeer. At Vespers: "Magnificat," Dubois. At Benediction: Sanctus, Neidermeyer; Regina Coeli, Dubois; Ecce fidelis, Mendelssohn; Tantum, Riga; Laudate, Faure. Soloists, tenors, H. P. Bruyere, A. Lortie, F. G. Crepeau; baritones, D. Poliquin, M. A. Baril; basses, T. Lortie, Z. Pilonand, W. A. Dansereau. Dr. Duval presided at the organ.

ST. PETER'S, VISITATION STREET.

Nicon-Charron's "Kyrie," "Gloria" and "Sanctus" were given by the choir, while Fauconnier's Easter "Credo" with Riga's "Agnus" following under the direction of Prof. A. Pepin as choir master, and Mr. R. D. Beliveau as organist. Offertory: De Doss' "Regina," with full orchestra. The soloists were Messrs. A. Vinette, L. Courtois, A. Rice, E. Langlois and S. Gauthier. During the Benediction in the afternoon, Nicon-Charron's "Sanctus" was repeated, followed by De Doss' "Regina," and Riga's "Tantum Ergo."

CHURCH OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

At this church Fauconnier's Easter Mass was produced with full orchestral accompaniment, under the leadership of Rev. Brother Norbert and Organist E. M. Heber. At the Offertory, Lambillotte's "Regina Coeli" was given with string accompaniment. The soloists were Messrs. L. Tanguay, W. Dufault, N. Jobin, E. Tanguay, C. Tanguay and J. Collette. Rev. Father Filiatrault S. J., officiated. There was solemn harmonized vespers in the afternoon.

ST. LOUIS DE FRANCE, LAVAL AVENUE.

Fauconnier's Easter Mass with orchestral accompaniment was given by a powerful choir under the leadership of Prof. Charles Labelle and Miss Victoria Cartier as organist. The soloists were Messrs. L. Trudeau, M. Proulx, Fournier, Wayland, Giguere, J. A. Martin and A. Labelle. Offertory: Riga's "Hæc Dies." In the afternoon harmonized vespers followed by Mozart's "Magnificat," Riga's "Hæc Dies," Th. Dubois' "Regina Coeli," and Riga's "Tantum Ergo." Father Larocque, P.P., officiated.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

Prof. J. A. Boucher led the choir. Francois Riga's Mass Op 42 for four male voices was given by the choir with full orchestral accompaniment. At the Offertory Bapliste's "O Filii" with organ variations was given. Prof. A. Contant presided at the organ, and played several selections during the service. The sermon was preached by a Dominican father, while Rev. Father Auclair, P. F.,

officiated at High Mass, assisted by the Rev. Messrs. Prefontaine and Dequoi as deacon and sub deacon respectively.

CHURCH OF THE GESU.

Prof. A. Clerk led the choir while Prof. D. Ducharme presided at the organ. Morris Lee's March was played by Prof. Ducharme at the opening service. Niedermeyer's Mass in "B" flat was rendered by the choir with full orchestral accompaniment. At the Offertory Schubert-Listz "Regina Coeli" was sung by the choir, while at the end of the service Prof. Ducharme gave on the organ Gounod's Queen of Saba's March. Father Hudon, S.J., officiated at High Mass. In the evening (7.30) solemn Benediction was sung by the full choir composed of about one hundred voices. The following sacred pieces were given: Niedermeyer's "Sanctus" and "Benedictus," Schubert-Listz "Regina Coeli," and Rossini's "Tantum Ergo." The soloists were Messrs. Comtois, Gosselin, Quessel and Charbonneau as tenors. Messrs. Pinsonnault, Lavoie, Barnard and Lamalioe, baritones. Messrs. H. O. St. Pierre and C. J. Terroux, basses. J. R. Bourdon, J. Paquette, J. Desmarais, A. Giroux and J. Plamondon. Mr. Louis Ratto was choir leader, while Prof. A. Beique presided at the organ.

SPRING CONCERT.

THE ORPHANS OF ST. PATRICK'S ASYLUM.

Rev. Father Fahey is busy preparing for the two concerts to be given on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, 24th and 25th April, in St. Patrick's Hall, St. Alexander street. The tickets are only twenty five cents, which is an exceedingly low figure, considering the splendid entertainments that may be expected and the praiseworthy object to which the proceeds are to be devoted. The decorating of the chapel is the intention. The orphans take great pride in their chapel and delight in the entertainments that have for result the embellishment of that sacred spot. Rev. Father Fahey is indefatigable in his efforts to make those young people as happy as the circumstances of life will permit, and we trust that the number of attendants at his concerts will be an evidence of the encouragement given by the public to such devotedness to the interests of the young.

OUR SOUVENIR.

The following is taken from the Daily World of Vancouver, B.C.:

CREDITABLE TO THE CRAFT.

We have been favored with a view by one of our occasional contributors of the St. Patrick's Day souvenir number of the Montreal TRUE WITNESS, and must admit that it is one of the most creditable productions that have been placed on our table this year. It is indeed a work of art and a literary gem. It is 16 inches long by 11 wide, and comprises 24 pages. The literary matter is entirely original and expressly written for the issue, contributed by well-known Canadian authors, and some belonging to the United States. The illustrations are numerous and beautiful and consist of pictures of eminent pastors of the English speaking portion of the Catholic church in Montreal, with His Grace the Archbishop, Most Rev. E. C. Fabre, as a central figure, around which the rest are grouped.

Amongst the other illustrations are the five Irish-Catholic churches of Montreal, while the champion lacrosse team, the Shamrocks, who have held the cup with few intervals since 1870, has a foremost place. A very good portrait of Lady Aberdeen adorns one of the pages; and the historic faces of Grattan, O'Connell and Parnell remind Irishmen of their struggles for freedom in the past; while the picture of the brilliant author of A History of Our Own Times, Justin McCarthy, M. P., recalls to them the fact that the noble fight still goes on. A half-page cut of the late Rt. Hon. Sir John Thompson, with a sketch of his life by Hon. J. J. Curran, Solicitor-General of the Dominion, completes the illustrations.

George Johnson, the Dominion statistician, has a very readable article on some of the noted Irishmen whom he knew in Halifax, N.S. There are poems by Thomas Davis and J. K. Foran on national subjects, and one addressed to Lady Aberdeen on "A Piece of Irish Lace," by Miss Bellelle Guerin. There are articles on "Irish Litterateurs," "The

Fairies," "The Fiddler of Lone Inlet," and "Aboriginal Antiquities," which are all very interesting. We wish our contemporary many years of prosperity, and hope the day is not far distant when it realizes its desire of becoming a flourishing daily.

"THE PRATTE PIANO CO."

"The Pratte Piano Co." with a capital of \$200,000, head office, Montreal, has recently been incorporated by letters patent. This company absorbs the interests of Mr. L. E. N. Pratte, and will continue the business, as heretofore, and, with the capital at his command, place a larger number of instruments on the market. The company counts able men on its directorate, Messrs. Alphonse Desjardins, senator; Joel Leduc and G. J. Sheppard, and Mr. L. E. N. Pratte as managing director. The superintendent in the manufacturing department is Mr. Antonio Pratte, whose name is connected with numerous important improvements in piano mechanism. In addition to the establishment known by the public, at 1676 Notre Dame street, Montreal, "The Pratte Piano Co." own and control two other establishments, the first at Huntingdon, where, with first class workmen, they will manufacture instruments the other at Saint Faustin, devoted to wood used in their construction. This venture is one worthy of note and most creditable to our national industries, the result due to the heavy demand for the Pratte instrument. To-day, with more capital at hand and a highly representative directorate, the managing director can more promptly meet the demand for their well known pianos.

His piano has become a favorite with artists and leading families in the country, where good music is appreciated. It holds first place with the best imported pianos.

Apart from the "Pratte" pianos, a full and large assortment of other manufacturers' instruments will be on hand, in future, besides church and parlor organs.

It is a pleasure to announce the progress of this Canadian industry, and it is worthy of the success it deserves.

KENSINGTON

MILLINERY!

For Easter!

Notwithstanding the Napoleonic and Trilby craze has a charm and character all its own, and while conforming to the general idea of the latest style of the period, it is most remarkable for its artistic and becoming character.

Rich material, becoming styles and moderate prices are the leading features of KENSINGTON MILLINERY. The stock of UNTRIMMED HATS in all the Latest Styles is now very complete, and the prices are low. MILLINERY MATERIALS, LACES, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS AND ORNAMENTS in Great Variety.

INSPECTION INVITED.

Kensington Millinery Rooms,

2850 St. Catherine Street,

(Corner of Metcalfe),

Opposite John Murphy & Co.'s.

Geo. Morris, Prop.

THE "GLOBE REVIEW" EXCHANGE.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

SIR.—Thanks for your prompt publication of my letter in refutation of your unjust editorial of a previous issue. But in your comment upon my letter and the general subject of this correspondence, you still maintain your position of unjustifiable judge of my conduct, covertly, if not openly, question my veracity, and think it "passing strange," etc., that your issue of the 27th March should have fallen into my hands, etc., and still seem aggrieved because your paper, addressed to the Globe, was returned "refused" from the Chicago post office.

Now, I really like you and your paper, and therefore volunteer a little further explanation for your benefit. In a word, I still act on the defensive; but when you publish this letter I shall expect a straight out manly apology from you, as the only course becoming a Christian gentleman, and if such an apology is not forthcoming, I say frankly that I shall feel obliged to treat you and your paper as items unworthy of my respect or contempt.

First—As far as I remember, The Globe Review was originally sent to THE TRUE WITNESS at the request of an honored and valued Montreal friend, and I am not sure whether or not it was ever regularly on our exchange list.

Second—During the years 1892-93 we were sending out from 800 to 100 editors' or exchange copies of each issue of the Globe Review, but during the year 1893-94, while I was residing at St. Viateur's college, unable to give regular attention to the general management of this magazine, and especially on account of several changes in the clerical manipulation of the business, this exchange and editors' list was greatly reduced, and THE TRUE WITNESS—all honor to your noble name—may have slipped out unawares.

Third—In moving our office from Chicago to New York I directed the post office officials at Chicago to forward all letters, but not to forward newspapers; hence, I suppose THE TRUE WITNESS was returned marked "refused." But I concluded that, as all our exchanges would see in the January '95 Globe that we had removed to New York, they would understand the temporary "refusal," and, without getting mad and blazing away in false judgment of our unconscious motives, would change the address of their papers and send them on here to New York. That the ground might have been more carefully covered so as not to hurt the feelings of any exchange editor, I frankly admit. That it was not more carefully covered is my business, and is no excuse for any man's false judgments of my motives.

Fourth—If you, sir, could understand the amount of work forced upon me in connection with this Review, you would no longer think it "passing strange" that I may happen only to look into your esteemed TRUE WITNESS very occasionally. I believe that, at heart, you are a true man and a good Christian, and that, therefore, alike in view of the facts previously unknown to you, as in view of the facts now known to you, the next issue of your valuable paper will contain, with this letter, a frank and gentlemanly word of apology for both your recent editorial comments upon

Yours truly,
WILLIAM HENRY THORNE.

[The sum and substance of the whole difficulty is this: there has been a misunderstanding. Until we got the above letter we were not aware that Mr. Thorne had left the instructions, mentioned in his third paragraph, with the Chicago Post Office authorities. The very mail that brought his letter also brought a card that runs thus: "Chicago, Ill., 13th April, 1895. Sir,—Pursuant to instructions from the Post-Master General, I beg leave to inform you that your paper addressed to W. H. Thorne, Ed. Globe Review, is not taken out, but remains dead in this office. You will please discontinue the same. 'Washington Hering, P.M.' Reason 'REFUSED.'" We never hesitate to publish any communication criticising ourselves, nor do we hesitate to acknowledge any error of judgment or of fact that is pointed out to us. We, therefore, tender Mr. Thorne a frank apology for any imputation of motives that he may consider our comments to contain. While disclaiming any desire to injure either the editor or his admirable Review, we must, in justice to our-

selves, state that we could not have known the circumstances referred to in his letter. We are sorry to have occupied so much of his valuable time, for certainly the "Globe Notes," telling how the Review was started and under what circumstances, should suffice to challenge the admiration of any man of fine sensibilities and appreciative qualities. "Out of evil comes good"—how true the saying we know not; but we trust that out of this little misunderstanding will flow the benefits of wider publicity and consequent circulation for the Globe Review.—EDITOR TRUE WITNESS]

THE LATE REV. G. JEANNOTTE.

THE INTERMENT IN ST. JAMES CATHEDRAL.

The funeral of the late Rev. George Jeannotte, for many years an active and prominent missionary, took place on Monday morning at St. James Cathedral and was very imposing. Deceased died on the 10th instant at the St. Janvier House, Back River, after a short illness, and his remains were brought to Montreal on Sunday evening and deposited in the Cathedral's private chapel. On Monday morning the remains were carried into the Cathedral and placed directly opposite the main altar. Solemn Requiem Mass was sung by deceased's nephew, the Rev. E. Jeannotte, O.M.I., assisted by the Rev. Z. Delinelle, chaplain of the Sacred Heart at Back River, as deacon, and the Rev. G. Dauth, chaplain of Branch 232 C.M.B.A., Grand Council of Canada, as sub-deacon. The musical part of the service was very imposing and was ably conducted by a powerful choir under the leadership of Prof. G. Couture, and Mr. O. Pelletier, the organist. The Mass sung was that of Cassiolini and Camauer, with Mr. O. Pelletier's *Libera*. His Grace Archbishop Fabre presided and gave the *Absolutio*. The remains were subsequently taken under the Cathedral and buried alongside of the other benefactors of that church. The remains were buried in accordance with the new Board of Health's regulations, namely, they were enclosed in a casket lined with zinc and soldered, then the casket was enclosed in a brick crypt, four bricks thick, then a quantity of lime was spread on the casket and finally the earth. Deceased was born 63 years ago at Pointe aux Trembles and made his classical studies at the L'Assomption College. He was then ordained priest by the late Bishop Bourget and appointed Chaplain at the Christian Brothers school at Boston, from where he retired some five years ago and came back to Back River where he died.—R. I. P.

MR. JOSEPH HAWORTH.

THE NOW FAMOUS ACTOR IN MONTREAL.

With giant strides has Mr. Joseph Haworth, the great Catholic tragedian, advanced along the highway of professional success. He, with his able array of histrionic talent, is playing a week's engagement in Montreal. It is an opportunity that should not be let slip of seeing and hearing Mr. Haworth in his striking and successful impersonations. He plays in Hamlet, Richieu, Richard III. and the Bells. In each of these he has made a strong hit in Boston and New York. We might incidentally remark, that Mr. Haworth is one of those actors whose grand aim is the elevation of the stage, and, by example as well as precept, his efforts tend to a greater and truer morality, both in private and in public. Less could not be expected of a sincere Catholic; more could not be asked of a gifted actor. We trust that the encouragement his company will receive in Montreal will be such as to emphasize our appreciation of the man, of his art and of his lofty aims.

ANGLICANS AND CATHOLICS.

The New York Sun's correspondent has the following: "It is reported from Rome that the recent letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury, protesting against the efforts to bring about a union between the Roman and Anglican Churches, has made some impression upon the Pope. Nevertheless he adheres to his resolution to address a letter to the Roman Catholics of England. His Holiness, who, before the appearance of the Archbishop's letter, had nearly finished his epistle, has taken it in hand again in order to insert an indirect reply to the arguments of the Anglican Primate."

THE NEW WINDOWS.

THE DRAWINGS OF THESE MONUMENTAL WORKS OF ART AT ST. PATRICK'S.

The Austrian glass company that has received the order for the two monumental windows to be placed immediately outside the sanctuary in St. Patrick's church, has sent out elaborate and most artistic drawings of these magnificent works of art. The one to be placed on the Gospel side is a memorial of the late Rev. Father Dowd. It is a wonderfully beautiful piece of execution. A life size representation of St. Patrick, in the traditional attitude of driving the snakes and toads from Ireland, forms the upper picture; under this is the scene on Tara, St. Patrick converting the King and Druids; and beneath is a portrait of the lamented pastor of St. Patrick's, Rev. Father Dowd. On the Epistle side will be the St. Bridget window, the central or upper figure representing St. Bridget as an abbess, coming down from her convent, and under this the historical scene of the great saint distributing alms to the poor. The work is really superb and the windows will certainly surpass anything in that line that Montreal possesses.

QUEEN'S SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATION.

A MOST HONORABLE RECORD FOR CATHOLIC INSTITUTIONS.

The following item, out from the Liverpool Catholic Times, gives a very promising account of the success attained by the pupil-teachers, and therefore by the religious teachers in the Catholic schools of England. It is the first time that ever a Catholic lady gained such a high rank in the competition as has Miss Margaret Haskew. We might incidentally remark that the successful and talented young lady is a cousin of Mr. Laurence Clarke of THE TRUE WITNESS. This item will be read with interest:

"The list just issued by the Education Department of the successful candidates at the examination held last December gives results which are highly creditable to the female pupil-teachers from the Liverpool Catholic schools. Miss Margaret Haskew, of Our Lady's school, Eldon street, stands second on a list of nearly 5,000 candidates for Queen's scholarships. The names of six Catholic pupil-teachers appear in the first fifty of the first class scholarship list.

The high places obtained by these young ladies in the difficult Government examinations, and against so many competitors, must be a source of much gratification to the Catholic educationalists of England.

ST. ANN'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of the St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society was held on Sunday last, the 14th April, and was well attended by the members. The President, Mr. John D. Quinn, occupied the chair. After considerable routine business had been transacted the subject of holding an excursion, or picnic, during the summer was taken up and discussed at great length, and it was finally decided to refer the matter to the committee to see what arrangements they could make with some of the steamboat or railway companies and report back to the society.

A very lively discussion was taken part in by Messrs. Kennedy, Quinn and Flannery, regarding the action of some of the delegates that attended the late convention in connection with the St. Patrick's Day procession.

The Rev. Director was present and made a short speech promising to do all in his power to help the society by getting in new members.

The treasurer read his quarterly report, which shows the society to be in a good financial standing. This brought a very successful meeting to a close.

LORD & THOMAS' LATEST.

We have just received from Lord & Thomas, the well known advertising agents, their new book about religious publications. It is tastefully printed on heavy plate paper, well and tersely written and filled with valuable information from one handsome cover to the other.

Its publishers are anxious to place this book in the hands of every general advertiser in the country. Write enclosing stamp, to Lord & Thomas, 45 Randolph street, Chicago.

THE CATHOLIC SAILORS' CLUB.

As the season of navigation is once more within sight, we beg to invite the attention of the public once more to the above institution, which is about to enter on its third year of existence. The usual weekly concerts will commence on the second Thursday in May, and we sincerely trust that they will be as well, if not better supported than last year. Our greatest need, at present, is games, and should any charitably disposed person have any games for which they have no further use, they would be very acceptable at the Club. The caretaker is now at the Club for those who desire to send books, magazines, papers, &c.

H. J. CODD, Secy-Treas.
C. S. Club, 300 St. Paul street.

THE CATHOLIC TRUTH SOCIETY

The usual monthly meeting of the above Society will be held in the basement hall of the Gesù on Friday evening, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock sharp, and all members are invited to attend. At 8.30 th. same evening, the concluding address of the Bishop of Salford in reply to Dr. Moorhouse will be read. These readings are open to the public.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.

At a meeting of the St. Gabriel Five and Drum Band, held on the 7th inst., the following resolution of condolence, on the death of Mrs. J. T. Sheridan, was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas,—It has pleased Almighty God to take from amongst us the beloved wife of our esteemed member, J. T. Sheridan, therefore, be it

Resolved,—That the members of this Band desire to tender to the bereaved family their heartfelt sorrow and sympathy in their deep grief at the irreparable loss they have sustained; and it is further

Resolved,—That this resolution be placed in the official records of this Band and published in THE TRUE WITNESS, and a copy be sent to the relatives of deceased.

Committee: { J. M. LAMONT,
T. CAHILL,
JAB. CONNOR.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S.
ADVERTISEMENT.

If you : : :
LOVE IRELAND,
You will patronize
HER INDUSTRIES!

We are the Canadian Agents for the Irish Home Industries' Association, the President of which is Her Excellency the COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN. In this capacity, we always carry an extensive stock of beautiful

Irish Laces, Handkerchiefs, Embroideries, etc., etc.

As well as a large assortment of
Irish Homespun, Irish Hosiery, and Irish Linens.

We invite inspection of our magnificent Stock of

Spring and Summer Dress Goods, and Silks.

Our Prices are the Lowest Possible
CASH PRICES.

JOHN MURPHY & CO.,
2343 St. Catherine St.,
CORNER OF METCALFE STREET.
TELEPHONE No. 2888.

THE IRISH LANGUAGE.

Sacerdos Writes of the "Cleaver Memorial Fund."

Few are aware that the death of Rev. Euseby D. Cleaver at Dolgelly, North Wales, a few weeks ago, deprived the Irish nation of one of the most generous supporters of the Irish language movement and of a scholar who keenly appreciated the wondrous beauty and charming variety of the vast literature of ancient Erin. For more than ten years this patriotic Protestant clergyman contributed by pen and purse to preserve the fast-fading accents of his native tongue among the peasantry of those districts where the Irish is still a living language. To this end, besides editing at his own expense and from a very slender living in North Wales, where his later ministry was passed, hundreds of Irish Catholic prayer-books Mr. Cleaver gave annually to the children of the Irish national schools who studied the primary elements of their fathers' tongue money prizes to the amount of \$100.

What a magnificent example for the clergy of Ireland, both Catholic and Protestant, to emulate in helping to preserve and cultivate a tongue which is not only the most ancient in Europe, but for generations the medium of civilization to the untutored tribes who wandered from the shores of the Euxine to the Atlantic border. The thousand volumes of its unpublished manuscript literature which are purely the production of Irish hearts and hands seem to have little or no interest for those who should be foremost in teaching their flocks the worth and significance of those vast natural treasures which still lie mouldering in the dusty corners of Dublin libraries.

Here we see a scholarly and patriotic clergyman of an alien creed taxing his energies and resources to preserve in some way a knowledge of that marvelous tongue among those who else were entirely ignorant of its classic force and beauty. And not only that, but we find this broad-minded Christian gentleman actually editing Catholic manuals for the Irish Catholic children, whose only means of learning their catechism in a suitable and intelligent way was in the Irish tongue. So it can hardly be said that the old stock-in-trade argument of proselytizing motives could at all apply here. Only the purest motives of the scholar and patriot could have induced this noble-hearted Irishman to so sacrifice his time and money for a cause which until recently has been as neglected and despised as it is certainly elevating and brimful of hope to the Ireland of to-day.

It is the saddest of comments on the Irish race and, above all, on the clergy of Ireland, that they should have permitted this generous clergyman to stand alone for fully ten years in distributing his substance to the little hungry Irish children who called for bread, which there was none to break but the poor, hardworking clergyman from Northern Wales.

Ireland will thank him on the day that she takes her place among the nations; for she will then know that her language and her literature of which she was robbed and spoiled is one of the proudest ornaments which a nation can boast of. And when the names of those who helped to drag her from the ignominious chains of slavery and to place her erect and proud, as of old, flashing high thoughts and purposes to the world, shall be written down on Erin's scroll of freedom-loving sons, we may well say, indeed that of Rev. Euseby Cleaver honorable mention shall be made.

Although the Irish people at home seem to have noticed the significance of those Cleaver prizes and the noble principle which underlay them, and sadder still to add, though no words of eulogy have been uttered over the deceased benefactor of his country in any of the leading papers, there are some grateful Irish hearts on both sides of the Atlantic who are determined to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Cleaver by establishing at once a "Cleaver memorial fund," which is to take the place of the Cleaver prizes which death has lately snatched from the pupils of the Irish language.

It is pitiable indeed that Irish teachers and Irish children should have to be thus enticed to study the language of their native land. It is the strongest argument which can be used to show that poor Ireland is no longer a nation, since our own children thus ruthlessly neglect and most unnaturally despise the one

only thing which now remains to give them any real title to distinct nationhood.

Yet such are the sad facts, for which at the present hour no worthy excuse can be given. While it is yet time a remedy can be found, and is already in our midst in the recently established movement in America to revive the Keltic tongue. If this patriotic movement only received a modicum of financial support from even one-tenth of the race here, we shall see a revolution and splendid transformation in a very short time in the present decadent and painfully neglected condition of our Irish tongue.

The present movement has, with a few decided exceptions, been so far mainly supported by the working classes of our Keltic population, and no publicly prominent layman of our race has had courage or intelligence enough, or both perhaps, to come forth and utter a good word for the movement. On the fingers of one hand might be counted the number of Irish-American papers which have at all supported the cause. And yet they profess to elevate and educate their Irish readers. O auri sacra fames! It represents no dollars and cents, indeed, but it is a movement pregnant with glorious possibilities for our race and leading up to thoughts and things which constitute a nation and are far beyond all the gold of Ophir.

The noble gift about to be donated by that patriotic and excellent body of the A.O.H. deserves the lasting gratitude of all Irishmen, and it is only right to add that the distinguished Professor Shahan, who, through his graceful pen and eloquent discourses, has been so largely instrumental in impressing upon that numerous body the value and significance of such a donation, deserves in an especial way the esteem, thanks and congratulation of every one who longs to see the Irish nation respected before the world.

But it is plain that the chief benefits of this Keltic chair, while redounding in a hundred ways to the credit and intelligence of our race at large, will be confined, for the present at least, to a small circle of select scholars, and cannot be expected to supply any practical aid to the Irish school-going children, who are the only real hope of the present movement. Hence it is that we need a special fund to meet the needs of the movement in Ireland and to give others of the A. O. H. a chance of contributing their mite to the best practical means of preserving and cultivating the remains of a tongue which our fathers loved so well and which through such unheard of persecution and neglect they have committed to us so filled with delightful treasures.

As a small tribute, then, to the deserving name of Rev. E. Cleaver, and as the most feasible and efficient way of helping the Irish language movement it is proposed to open a fund, entitled the "Cleaver Memorial Fund," whose trustees shall be appointed at an early date, to be announced in The Catholic Times, which has so ably and constantly supported this movement. We shall await with confidence the suggestions or contributions of your many readers. SACERDOS.—In Philadelphia Catholic Times.

PAY OF JOURNALISTS.

Except the popular novelists, no class of writers earn so large an income as the successful journalist. It is well known that no class think they are so poorly paid, but if we are to believe the statements of a writer in the Forum there are as many plums in the profession as in any others. Many of the London editors receive princely salaries, and this country has also its share of well paid men. According to the writer, the editor of a certain New York daily paper receives \$50,000 per year, and many receive as much as \$12,000 apiece. The average, however, on high-class daily papers is about \$6,000, rather less than in England. Leader writers are paid from \$50 to \$75 a week; a literary and dramatic critic about \$50, a sum often exceeded by reporters, while space writers of particular talents have been known to make as much as \$100 a week.

WRITING A NOVEL.

Alphonse Daudet describes his method of writing a novel. "To begin with," he says, "I fill my note-book. Each note, as it is used, is scratched out in blue or red pencil. From these written notes

and the tablets of my memory—the *dépot* of my memory—I write out in copy-books the first copy of my novel. I write this first copy on alternate pages of my copy-book, and leave the opposite sheet blank. When the book is finished in its rough state, I re-write it, page by page, on the blank sheets. The page on the right is the amended copy of the page on the left. Then my wife looks on this second copy, and suggests to me what improvements might be made. I note these down. Then I re-write the whole book again with the joy of a school-boy who feels that a wearisome task is ended. So that, apart from my notes, I write each manuscript three times over, and, if I could do so, I would write it as many times more, for, as I have said, I am never satisfied with my work. But I am very irregular in my way of working. Sometimes I work eighteen hours a day, and day by day."

CORRESPONDENCE.

LE FOU FURIEUX.

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

MR. EDITOR,—So Dalton McCarthy is on the war-path, riding the Protestant horse with a vengeance, heading the Orange legions, and followed by the P.P. Association, flanked by Parsons Graham, the Jesuit-eater, and Noble, the Roman-hater, and preceded *en éclaireur*, by Parson Carman, chief butler, brother, and religious adviser of the new Salvation Army.

Well, then, what is the object of this grand expedition? Are the Catholics going to force Catholic schools on Protestants? Are they going to tax the Protestants to support Catholic schools? Have the Catholics confiscated Protestant funds and property for the benefit of Catholic institutions? No, by no means, no—the reverse is the true state of things—and that is what Dalton wishes to force on Catholics in Manitoba, to begin with, and, gradually, on all the other Provinces of the Dominion.

Dalton has two crazes, two *betes noires*, on the mind, in two words expressed—French and Catholic. As the two mean one thing, the war cry with these fanatics is: Down with Catholicity, and, or rather, according to the gentle Orange term, *lay down croopies*, or again, *to hell with the Pops*. That is what Dalton and his fellow-Orangemen call religious and civil liberty.

And then Dalton wishes to establish the new Canadian nationality on one grand uniform basis: unity of language and religious belief, and of course that is to be, English and Protestant.

Now, then, the obstacles in the way are to be done away with. To begin work properly, all the Jesuits are to be drowned, and Parson Graham is going to do the job; then all the separate schools are to be cut down, and after the Catholic hierarchy is to be silenced, and, finally, the hated French language is to be declared *hors la loi*. And all that in the sacred name of tolerance and equal rights.

What a grand chapter added to the history of Orangeism—and Dalton is the grand hero—for everything is on a grand scale in Orange parlance.

Really and truly, we can give to Dalton McCarthy the cognomen, by which the French people in France qualified Gambetta, and that is, *fou furieux*.

J. A. J.

"THE BOYS OF WEXFORD."

To the Editor of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—I have noticed in your journal of late some enquiries with regard to the song—"The Boys of Wexford"—and to its author. The ballad was written by Robert Dwyer Joyce, M.D., the eminent poet and physician, who was born in Limerick County, 1830, and died in Dublin, Oct. 24, 1883. His most important work was done in Boston, U.S., where he achieved high distinction alike in literature and in his profession. The ballad of "The Boys of Wexford," from its rather strange and simple construction, is evidently written in imitation of the popular street ballads of the time.

This ballad is very popular, as well it might be, with the stalwart and fiery peasantry of Wexford to day, and I have often heard the "boys" themselves sing it with flashing eyes and voices that spoke the enthusiasm of a race of "unconquered rebels." The Wexford peasantry of to-day look with pride on the

noble, though unequal, struggle of their forefathers of '98 against the forces of British dominion in Ireland. The bloody and savage vengeance that followed the failure of the rising did not break their proud spirits. In the words of the song:

"They're ready for another fight,
And love their country still."

Not long ago I visited, with great interest, the scenes of some of those Wexford battle fields, where the "long bright pike" flashed terror in the eyes of the foe—Oulart Hill, where the infamous North Cork regiment, with some auxiliary forces, was cut to pieces—Tubberneering, where General Walpole was shot dead, and his troopers routed by the pikemen.—New Ross, where the rebels stormed the famous "Three Bullet Gate" in the face of a furious cannonade, and drove the English from the town after eight hours desperate fighting. But here the want of leaders made itself felt, for they gave themselves up to rejoicing, neglecting to guard the bridge over the Barrow, and the English, being informed of this by a traitor, made a night attack and snatched from the Wexford men their dearly-bought prize.

The Baronies of Forth and Shelmalier, mentioned in the song, are districts of the county Wexford, whence the Rebel army drew the bravest of its soldiers. The famous Shelmalier men were the sharpshooters of the Irish, and did great execution on the enemy. It is noticed by some historians of the rebellion, hostile to the Wexford men, that the latter fought with unparalleled bravery, and that their powers of endurance and bodily strength astonished and dismayed the soldiers.

They made light of and recovered from wounds which in the case of the soldiery generally proved fatal. This is attributable to the virtuous lives led by the brave peasants, while the licentiousness of the soldiers was unbounded.

The copy of the ballad enclosed I have taken from the book "Irish Minstrelsy" by H. Halliday Sparling, which is about the best anthology extant of Irish songs, lyrics and ballads. I procured it at M. H. Gill & Sons, O'Connell St., Dublin.

I remain, Dear Sir,
Yours truly,
JAMES B. DOLLARD,
(Slieve-na-moon.)

SEPARATE SCHOOLS AND DALTON MCCARTHY.

I think it well to begin this letter by stating, emphatically and without reserve, that it is not a blue or red pill advertisement, although a portion of the heading might lead one to suppose that it was. However, it isn't, and now to begin.

I have always looked upon Canada as a free country, where one can be a fool without knowing it; but it appears that it isn't, and any man who rides a donkey is apt to be told that he is making a jack-ass of himself. But this has nothing to do with the separate school question, so I will stop moralizing.

The other day a friend of mine fairly staggered me by asking: "Who is this Dalton McCarthy?" Shades of his father's ghost! He didn't know Dalton McCarthy! Alas, poor Dalton! Is this the reward for your disinterested and mighty services in the cause of your country? Unknown to even one man in Montreal, and that man a reader of the Star!

Recovering from my surprise and swallowing a lump of emotion as big as a walnut, I answered:

"My friend, Dalton McCarthy is a Separatist!"

"A Separatist!" he echoed. "Yes, a Separatist." "You see," I continued, "his pr genitor separated from the Church; he belongs to our separated brethren; he has been working tooth and nail to separate that party, and now, curious anomaly, he is going to knook separate schools into a cocked hat! You see, he draws the line at schools."

"Queer man," my friend mused, "owing to his strange behavior, I would say that he must be a contractor's agent."

"No, you are wrong," I returned; "he has never been an Alderman." At this, my friend became serious, and without a word returned and walked away. I didn't know, at the time, that he had an uncle in the City Council.

This question of separate schools has become a very serious one. A short time ago, I looked upon it as a mere dodge invented for the purpose of keeping our

politicians awake; but, in looking over an evening paper, I learned that 4,000 Orangemen in Massachusetts were burning with zeal, and, "in the event of war," were ready to march to the North West. Now, it has been proved that one Orangeman is equal to 68 Catholics—at making a noise. Multiply 4,000 by 68, and we have the enormous number 272,000! Great Caesar! Think of 272,000 Orangemen with a bottle of methylated spirits (to make the seal burn) in their inside pockets, marching to the North West! Why, the earth would fairly quake with the racket! I trust that the Government will see its way clear to come to some arrangement with Dalton and his powerful army from Massachusetts, or, my word for it, there won't be a coat left in any junk store in Canada. And further, I would suggest that our temperance societies, Catholic and Protestant, unite as one man, and petition the Washington Government to adopt prohibition, or, if that be impossible, to build four lunatic asylums in Massachusetts, each with a capacity of 1000; or, again, to engage several qualified physicians to administer the famous gold cure to four thousand loyal American citizens of the State of Massachusetts.

In thinking over the matter of separate schools, I feel convinced that it is purely a matter of expense. Give the North-West separate schools, and you will find it necessary to build a church for every three or four schools you put up. On the other hand, supply the North-West people with barum-scarum-no-God-no-religion-no-anything schools, and by and by the face of the country will be studded with jails. Now, which is the cheaper—churches or jails? And which do you prefer?

Ah, the jail! Perhaps my young friend was right. Can it be that the clever Dalton has peeped into the mystic future? Is it possible that he already has the plans and specifications for those monuments to human depravity—jails? May we expect to soon read in the daily press a notice something like this: "Wanted, tenders for jails for the North-West. No tenders except those from Massachusetts accepted." No, I cannot believe it! The man who could be sufficiently high-minded to leave a government because he could not help it, is not the base mercenary called up by this horrible thought.

No, this man has been maligned. Some have gone so far as to call him a lawyer! But, then, every man has enemies. Others have dared to say that he is a statesman. Well, there are some people in this world, so lost to all sense of decency, who, when angry, will call a man anything. What, then, is he? A politician? No, he is too young. A Catholic? No, he says not. A Protestant? No, he swears not. A Shaker? No, he is as firm as a rock. An American? No, Americans are disloyal. A genius? Ah, Eureka, I have found it! He is a genius, a fiery-hearted-patriotic-non-excentric-truc-bluc-ever-say-dic-ill-you-can't-help-it genius. None of your mild-eyed-frowsy-headed Paderweski sort, but one of nineteenth century make. May he live as long as he can, and may he flourish as long as there is an eye in a potato; and that the next generation may rise and point to him as the greatest man that ever lived on earth or anywhere else, is the fervent wish of one of his most steadfast admirers.

J. M.

OBITUARY.

LATE MR. JAMES THORNTON.

On the 8th instant, at his son-in-law's residence, in this city, passed away one of Montreal's most highly respected and honorable citizens, in the person of the late Mr. James Thornton. The deceased was a native of the County Roscommon, in Ireland, and was in his seventy-eighth year when his useful and exemplary life closed. He came to Canada in 1843, so that for over half a century his energies and labor have been devoted to the bringing up of his fine family and to the interests of the community in general and of the land of his adoption. Meanwhile he preserved intact the love of the Old Land and was a most devoted child of the Church. His illness has been of several years duration, but particularly during the past fourteen months—ever since the death of his beloved wife—he has been visibly failing. Eventually the end came, and surrounded by the members of his family, his intimate friends, and accompanied with the consolations of the Church, he peacefully went forth

to his reward. He leaves a family of five, consisting of Mrs. Maurice Curran, wife of the well known merchant of Richmond square; Mrs. J. Grennan, wife of Mr. Grennan, of the Sugar Refining Co. at Maisonneuve; Mr. J. Thornton, who is engaged in the laundry business in St. Cuneonde; and two unmarried children, Ellen and Thomas Thornton. A grand requiem service was held in St. Anthony's church, Rev. Father Donnelly, P.P., officiating, assisted by R.v. Fathers Shea and Gilbeau. The funeral, which was very largely attended, was from his son-in-law's residence to the church and thence to Cote de Neiges. May his soul rest in peace.

THE LATE MR. JOHN HOWARD.

On the twenty-ninth of March last, at his residence in the village of Grenville, P. Q., passed away one of the most highly respected citizens of that section of the country, in the person of the late Mr. John Howard. The deceased was sixty-eight years of age at the time of his demise. A long and painful illness lasting all winter, and culminating in death, was borne with most Christian fortitude and resignation. Mr. Howard was born at St. Columban, in the County of Two Mountains, in 1827; for over forty years he had been engaged in business as a general merchant in Grenville, where he was popular in every acceptance of the term and where he made a host of friends who lament the loss of a kind-hearted, upright and generous citizen. He leaves a widow and six grown up children to lament his death. THE TRUE WITNESS, an old and long-standing subscriber of which he has been, extends to his family and relatives the sincere expression of its condolence, and trusts that his reward will be unending—for every good life has its eternal recompense and his was a model career

"THE BRIGADE" AT FONTENOY. 11TH MAY, 1745.

(BY BARTHOLOMEW BOWLING)

By our camp fires rose a murmur,
At the dawning of the day,
And the tread of many footsteps
Spoke the advent of the fray;
And as we took our places,
Few and stern were our words,
While some were tightening horse-girths,
And some were girding swords.

The trumpet blast was sounded
Our footmen to array—
The willing steed has bounded,
Impatient for the fray—
The green flag is unfolded,
While rose the cry of joy—
"Heaven speed dear Ireland's banner
To-day at Fontenoy."

We looked upon that banner,
And the memory arose
Of our homes and perished kindred,
Where the Lee or Shannon flows;
We looked upon that banner,
And we swore to God on high
To smite to-day the Saxon's might—
To conquer or to die.

Loud swells the charging trumpet—
'Tis a voice from our own land—
God of battles—God of vengeance,
Guide to-day the patriot's brand;
There are stales to wash away—
There are memories to destroy,
In the best blood of the Briton,
To-day at Fontenoy.

Plunge deep the fiery rowels
In a thousand reeking flanks—
Down chivalry of Ireland,
Down on the British ranks—
Now shall their serried columns
Beneath our sabres reel—
Through their ranks, then, with the war-
horse—
Through their bosoms with the steel!

With one shout for good King Louis,
And the fair land of the vine,
Like the wrathful Alpine tempest,
We swept upon their line—
Then rang along the battle-field
Triumphant our hurrah,
And as we smote them down, still cheering
"Erin Slanthalgal go bragh."

As prized as is the blessing
From an aged father's lips—
As welcome as the haven
To the tempest driven ship—
As dear as to the lover
The smile of gentle maid—
Is this day of long-sought vengeance
To the swords of the Brigade.

See their shattered forces flying,
A broken routed line—
See England, what brave laurels
For your brow to-day we twine.
Oh! thrice blessed the hour that witnessed
The Briton turn to flee
From the chivalry of Erin,
And France's "Aur de lis."

As we lay beside our camp fires,
When the sun had passed away,
And thought upon our brethren,
Who had perished in the fray—
We prayed to God to grant us joy,
And then we'd die with joy,
One day upon our own dear land
Like this at Fontenoy.

There is nothing that has been praised
or abused more than liberty.

SUNSHINE HAS RETURNED

THE SHADOWS OVERHANGING A NIAGARA FALLS HOME VANISHED.

LITTLE MABEL DORETY CURED OF ST. VITUS DANCE AFTER FOUR PHYSICIANS HAD INEFFECTUALLY TREATED THE CASE.

From the Niagara Falls Review.

In speaking to a friend recently we were asked if we had heard that little Mabel Dorety, the eight year old daughter of Mrs. Dorety, Ontario Avenue, had been miraculously cured of St. Vitus dance. We replied in the negative, but stated that we would investigate the case and ascertain the facts. Accordingly we visited the home of Mrs. Dorety, when she related the facts as follows:—"My little girl has had a miraculous experience. It is about two years and a half since Mabel was stricken with St. Vitus dance caused by the weakening effects of la grippe and rheumatism. Three local physicians were called in as was also one doctor of considerable reputation from Niagara Falls, N. Y., but in the face of the prescriptions of these physicians and the best of care, Mabel grew rapidly worse. She could not be left alone an instant and was as helpless as an infant, as she had no control of her limbs at all. She could neither walk without assistance nor take food or drink. At this stage one of the attending physicians said, "Mrs. Dorety, there is no use in my coming here any more. There is nothing that I know of can be done for your little girl." Well, matters went on that way for a short time with no better results till one day I was sure the poor child was dying. I remembered having seen accounts of St. Vitus dance cured by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and I determined to try them. I was skeptical as to the effect and only tried them as a last resort, but was soon agreeably surprised at the result. It was not long before they had a good effect and I then felt certain I had found a remedy that could cure my little girl if anything could. In less than three months she was so much better that the dread disease had almost disappeared, and the pills were discontinued. In a few months, however, she showed that the symptoms had not been entirely eradicated from her system, so I had her again commence the use of the Pink Pills. I feel certain that all traces of the awful malady will be swept away, for she goes to school now and we have not the slightest anxiety in leaving her alone. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills is certainly a grand remedy and I would not be without them under any consideration, for I think they are worth their weight in gold, as in my little girl's case they have been true to all they advertise. I am only too glad to let others who may be unfortunate know of this miraculous cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

When strong tributes as these can be had to the wonderful merits of Pink Pills, it is little wonder that their sales reach such enormous proportions, and they are the favorite remedy with all classes. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. Sold in boxes (never in loose form by the dozen or hundred, and the public are cautioned against numerous imitations sold in this shape.) at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

"THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD."

It is not often (says the Westminster Gazette) that a College Tutor lives to see one of his pupils Lord Justice of England. Dr. J. Kells Ingram, now one of the Senior Fellows of Trinity College, who obtained his fellowship in 1846, was tutor to Lord Russell, of Killowen, when that eminent light of the English Bar was an undergraduate in Trinity College, Dublin. Lord Russell, when presiding at the annual dinner of the graduates of Dublin University, recently, thus alluded to Dr. Ingram:—

"His (Lord Russell's) tutor, a man of signal ability and, in those days, of great promise, Dr. J. Kells Ingram, whose extreme modesty had, he could not doubt, prevented the complete fruition of the early promise which he gave. Dr. In-

gram was then, as now, remarkable for having written one of the finest ballads to be found in the English language. It was a rebellious ballad called 'Who Fears to speak of '98?' Dr. Ingram wrote the 'rebellious ballad' before he became a Fellow of Trinity College. His subsequent silence was noticed by O'Connell, who said, referring to him: 'The bird that once sang so sweetly is now silent and caged in Trinity College.'

THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD

From the Chicago Inter Ocean.

How many people in Chicago know that with all her other great industries there is also found here the largest soap and washing powder business in the world, The N. K. Fairbank Company, with their factories in Chicago, St. Louis and Guttenberg, being, without doubt, the largest producers of soap products in the United States. This great business is not of mushroom growth but the result of persistent effort, broad business methods and intelligent and discriminating advertising.

Many brands of soap are made in these factories, but Chicago is best acquainted with Santa Claus, which long ago found favor with those who care for our homes. Gold Dust Washing Powder is known in every hamlet of the United States, it being everywhere recognized as the leading product of its kind.

Announcement is now made that The N. K. Fairbank Company are about to take another step forward, to turn another page in their history of progress by introducing another new soap. This will shortly be advertised in a most striking and original manner.

For twenty-five years this company was likewise the leading lard producer of the world, and abandoned lard merely because a new world was to be conquered. With keen business perception they saw in cotton seed oil the basis for a still larger business in a more healthful, more economical and in every way more desirable food product than lard. When this new product was perfected and their plans carefully arranged they turned their attention from the lard business, and with a courage born of the confidence that they had produced what the world had so long demanded, viz., a substitute for lard, they launched 'Cottolene.' The quick acceptance by the public of this really meritorious article attracted the attention of the ever-ready imitator and the market was soon flooded with imitations, sailing under colors of all descriptions. But Cottolene was first in the heart of the people and those who use it are not all likely to go back to lard or accept an imitation.

The N. K. Fairbank Company attribute their success to the merit of the articles they produce; to the fact that their products are staple necessities of life, not luxuries, and to careful, thoughtful, persistent newspaper advertising, which they continue through all seasons, in hard times and in good. Surely this is a far wiser plan than the occasional blast of trumpets and spasmodic efforts often characteristic of others.

In the advertising branch of the business they are represented by the well known firm of N. W. Ayer & Son of Philadelphia, who purchase all their advertising space.

Another fact that may not be generally known is that The N. K. Fairbank Company is conducted as one of the departments of The American Cotton Oil Company. The fusion of business forces was consummated for the sake of the greater facilities that issue from a direct connection with the cottonseed mills to supply the public with the purest article at so much less cost.

Surely no Chicago industry has achieved greater success than The N. K. Fairbank Company.

Lady of the house: Listen, Charlotte. I am going to give a supper and a dance. Now, you will have to show what you can do, so as keep up the credit of my establishment. Cook: With pleasure, ma'am; but I can only dance the waltz and the polka. You will have to excuse me from the quadrilles.

Jimson confidently: I say, do you hear that young woman singing? Policeman: Certainly. Jimson: She lives next door to me. I say! Policeman: Well, what is it? Jimson: I'll give you a box of the best cigars if you'll rush into that house and ask who is being murdered.

The True Witness

AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

The True Witness Printing & Publishing Co.
(LIMITED)

At No. 781 Craig St., Montreal, Canada.

P. O. Box 1188.

MS. and all other communications intended for publication or notice, should be addressed to the Editor, and all business and other communications to the Managing Director, TRUE WITNESS P. & P. Co., Ltd., P. O. Box 1188.

The Subscription price of THE TRUE WITNESS for city, Great Britain, Ireland and France, is \$1.50.

Belgium, Italy, Germany and Australia \$2.00.

Canada, United States and Newfoundland, \$1.00.

Terms payable in advance.

New subscriptions can commence at any time during the year.

Money for renewals and new subscriptions should be sent to Managing Director, P. O. Box 1188.

You may remit by bank check, post office money order, express money order or by registered letter. Silver sent through the mail is liable to wear a hole through the envelope and be lost.

We are not responsible for money lost through the mail.

Discontinuance.—Remember that the publishers must be notified by letter when a subscriber wishes his paper stopped. All arrears must be paid.

Returning your paper will not enable us to discontinue it, as we cannot find your name on our books unless your post office address is given.

The date opposite your name on the margin of your paper shows you up to what time your subscription is paid.

We recognize the friends of THE TRUE WITNESS by the prompt manner in which they pay their subscriptions.

Always give the name of the post office to which your paper is sent. Your name cannot be found on our books unless this is done.

When you wish your address changed, write us in time, giving your old address as well as your new one.

If you fail to receive your paper regularly, notify us at once by letter or postal.

All communications for publication must be written on one side of the sheet only, otherwise they are liable to rejection.



WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 17, 1895

EASTER.

On Friday afternoon the great sacrifice of Redemption was accomplished; expiring, the Saviour turned His last loving gaze upon His agonizing Mother, upon the model of all penitents, Mary Magdalene, and upon humanity represented in the person of the Beloved Disciple St. John; then He looked aloft and, as the supreme moment approached, He cried out in a loud voice, *Consummatum est*, "it is consummated." The Divine spirit left the human body, and the visible form of the Redeemer hung lifeless upon the Cross. There was joy in the hearts of the Jews, for they felt that they had conquered the One who had proclaimed Himself their king. The Roman soldiers were relieved, for their day's duty was done and the One whom they instinctively feared had succumbed to the fate of all men. The rocking of the earth, the darkening of the sun and the tearing of the temple's veil, were forgotten by the Priest, Scribes and Pharisees, in their exultation over the accomplishment of their bloody purpose. With scornful looks they turned toward the scene on Golgotha and pointed to the suspended and inanimate form of the Messiah. In their hearts they defied Him. "Carry Him to the tomb," they said; "place a heavy stone against its portal, put the seal of the city thereon, set guards to watch it by day and by night, let not His followers steal the body and then boast that He has arisen. Ah! Thou carpenter's son from little Nazareth, Thou leader of a few blind fishermen from Galilee, Thou impostor and pretender, where are Thy vaunted powers, Thy miracles and Thy royal prerogatives? Thou hast said it Thyself; in Thy utter despair, in the moment when Death claimed Thee, at the close of Thy audacious career, Thou hast ad-

mitted Thy weakness and the failure of Thy plans. Did we not hear Him cry out in the agony of mortal pain, and in the greater agony of defeated ambition, *Consummatum est*—it is consummated?"

And thus they chuckled in their security; thus they rejoiced in their apparent triumph; three days did they congratulate each other on the success of their vengeance. Three days rolled past; the crosses still stood upon the Skull-hill; the tomb in the valley behind, which Joseph of Arimathea had carved in the rock, held the body of the Crucified; Roman guards kept watch over the sepulchre; the stone was sealed with the official stamp of doomed Jerusalem; nature was once more undisturbed by extraordinary phenomena; the eagles of the Empire flapped their wings over a conquered world; peace reigned throughout the vast dominions of the Caesars; the book of the prophets was laid aside by the wise ones who had pondered over it striving to disprove the truth of Christ's mission; on the Palatine hill, in a palace of glory, sat the monarch of earth; in a tomb behind Calvary reposed the One who had proclaimed Himself "King of the Jews."

The sun arose on Easter morning, and its herald beams tipped the hills of Judea; they flashed upon the temple upon the sides of Moriah; they gilded the tower of David, off by the Damascus gate; they penetrated the valley of Giants and they fell upon the guarded tomb by the side of the Cedron. Was it the blaze of the Eastern sun, coming forth in morning glory, that dazzled the Roman soldiers by the sepulchre? Was it the power of the day-god that paralyzed their arms, and caused the swords and spears to clash upon the rocks as they fell from their nerveless grasps? Was it the genius of nature's rival that appeared in garments of incandescent whiteness, and approaching, rolled away the mighty stone, broke the city's seal, and flung open the entrance to the vault? The earth did not tremble, but the heavens were thrilled with jubilation; the sun did not darken, but he exulted in almost supernatural refulgence on that morning; the temple's veil was not torn, but the veil that hides from human eyes the majesty of the Invisible, was split, and through the rent the pagan soldiers beheld the Saviour of mankind come forth "glorious and triumphant" from the tomb.

Consummatum est was the burden of Friday's wail; *Resurrexit sicut dixit* was the chant of Sunday's triumph. It was taken up by the myriad host of heaven; it rang down the chancel of the Infinite; it awoke the souls of the patriarchs, the prophets and the just men of the past; it startled the Apostles and Disciples of the new dispensation; it re-echoed along the ages yet to come. On Friday they destroyed the temple, in three days He rebuilt it. All the promises of four thousand years had been fulfilled. From the hour when man first fell under the rightful anger of God, from the moment that Satan had conquered in Eden, the Second Person of the Trinity had offered Himself as the sacrifice of expiation for the sins of Adam and the untold sins of the millions that were to come. For this did the just look forward; for this did the children of Israel wait and long. In expectation of the accomplishment of that compact of Infinite Love, the prophets arose and proclaimed their messages, the white tents appeared in the desert, the decalogue was thundered from the summit of Sinai; and the years rolled past as the fulfilment of His time approached. At last it came. And in the exultant hymn of triumph that rang on Easter

morning all through the universe, in that cry *Resurrexit sicut dixit*, was heard the liberation of the millions from the chains of Limbo, the freedom of trillions from the power of Satan, the ending of the old laws of preparation and expectation, the beginning of the new dispensation of Love, Mercy, and Spiritual Emancipation.

On that Easter morning the standard of Pagan Rome was flung out over every portion of the then known world; soon was it to be replaced, all over the earth, by the banner of Christian Rome—the immortal Cross. On that day of the Resurrection the Emperor sent forth his commands from the golden palace by the Tiber; soon was the Vicar of Christ to issue his mandates from the downfallen throne of the Caesars. The rays of that glorious Sun of Redemption flashed upon the darkness of Time, lit up the clouds of paganism and illumined the shades of barbarism. They penetrated the groves where the priests of the idol-faith held worship; they descended into the catacombs, where the living adored in the abode of the dead; they tipped with splendor the monuments of ages, and crowned those storied works of a buried time with the light of undying Truth; they came forth from the darkness of the subterranean temples to fling their glories upon the cross that towers sublimely above the dome of St. Peter's; they followed the human race into all lands; they have been conserved and transmitted throughout the ages by the unbroken series of Christ's Vicars upon earth; and to-day they gleam anew—even as of old upon the first Easter morning—upon the clouds of infidelity that thicken along the horizon. In the brilliancy of those beams the wonderful figure of Leo XIII. appears to-day, an object of universal admiration, of untold veneration, of unbounded love. Transformed in the glow of this year's Easter, another transfiguration, the grand old Pontiff appears before the world the personification of all that is great and good, of all that is supernaturally noble in man, of all that is inspired by heaven, as he transmits to each one the blessings and the graces of the Holy season of the Resurrection.

From the centre of Christian unity; from the home of Catholic devotion; from the burning focus to which converge all the rays of redemption, the Holy Father calls upon us—upon all Catholics, yes, and upon non-Catholics—to arise from the tomb of spiritual death, to come forth from the moral sepulchre in which nearly all have slumbered, and to participate in the resurrection of Easter.

In wishing our readers a happy Easter, we cannot express our hope in a more befitting manner than by saying, "may each one enjoy both the temporal and spiritual blessings of the season; and of each one may it truthfully be said, *Resurrexit sicut dixit; he has arisen, as he promised the Church he would do!*"

In the Evreux Cathedral, in France, the tombs of seven Bishops have been discovered. Only two of them can be identified. Even in their own cathedral the hand of time has effaced all record of them. The two identified are Henri de Maupas and Jacques de Noel du Perron, both of a very early date. It is believed that one of the tombs is that of Mgr. Bernard Cariti, who died about 1383. There is a window in the choir, immediately above this tomb, in which this prelate is represented, pointing downward—it is supposed to the spot where his ashes rest. Such is the vanity of life and of fame; over these tombs might well be inscribed the words, *sic transit*; and their discovery would form a grand text for a sermon upon death.

ABOUT DANCING.

We know that during Lent it is a rule, both religious and social, to avoid all such festive entertainments as balls and dances. It is almost unnecessary to remind the Catholic of this fact. But now that the Lenten season is over it might not be out of place to drop a few hints regarding the subject of dancing in general. Vast numbers imagine that because Lent is a season of fast the succeeding period should be one of riotous living, an uninterrupted carnival. This is a very mistaken idea; while Easter, time, and the months that elapse until Advent, are certainly times of rejoicing, yet they must not be considered as epochs of license. And as it is with the mortifications of the senses, so it is regarding all pleasures and amusements. While festive enjoyment is out of time and place during Lent, and spiritual rejoicing takes hold of the Christian world when the season of penance is over, yet neither during Lent, nor during any other time of the year, are dangerous pleasures allowed or even tolerated by the Church.

Of the numerous modes of enjoyment none is more universal than dancing. At public balls, private parties, social gatherings, weddings, picnics, steamboat excursions and fairs, the dance generally constitutes the leading feature of the programme of pleasure. The question may then be pertinently asked, "is dancing wrong?" The question is certainly general, but it will not admit of a general reply. In itself dancing is not wrong; it is not sinful. Even in the Old Testament we read of the Israelites dancing around the Ark, and we behold in different ways the recognition of dancing, as well as of singing, as an expression of joy, pleasure, happiness. Dancing is an exercise as old as history. But if a man of God danced, even before angels, we learn that the fearful crime of Herod—the murder of St. John-the-Baptist—was brought about by a dancing girl.

Dancing is sinful when it is prohibited by ecclesiastical authority, it is also sinful when it is a source of temptation, even though there exists no formal prohibition in any particular district. In the first case it is sinful because it is a deliberate act of disobedience. Were there not some grave danger the Church's authorities would not forbid the amusement. It is useless to enter into all the reasons that may lead up to such a prohibition. It suffices for a Catholic to know that such or such dances in particular, or, on account of special circumstances, dancing in general, is forbidden by the Bishop of the diocese or the priest of the parish. The ecclesiastical authorities are in a better position to judge of the dangers than are the people who may be blinded by their own prejudice or anxiety to participate in the forbidden pleasures. On this point it is not necessary to dwell any longer.

In the second place, dancing, like drinking, or any other such indulgence, becomes sinful the moment it is a source of temptation—even when there is no formal or special prohibition from the immediate ecclesiastical authorities. The general moral law here comes into play and the prohibition is as binding upon the Catholic as would be a direct or special order from a pastor of the Church. The San Francisco Monitor clearly explains the three classes of cases that may be considered under this second heading. Our contemporary says:

"Thus, in the first place, every one knows beforehand that there are certain dancing entertainments which are bound to be sinful, just as every one knows beforehand that there are certain drinking parties which are bound to wind up in

drunkenness. To attend such entertainments is forbidden by the moral law, which prohibits us from going into occasions of sin. And this is the first and general case in which dancing is prohibited.

"Secondly, there are certain classes of dances which by common consent are considered innocuous, while there are other classes of dances which are commonly considered dangerous. We are under the impression that what are called round dances are usually classed under the latter category. However, even here it is almost impossible to lay down a general rule. What may be innocent to one person may be sinful to another.

"Thirdly, dancing is prohibited in individual cases where for such cases it may be an occasion of sin. What these cases are has to be settled by each one individually, and the best person to help you to reach a solution is your confessor."

There are so many kinds of dances that it would be difficult to decide regarding the various degrees of danger. But it may be taken as a general rule that dances, in which members of both sexes take part, and in which prolonged and rapid evolutions of couples are practised, are of the prohibited category. Not only are these sinful in the sense that there are a hundred chances to one that both, or at least one, of the participants may commit sin, but even as serious occasions of sin—as a temptation, a danger—do they come under the moral prohibition. Again, there are classes of entertainments which are dangerous even though the dancing be most innocent. The surrounding circumstances must be considered. When young people go out, unattended by any relative or guardian, and return alone—in the company of a dancing partner—at all hours, there is a lurking peril worse than the dance itself. In fact, we repeat, that dancing is not in itself wrong; but it becomes sinful when directly prohibited by ecclesiastical authority, or forbidden by the moral law that governs all lives and of which conscience is the monitor

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

We have hinted very often, we have also plainly expressed ourselves on the question of delinquent subscribers. The subject is a very unpleasant one and we do not care to fill up space, that can be otherwise utilized, in reminding all those who persist in remaining in arrears, of their duty and just obligation toward the paper. Neither can we afford to supply a newspaper gratis. The price—one dollar for the country subscribers and one dollar and fifty cents for those in Montreal—is so small and so inadequate, when the style and value of the paper are considered, that to each subscriber it is a mere trifle, but in the aggregate it means a great deal to the management that is obliged to meet all the imperative calls for wages, paper, ink, rent and daily current expenses.

We do not intend occupying our space with constant reminders. The subscribers who pay for their paper have a right to more desirable matter that should occupy that space. We, therefore, desire to inform the public that, commencing with this issue, we will cut off the list the name of every subscriber who has not paid up to January, 1894; and after another period of delay we will cut off the name of each one who has not paid up to January, 1895. When they miss their papers for a few weeks it may dawn upon them that they are under a legal obligation to THE TRUE WITNESS. Should they never pay we will simply leave

them to regulate the matter with their own conscience, and we will be saved the expense of supplying them with the product of our hard work.

THE MANITOBA SCHOOLS.

Now that the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council is known to every person in Canada, who takes an interest, on one side or the other, in the question of separate schools, and that the order for remedial legislation has gone forth from the Dominion Government to that of Manitoba, it seems superfluous to repeat all the facts, law and arguments that led up to the judgment in England and the action at Ottawa. The main ground taken by the supporters of the Manitoba Government's course is that of Provincial rights. They argue that the interference of the Dominion authorities in such matters is an infringement of the prerogatives of the Manitoba Legislature—consequently an imposition upon the people of that Province.

The Constitution of our Confederation, in other words the B. A. Act, laid down most clearly the limits of Provincial autonomy and the extent of Federal jurisdiction. Under those provisions has each and all of the Provinces come into the Confederation. In coming in each Province accepted the rights, claims, powers and privileges allotted to it by that Act; and it also took advantage of the protection it is guaranteed by the Dominion and of the voice—proportionate to its population—that it would have in the affairs of the whole country. While the Provincial Legislature has its jurisdiction clearly defined, and while it is solemnly guaranteed against any encroachments, on the part of the Federal Power, of that local jurisdiction, it is, at the same time, an inferior power to that of the Dominion, and is subject to the rulings of the Federal Government in all matters not clearly and specially reserved to its jurisdiction by the letter of the Constitution. If the right to legislate on any subject is not expressly given to the Provincial Legislature, that right is vested in the Dominion Government alone. Thus it is that while the population of a Province is represented in its own Legislature by men chosen to make laws for the local purposes mentioned in the Act as belonging to that Province's domain, it is equally represented in the Dominion Legislature by men elected to help in the framing of laws applicable to the whole country, in general, and to their own Province, in as much as it constitutes a part of that Dominion.

Leaving aside all the sentimentality, prejudice, fanaticism, political capital-making and spurious loyalty protests that have been brought into the public discussion of the question, we believe it should be approached in a calm, logical and legal spirit. The first question, therefore, that suggests itself to the judicial mind is this: "Does the reference of the case to the Manitoba Government, or any legislation by the Dominion Parliament for the relieving the separate school supporters from taxation to support public schools, constitute an encroachment of Provincial rights?" In other words, does the constitution give the Province exclusive jurisdiction in matters of education? The answers to both these questions are in the negative: such action on the part of the Dominion does not constitute an infringement of Provincial prerogatives, nor does the constitution give the Provincial Legislature full and absolute authority to regulate according to its whim or desire the matters pertaining to education. This being proven, the conclusion logically and constitutionally

flows that the Dominion Power is acting inside its own rights and in its capacity of the Superior Legislative Power recognized in such matters by every Province in the Confederation. To prove these replies we have only to take up the wording of the decision of the Judicial Committee of the Imperial Privy Council. The political expediency of taking action in the matter in no way affects the constitutional right to do so:

"Before leaving this part of the case it may be well to notice the argument urged by the respondent, that the construction which their Lordships have put upon the second and third sub-sections of section 22 of the Manitoba act is inconsistent with the power conferred upon the Legislature of the province to 'exclusively make laws in relation to education.' The argument is fallacious. The power conferred is not absolute, but limited, it is exercisable only 'subject and according to the following provisions.' The sub-sections which follow, therefore, whatever be their true construction, define the conditions under which alone the provincial Legislature may legislate in relation to education, and indicate the limitations imposed on and the exceptions from, their power of exclusive legislation."

The letter written on April 3rd, by the Hon. R. W. Scott, leader of the Opposition in the Senate, to the Toronto Globe, is one of the clearest statements of the case that has yet been made. The Hon. Senator proves most conclusively that the right of the Dominion Government to interfere in this matter of education is absolute. Moreover he shows that, by the proceeding in Parliament when the Manitoba Constitutional Act was passed, that the Legislature intended granting separate schools to the minority in Manitoba—be that minority Protestant or Catholic. During the discussion it was made evident that the House of Commons recognized that the act of Union contemplated the granting of separate schools to the minority. Mr. Oliver brought in an amendment to abolish the dual system of public and separate schools. This was rejected by a vote of 81 to 34.

After the Act was passed the Globe of 23rd May, 1870, thus explained the clause:

"It is especially enacted that no law shall be passed by the provincial Legislature injuriously affecting in any way denominational schools, either Catholic or Protestant. An appeal against any educational act that infringes upon this proviso will be to the Governor-in-Council, and if powers are required to enforce his decision the Parliament of Canada may be invoked to compel due compliance by an act for the purpose."

The Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, once Premier of the Dominion, and, in his earlier days, a strong opponent of the separate school system, is thus quoted by Hon. Senator Scott:

"For many years after I held a seat in the Parliament of Canada I waged war against the principle of separate schools. I hoped to be able—young and inexperienced in politics as I then was—to establish a system to which all would ultimately yield their assent. Sir, it was found to be impracticable in operation and impossible in political contingencies."

We might quote the letter of the late Sir John Macdonald addressed to a member of the Manitoba Legislature in November, 1889:

"You ask me for advice as to the course you should take upon the vexed question of separate schools in your province. There is, it seems to me, but one course open to you. By the Manitoba act, the provisions of the B. N. A. act (sec. 99) respecting laws passed for the protection of minorities in educational matters are made applicable to Manitoba and cannot be changed; for, by the Imperial act confirming the establishment of the new provinces, 34 and 35 Vic., ch. 28, sec. 6, it is provided that it shall not be competent for the Parliament of Canada to alter the provisions of the Manitoba act in so far as it relates to the Prov-

ince of Manitoba. Obviously, therefore, the separate school system in Manitoba is beyond the reach of the Legislature or of the Dominion Parliament.

Thus it is evident to any legal mind that there is no infringement of Provincial rights in the action of the Dominion Government in issuing the order, nor can there be any encroachment of Provincial rights in the passing of remedial legislation in favor of the Catholic minority in Manitoba. The Provincial Legislature has not exclusive jurisdiction in matters of education; the Act of Constitution provides for separate schools; the Provincial Legislature has no power to efface that provision; when it so legislates as to virtually destroy that liberty-securing clause, the remedy lies with the Governor-General, that is to say, with the Dominion Government. Leaders and thinkers of all shades of politics agree to this; the question is one of legal right—nothing more, nothing less.

In our two last issues we referred to the celebration, in honor of a Catholic actor, that took place last night at the Queen's. In so doing we mentioned that the organizers of that demonstration were the members of St. Lawrence Court, C.O.F., combined with the St. Mary's Young Men. This apparently revived a question that we had considered long since settled, dead, buried, forgiven and forgotten. To our deep regret, we find that an understanding has not yet been reached between the St. Mary's C.Y.M.S. under the direction of the Reverend Pastor of that parish, and the body of young men that claims the same title for their society, but declines to accept the conditions of submission laid down by the responsible spiritual director of the parish. We would urge, most respectfully, and for the sake of religion, of union, of harmony, of the future, for the good of the parish and for the welfare of souls, that any sentiment of disagreement that might still exist, be trampled under foot, that the spirit of association be merged in that of Catholicity, and that, harkening to the voice of legitimate authority, such an agreement may be arrived at as will obviate forever more these painful situations and disedifying private troubles being made public.

For over two hundred years there has been no Catholic professor of importance in an English University. The ice has been broken; Lord Acton has been appointed professor of history in Cambridge. The great barriers are being broken down and the Catholic is becoming recognized in the land of ultra-Protestantism. There are great hopes for England; she is surely, if slowly, moving Romeward.

THE tercentenary of Torquato Tasso's death, which is being celebrated throughout all Italy this month, has called forth several lives of the immortal author of the "Gerusalemme Liberata." The Catholic Roman Professor, Virginio Prinzivalli, establishes that Tasso visited Rome no less than nine times. He was born on March 11, 1544, and was only ten years of age when he first visited the Eternal City. The following are the dates, given by the biographer, upon which the poet was in Rome:

- From October, 1554, to September, 1556.
- From January, 1572, to April, 1572.
- From January, 1573, to some months later.
- From November, 1575, to December, 1576.
- From November, 1577, to March, 1578.
- From December, 1588, to April, 1590.
- From September, 1590, to February, 1591.
- From May, 1592, to June, 1594.
- From November, 1594, to April 25, 1595.

RELIGIOUS NEWS ITEMS.

Rev. Robert Fulton, S.J., has been appointed to the chair of English literature in the post graduate course of Georgetown College.

The Governor of Illinois promptly pardoned a man sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years, who, it is alleged, was convicted through A.P.A. influence.

Miss Lizzie Shields received the habit of the Order of St. Joseph from the Rt. Rev. Bishop Donahue, at the mother-house in Wheeling, Monday of last week. Her name in religion will be Sister Mary Alacoque.

A truly Catholic will was that left by the late Charles L. Rount of Jacksonville, Ill., who bequeathed some \$75,000 of the great wealth with which heaven had blessed him to Bishop Ryan of Alton for religious and charitable purposes.

Some time ago the authorities of the city of Berne, in Switzerland, determined to publish the authentic records of the Protestant Reformation preserved in the Archives. After a year, however, the disclosures concerning the leaders of the Reformation became so scandalous that the authorities had to discontinue the publications.

A million florins was the penalty recently paid by the Austrian Baron Konigswater for changing his religion. He was a Jew, who married a Catholic wife. His father in his will imposed the condition that if he became a Christian he should pay 1,000,000 florins to Jewish public charities. He has now become a Catholic and has paid the forfeit.

A recent despatch to the Boston Herald from Lima, Peru, told of the humane and heroic actions of Mgr. Macchi during the riots in that place. It says: "The conduct of the Papal Nuncio, Mgr. Macchi, during his efforts to arrange an armistice while the combatants were fighting in Lima, was heroic. He was fired at many times by the soldiers, and had many narrow escapes from being shot."

There is plainly nothing but friendly rivalry between the Plattsburgh and the Madison summer schools. Rev. Dr. Conaty, in giving the programme of the former school in his magazine for April, says of the latter: "The Western Summer School will open its session at Madison, Wis., one week later than the school at Plattsburgh, and will continue three weeks. There is promise of great success, as much enthusiasm is manifested. Our Catholic people are awaking to the great opportunities of the hour, and are realizing their responsibility to the cause of truth, which demands that our Church lead in the intellectual movement of the day."

THE "TYRANNY OF BEER" IN GERMANY.

There is, as yet, no prohibition movement in Germany, but many Germans watch with growing dissatisfaction the enormous consumption of beer in the fatherland. Says a writer in Schorer's Familienblatt, Leipzig:—

"Our countrymen have drunk, during the year 1892-93, 5,456,000 liters of beer. There is an increase of 143 liters per head in Wurtemberg, and 79 liters in Bavaria, more than the preceding year. We have no reason to be pleased with this success of King Gambrinus."

"Nothing is more erroneous—according to Professor Struppell and other eminent medical authorities—than the idea that the increased consumption of beer will counteract the evil influences of alcoholism, or that alcoholism will find numerous victims only in countries with a less civilized population, which makes use of alcohol to forget its misery and poverty. Under the mask of a pleasant and nutritious beverage, alcohol has found entrance into circles which would have been closed to it had it appeared in a less inviting form."

"It is very difficult, often impossible, to cure a diseased heart. It is, therefore, of great importance that we should keep it in perfect order. The majority of city people are condemned to a more or less sedentary mode of life, and easily contract heart disease. To counteract this, we are in the habit of taking long walks and excursions. Unfortunately these excursions often become simple

beer-journeys. The modern fear of microbes prevents many persons from drinking the water of a well which they are not certain is pure, and they look for a substitute. Coffee is not always to be had, and is often very bad in quality, when obtainable. Mineral waters do not agree with everybody's stomach, and they are comparatively dear. The only substitute for water which may be easily obtained is beer. Yet beer does not satisfy our thirst, unless it be taken in very large quantities. And very often the younger excursionists are led to contract the habit of beer-drinking, and the pleasure parties become schools of intemperance.

"There is, however, a very simple remedy by which we may escape the tyranny of beer. Water, flavored with a little citric acid, or weak coffee, will quench thirst in the most effective manner. Very often it is sufficient to rinse the mouth with a little water to overcome thirst. When the excursionist makes use of these means, he may do without a single glass of beer and this without the fear of overloading his system with water."—*Sacred Heart Review*.

STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE IN WINTER.

One strange metamorphosis at St. Anne, during the winter, is that noticed among the beggars. In the summer beggars from Quebec and from afar throng the village, exhibiting their wounds and infirmities to the good pilgrims, and, when they can elude the eyes of the Fathers, loudly clamoring for alms. In the winter these gentry vanish, and beggars of the regular Canadian type make their appearance. These are generally men and women who have been compelled to ask charity through loss of property, infirmity or old age. There is almost a respectability about them, and no one refuses them a meal, a night's lodging or a few coppers. Articles of food are also bestowed on them, and it is for the accommodation of such gifts that the sack is carried on the shoulder.

Nothing can be more different than summer and winter at St. Anne's Basilica. The only thing that remains the same is "good St. Anne" herself. Comparatively few pilgrims approach the shrine in winter, yet the saint gives, in proportion, as many proofs in winter as in summer of her power with God. Wonderful are the miracles which have been made known of bodily cures; but those which are not recorded, miracles of grace, of conversion, and of spiritual healing, are still more numerous and more astounding. If the priest could speak from his confessional he could unfold to us greater wonders than we dream of.—G. M. Ward (Mrs. Pennee) in *Easter Donahoe's*.

ROMAN NEWS.

During his stay in Rome Right Rev. Charles McDunnell, D.D., Bishop of Brooklyn, will be tendered a reception by the students and priests of the North American College, of which he is a graduate.

The Vatican has under consideration the means of promoting the progress of Catholicism in Wales. The plan of erecting Wales into a Prefecture Apostolic has been carefully examined, and the Holy Father is reported to be in favor of it.

At the consistory held in Rome March 18th, the Pope preconized sixty-five archbishops and bishops, including the archbishop of St. Boniface, Canada, and the bishop of St. John's. The creation of new cardinals was postponed until the next consistory, which will probably be held in the autumn.

The Holy Father has expressed the conviction that the Church will ultimately triumph over political hindrances which have a tendency to prevent the union of churches of the east and west. He exhorts Catholics to pray for this cause, the day of the realization of which he truly says will be memorable for the Church, giving to all nations a new religious life.

The quick development of the Congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate working in America, Great Britain and Ireland, and in many fields of foreign labor, may be gathered from the census taken at the end of 1894, when this rising congregation numbered 11 bishops, 693 fathers, 353 novices and divines and 417 lay brothers, making a total of 1,474 members. At the end of

1886 it numbered only 1,014 members. At the end of last year there were 464 students preparing to enter the various novitiates.

ANCIENT CHRISTIAN IRELAND.

REV. DR. SHAHAN'S LECTURE FOR THE AMERICAN CATHOLIC HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The first annual course of illustrated lectures of the American Catholic Historical Society was brought to a close on Thursday, March 28th, when the Rev. T. J. Shahan, D.D., of the Catholic University of America, Washington, D.C., entertained and instructed a large audience with "Medieval Ireland and European Civilization." The lecturer was introduced by S. Edwin Megargee, Esq., with a few explanatory and appreciative remarks, and at once opened his subject in a manner which caught and held the attention of his hearers. He said that we were too apt, in contemplating and studying the greater nations, to forget the important part often played in the drama of history by the small nations. It was Greece that gave us language in its most perfect form, Switzerland that taught us to be free, Florence, Venice, and finally Ireland, that instructed, encouraged, enlightened the world on many subjects of incalculable value. A glance into the far past showed the Celt as conqueror long before the Roman and the Teuton. The invasion of the barbarian hordes from the North made sad havoc of the arts and sciences upon the Continent. Plunged into the horrors of war, the brutal struggle for power, the fierce passion and greed, there was no place in Europe for the studious, the learned, the thinker and the lover of peace. Ireland alone escaped invasion. Hemmed in by the sea, all was quiet there, and to her shores flocked all that was best and wisest from the mainland. In Ireland they had met and exchanged their mental and spiritual wealth, and scholars and learning thrived amid the beauties of the fair island. Schools and colleges, churches and monasteries abounded, and when better days dawned for Europe, Irish monks went forth as missionaries to restore to civilization the places laid waste by the barbarians. They established monasteries in Switzerland, Belgium, France, Northern Italy and Northern Germany; they taught Latin, history, mathematics, logic and philology, and, above all, the Word of God, which they copied with devout care and exactness, made beautiful with rare illuminations and exquisite and costly bindings. Other wonderful manuscripts are in existence, proving the erudition and the diligence of Irish scholars, and counted among the most precious treasures of the learned. Many illustrations were thrown upon the screen exhibiting pages or paragraphs of these works, together with specimens of illuminations, bindings, covers or cases, etc., sometimes of carved silver. Illustrations were also shown of ancient jewels, the celebrated Irish crosses, brooches and bells, each of which was clearly explained by the lecturer, who was so perfectly at home with his subject as to need no prompting of notes in many cases. Views of Irish scenery brought the places of note visibly before the audience, and so much of the matter was entirely new, while all was so freshly presented as to keep alive the interest throughout. Many expressions of pleasure and admiration since the lecture have borne testimony to the appreciation of it and the impression which remains. The lectures have been much enjoyed as a whole, and the American Catholic Historical Society has done itself honor by the presentation of such subjects in such a manner. To present facts and show proofs is a work absolutely necessary to-day of all times and seasons, and to call the attention of Catholics not only to the age but to the triumphs of their faith, in a manner which impresses all hearers, whether Catholic or Protestant, is to crown steady effort and conscientious adherence to the truth with eventual success.

The three lecturers varied in their style, but the evidence of thorough knowledge of the subject each took up were ever present. They have taught their hearers much and many things, and must always be remembered with gratitude as sources of learning.—*Catholic Standard*.

Cardinal Moran, in Australia, recently delivered an address before a body of young men, in the course of which he

dealt with the prevailing contempt for the title of politician. The Cardinal advised all his hearers to be politicians, but to frame their lives, conduct and aspirations that the word will be no longer a reproach. He considered it to be the duty of every citizen in a democratic community to take his full share in the business of the State.

THE WORLD AROUND.

It is stated that Sir John Honeywood, Bart., of Exington, Ashford, Kent, has been received into the Catholic Church with his two daughters and two infant sons.

The difficulty between England and Russia anent the Pamiers has been settled. This leaves England with free hands for other quarters and other business.

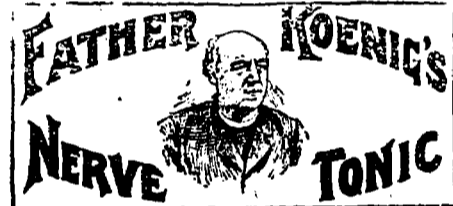
It is reported from St. Petersburg that Japan demands 700,000,000 yen as indemnity from China, and the occupation of Peking as security for its payment.

The English War Office authorities have decided to purchase 7,000 acres of mountain land near Mitchelstown, County Cork, Ireland, for a great military range.

In the Chicago law courts a jury has properly decided that the police were within their right in seizing red flags, holding they were symbols of resistance to legitimate authority.

Baron Alcester, who commanded the naval forces of Great Britain in Egypt in 1882, is dead, at London, aged seventy-four years. He received a peerage and a grant of £25,000 for his services in Egypt.

Rev. Mother Mary of St. Amedee died recently at the Kotahena Convent, Ceylon. She was a native of Queen's County, Ireland, and had just attained her 35th year. At the age of 17 she took the habit of the Good Shepherd Order.



A Missionary Recommends It Heartily.

5

ST. PAUL'S MISSION, CHATEAU CO., MONT., Dec. 12, '90.
Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is wonderful in checking asthma or any nervous diseases caused by nervous debility or over exertion. Three children of my school had falling sickness; the use of the Tonic stopped the paroxysms at once and cured them. In all cases of weakness it strengthens the system without fail. I recommend it most heartily. FRED. EBERSWEILER, S. J. Streator, Ill., Oct. 26, '91.
Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic is the only medicine that ever helped one of our sisters who was suffering from nervousness and sleeplessness for ten years, we also recommended it to many others and it always had the desired effect. A lady in Ohio was suffering from epileptic fits for several years and found no relief, until she used Pastor Koenig's Nerve Tonic; three bottles cured her entirely. SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS.

FREE A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases and a sample bottle to any address. Poor patients also get the medicine free. This remedy has been prepared by the Rev. Father Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now under his direction by the

KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
49 S. Franklin Street

Sold by Druggists at \$1 per Bottle. 6 for \$5. Large Size, \$1.75. 6 Bottles for \$9.

In Montreal by E. LEONARD, 113 St. Lawrence street, and by LAVIOLETTE & NELSON, 1605 Notre Dame street.

UN-NERVED, TIRED
People and invalids will find in
CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE
A pleasant restorative and appetizer. Pure and wholesome, it has stood the test of years.
Prepared only by K. CAMPBELL & Co.,
Beware of Imitations. MONTREAL.

JOHN WATSON,
(15 years at 53 St. Sulpice Street.)
Informs his friends and past customers, that he is now carrying on business at
2174 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
Art Association Building,
Opposite H. Morgan & Co., east corner.
SILVER WARE of every description
Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Spoons and Forks.
Clocks, Lamps, Onyx Tables,
Jewelry at moderate prices. All at the lowest prices in the city.
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.

TALKS ON EX-PRIESTS.

Cardinal Gibbons States the Position of the Church Regarding Them.

In his sermon in the Baltimore cathedral Sunday, Cardinal Gibbons referred to the calumnies against the church which are going about and the character of the ex-priests who spread them. He showed the inconsistency of the anti-Catholic position regarding the latter with great clearness. He said:

"The Catholic Church is jealous of the honor and moral rectitude of her clergy. It is her constant aim that they should walk in innocence and blamelessness of life. And whenever any of her clergy is known to have contracted any degrading habits incompatible with his sacred call, he is withdrawn from the active pursuit of the ministry until he has given marks of reformation. But we find it very hard to please our enemies. They are very inconsistent. If we were to retain a degenerate clergy in the exercise of the public ministry they would point the finger of scorn at us and say: See how low is the moral standard of the Catholic clergy. If we dismiss one of them from the service of the altar they will for with pick him up from the gutter and receive this 'fallen angel' with open arms; they will embrace him as a long-lost brother, and take him to their bosom and lead him about the country like some strange animal and exhibit him to public gaze. 'He is sure of course to misrepresent and malign the church, for what man ever spoke kindly of the mother whom he had insulted, dishonored? His masters are sure to dictate the subjects on which he is to speak, which are popular and attractive for the time being, such as the everlasting inquisition, patriotism, the confessional and the pope. They affect to believe this man in his fall, whom they would not hear when he was honored in the sanctuary.'"

ST. MARY'S PARISH FAIR.

A SPLENDID AND CHARITABLE WORK.

To-morrow, the 18th April, a grand fair for the benefit of St. Mary's orphans will be opened in the basement of the church. The fair will be under the patronage of the Good Counsel Sewing circle, the members of which have been busily employed all winter in preparing articles for sale. Besides the various booths of plain and fancy articles there are to be attractions in the way of music, tableaux, etc., the whole to wind up with a grand concert on Tuesday, April 23. The ladies, under the direction of Mrs. Jones, have spared no effort to make the fair a success. The following is a list of the members of the Sewing circle who are to take an active part in the fair:—Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Singleton, Mrs. Somerville, Mrs. Minto, Mrs. Paelan, Mrs. Street, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Logan, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. McElvie, Misses Harvey, Patrie, Brown, Singleton and Jones. During the month of May a grand drawing of prizes in aid of the church will take place. Many beautiful and valuable gifts have been donated for the tombola.

Every undertaking of this nature to which the ladies of St. Mary's, aided by their energetic and devoted pastor, put a hand has been a marked success, and this year both the fair and the tombola promise to eclipse all past efforts. It will repay in many ways all who take part in securing a success for the fair and the grand drawing. Not only the members of St. Mary's parish, but any of the friends of St. Mary's from other sections of the city, who would like to enjoy an evening to their hearts' content, would do well to drop in to the fair rooms.

PROTESTANT DEVOTION TO THE BLESSED MOTHER.

"The Virgin Mother," a recent work by the Rt. Rev. A. C. Hall, D.D., Episcopal Bishop of Vermont, represents the high-water mark of Protestant devotion to the Blessed Virgin. Some of our Anglican friends have loudly proclaimed and boldly defended the prerogatives of the Queen of Heaven, but here for the first time an Episcopal bishop in the United States allows her the title of Mother of God. "Mary," says Bishop Hall, "is truly the God-bearer—Theotokos. This title was contended for by the

Church, not so much for her honor, as to protect the truth of the Incarnation. She is the Mother, according to His Human nature, of Him who is God. Yes: it is not the highest of created intelligences that is born of her; then the gulf between creature and Creator had not been bridged over; then heaven and earth had not been really united. No: it is God who shows Himself in our nature,—the very and Eternal Son of God, 'by whom all things were made.' He, and none other, 'was made Flesh and dwelt among us,' and manifested a glory that could belong to none other than 'the Only-Begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.'"

The bishop's book is tender and reverent, and we hope it will win many souls to the love of Mary. It is a pity, however, that Bishop Hall, who has evidently studied and profited by the writings of the Fathers of the Church, should not have looked deeper into them. He would not have then referred to the "vulgar idea of Transubstantiation,"—the only offensive words we have found in the book.—*Ave Maria.*

HOLY THURSDAY.

VISITING THE STATIONS—THE CEREMONY OF THE WASHING OF FEET.

An impressive and orderly crowd, largely composed of women and young people, kept passing in and out of the open portals of all the Catholic churches on Holy Thursday.

At Notre Dame church, where Rev. Father Troie officiated, there was a numerous attendance all the afternoon, including a number of business men who were able to get away. The scene within the immense building was both solemn and impressive. Before the various altars knelt groups of earnest men and women engaged in prayer, and no sooner had one group risen to its feet and passed down the aisles than others equally devout took their places. The altar at which Rev. Father Troie officiated was brilliantly lighted up, and it was here that bands of youths and girls from various schools and groups of members of societies briefly knelt and offered prayer. A similar scene was transpiring in all the other Catholic churches of the city during the afternoon. The continual stream at each was accounted for by many of the devout people visiting seven places of worship—representing the seven stations, where prayer was offered by the Saviour on His way to Calvary.

At St. Patrick's church Rev. Father Quinlivan officiated. The interior of the church is at present undergoing extensive alteration, but this was no deterrent to the earnestness of the crowd which sought plenary indulgence on the holy day.

Service was commenced at St. James cathedral in the morning, his Grace Archbishop Fabre officiating in the ceremony of the blessing of the sacred oil, the preparation of the chrism and the washing of the feet. Rev. Father Bourgeault, vicar-general, assisted his Grace. Rev. Canon Leblanc and Vaillant acted as deacons of honor and Rev. Canon Archambault and Cousineau as deacons of office in the celebration of Pontifical Mass.

Afterwards, all of the altars were unvelled and the ceremony concluded with the pedilavium, or ceremony of the washing of the feet. Thirteen priests from the Seminary sat within the sanctuary facing the altar, and his Grace, wearing mitre and archiepiscopal robes, knelt before each in succession bathing his right foot in a silver basin and drying it with a damask towel. As his Grace rose each Seminarian kissed the Archbishop's signet ring.

"THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE NIAGARA PENINSULA."

Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, author of "Early Missions in Western Canada," a work of much erudition and research, has arranged with William Briggs for the publication of his forthcoming volume, "The Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula." This interesting work, the publisher announces, will be a valuable addition to the general history—as it is, of course, more particularly to the Roman Catholic history—of the province, and will add materially to the already established reputation of the author. Beginning with the Franciscan friar Dailon, who, in 1626, visited the great neutral tribes whose hunting

grounds stretched from the Genesee to the Detroit narrows, the dean traces, with his characteristic skill and accuracy, the history of the Roman Catholic Church in the Niagara Peninsula down to the present day. His description of the Neutral tribes, known as the Atti-wanderons, the archæology of the nation, their domestic habits and forms of government, is perhaps the most complete extant. The book will be profusely illustrated, and will no doubt have a large sale among those who are interested in the history of the primitive tribes of the Dominion. The publisher has done wisely in putting the subject matter into large, clear type, similar to that in Parkman's works, and Mrs. Edgar's "Ten Years of Upper Canada."

A SILVER JUBILEE.

At the convent of Mercy, Hornesville, N. Y., on the 29th March last, Rev. Sister Mary Clare celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of her religious profession. Twenty-eight years ago she received the white veil at the Mother House of the order, in Batavia, New York. The Reverend lady is a native of Montreal, and daughter of the late Mr. William Bergin of this city. Many of the citizens, friends and acquaintances of the family will be glad to learn that Sister Mary Clare is in the enjoyment of health and that happiness so peculiar to a religious and holy life. We wish her many long years to carry on her noble work and trust to be able to repeat our congratulations on the occasion of her golden jubilee.

THE COUNCIL POSTPONED.

The Provincial Ecclesiastical Council, which was to have opened its deliberations here on the 28th inst., has, it is announced, been postponed until the autumn. This step has been decided upon owing to the absence of Bishop Larocque, who is in Rome.

A CANADIAN PILGRIMAGE.

There will be another French Canadian pilgrimage to Notre Dame de Lourdes, France, this year. The pilgrims will leave here by the Dominion Line SS. Labrador, on July 20. The chaplain will be appointed by Archbishop Fabre shortly.

THE BOYS OF WEXFORD.

BY RICHARD DWYER JOYCE, M. D.

In comes the captain's daughter,
The captain of the Yeos,
Saying: "Brave United man,
We'll ne'er again be foes.
A thousand pounds I'll give you,
And fly from home with thee,
And dress myself in man's attire,
And fight for liberty!"
We are the boys of Wexford,
Who fought with heart and hand,
To burst in twain the galling chain,
And free our native land.

And when we left our cabins, boys,
We left with right good will,
To see our friends and neighbors
That were at Vinegar Hill.
A young man from our ranks,
A cannon he let go;
He slapt it at Lord Mountjoy—
A tyrant he laid low.
We are the boys of Wexford,
Who fought with heart and hand,
To burst in twain the galling chain,
And free our native land.

We bravely fought and conquered
At Ross and Wexford town;
And if we failed to keep them,
'Twas drink that brought us down.
We had no drink beside us
On Tubberneering's day,
Depending on the long bright pike,
And well it worked its way.
We are the boys of Wexford,
Who fought with heart and hand,
To burst in twain the galling chain,
And free our native land.

They came into the country
Our blood to waste and spill;
But let them weep for Wexford,
And think of Oulart Hill.
'Twas drink that still betrayed us—
Of them we had no fear;
For every man could do his part
Like Forth and Shelmaller.
We are the boys of Wexford,
Who fought with heart and hand
To burst in twain the galling chain,
And free our native land.

My curse upon all drinking!
It made our hearts full sore;
For bravery won each battle,
But drink lost evermore;
And if, for want of leaders,
We lost at Vinegar Hill,
We're ready for another fight,
And love our country still.
We are the boys of Wexford,
Who fought with heart and hand
To burst in twain the galling chain,
And free our native land.

[Through the kindness of Mr. Richard Gahan, of the Harbor Commission, we are enabled to give the above song and the author's name.—*EDITOR TRUE WITNESS.*]

Anæmic Women

with pale or sallow complexions, or suffering from skin eruptions or scrofulous blood, will find quick relief in Scott's Emulsion. All of the stages of Emaciation, and a general decline of health, are speedily cured.

Scott's Emulsion

takes away the pale, haggard look that comes with General Debility. It enriches the blood, stimulates the appetite, creates healthy flesh and brings back strength and vitality. For Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Weak Lungs, Consumption and Wasting Diseases of Children. *Sent for our pamphlet. Mailed FREE.* Scott & Bowne, Belleville. All Druggists. 50c. & \$1.

Remedy of the Age.

CUTLER'S POCKET INHALER BE YOUR OWN DOCTOR.

Cures La Grippe, Diphtheria, Croup, Bronchitis, Cold in Head and Cough. Handy as a knife, this INHALER is approved by Physicians and Medical Journals. By druggists for \$1; by mail \$1.10. W. H. SMITH & CO., Props, Buffalo, N. Y. 33 3-cow.

Ant. W. M. Kelly. W. M. F. Kelly

KELLY BROS.

67½ Bleury St BUILDERS. Jobbing promptly attended to.

Bell Telephone 3277.

WALTER RYAN,

Plumber, Gas, Steam and Hot Water Fitter
263 ST. URBAIN ST. | 2114 ST. CATHERINE ST.
All Jobs promptly attended to at a low price.

S. O'SHAUGHNESSY,

Practical Upholsterer,
2503 ST. CATHERINE STREET,
(2 doors west of Crescent Street.)
Furniture Repaired and Recovered. Carpet Laid. Mattresses Made Over.

CARROLL BROS.,

Registered Practical Sanitarians.
Plumbers. Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Roofers.
795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine.
Drainage and Ventilation a specialty.
Charges Moderate.
Telephone 1834.

WM. GAMBLE,

Fine Custom Boot and Shoe Maker
Hand-Sewn \$4, \$4 50, \$5, to Order.
Repairing Neatly and Cheaply Done
748 Dorchester Street

CAMPBELL'S WINE OF BEECH TREE CREOSOTE

THE NEW REMEDY For Affections of the Throat, Larynx, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs, such as Obstructive Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Chronic Cough, Constriction of the Lungs and Incipient Consumption. *There are imitations! The original is made only by KENNETH CAMPBELL & Co., Montreal*

West-End DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

Dry Goods and Millinery.
Ladies' and Children's Mantles
Dress Goods, all colors.
Underwear in great variety.
Carpets and Oil-cloths.

J. FOLEY,

3240, 3242, 3244, Notre Dame St.,
A few doors west of Napoleon Road,
St. Cuneonde.

House and Household.

USEFUL RECIPES.

JELLY SAUCE.

Melt one ounce of sugar and two table-spoonfuls of grape jelly over the fire in a half pint of boiling water and stir into it half a teaspoonful of cornstarch dissolved in a cupful of cold water; let it come to a boil and it will be ready for use. Any other fruit jelly may be used instead of grape.

SWEETBREAD SAUCE.

After being boiled, spit and cut in four pieces, season with salt and pepper. Put in a small frying pan one table-spoonful of butter and one of flour. When hot, put in the sweetbreads; turn constantly until light brown. Serve with cream and tomato sauce.

RICE A LA CHINESE.

Equal parts rice and cold water. Let it come to a boil for a minute, after which set it back where it will steam slowly for an hour. Cook in tight vessel, stirring occasionally with a fork. Serve hot with "fungoi" dissolved in boiling water. Fungoi is a vegetable cheese procurable from the Chinese, made from a Chinese bean.

ICE CREAM CAKE.

Make a good sponge cake, bake half an inch thick in jelly pans and let them get perfectly cold. Take a pint of thickest cream, beat until it looks like ice-cream, make very sweet and flavor with vanilla; blanch and chop a pound of almonds, stir into cream and put very thick between the layer. This is the queen of all cake.

BREAD RASPIINGS WITH COLD MILK.

It has been said that this preparation is valuable in cases of diarrhoea. Dry stale bread in the oven till dry and lightly browned. Crush it roughly with a rolling pin, put the crumbs in a bowl, and pour over them cold milk, which has been beaten up with the white of an egg, and, if permitted, a table-spoonful of brandy.

QUINCE MARMALADE.

Quince makes a delicious marmalade. One of the best and most delicious of marmalades is prepared from apples and the core and peeling of quinces left after preserving. Put the peeling and core in just water enough to cook them and let them simmer. When they have cooked for three-quarters of an hour and are thoroughly tender, strain off the juice, and measure it. Add two pounds of apples, cored and peeled, to an equal weight of juice, and add three-quarters of a pound of sugar to every pound of this mixture. Boil it down till it is thick, clear marmalade, stirring frequently, so that it does not burn.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

To clean plaster of Paris ornaments, cover them with a thick layer of starch, and leave till dry. Remove it with a stiff brush, and the ornament should be as clean as when new.

The ideal temperature in a living room for healthy adults is sixty five degrees. For small children it should be at least five degrees warmer.

Little surprises and attentions, no matter how trivial they may seem to those planning them, are always gratefully appreciated by the sick and convalescing. A single rose, cluster or grapes, or a book whose binding is pretty and the contents of which are not depressingly heavy, will be regarded as bits of purest sunshine that make the long hours less dark and make the trying days of convalescence much easier to bear.

A thrifty housewife, who has plenty of time, makes a very pure and agreeable toilet soap for chapped hands from white Castile soap. The soap is sliced very thin and put in a double boiler, with glycerine equal to one-twentieth of its weight. After the soap has melted and mixed with the glycerine, let it partly cool then stir in enough oil of cassia to give a delicate odor and mould. If essence of orris root is used instead of cassia the soap will have the fragrance of violets.



SURPRISE SOAP LASTS LONGEST GOES FARTHEST.

The cheapest Soap to Use. 181 THE ST. CROIX SOAP MFG. CO., ST. C. IPIER, N. B.

Why

Don't You Use

Surprise Soap?

IT does away with hard work, —dout boil or scald the clothes nor give them the usual hard rubbing. (See the directions on the wrapper).

It gives the whitest, sweetest, cleanest clothes after the wash.

It prevents wearing and tearing by harsh soaps and hard rubs. Rub lightly with Surprise Soap,—the dirt drops out. Harmless to hands and finest fabrics.

Heating Stoves,

Steel Ranges,

Gas Stoves.

SPECIALTIES:

Gurney's Stoves and Ranges.

Magee and Good News Ranges

STOVE REPAIRS of all kinds. PLUMBING, TINSMITHING, GAS FITTING.

F. H. BARR, 2373-75 St. Catherine Street. 'Phone 4241.

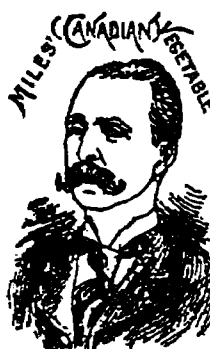
ARCHBISHOP WALSH'S VIEWS.

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, who has just returned from Rome, has written a letter to the newspapers contradicting the statement circulated at Wicklow, that he desires priests to abstain from all interference in elections.

The Archbishop says: "I am very far indeed from wishing anything of the kind. I always desire that priests should exercise to the fullest extent their natural and legitimate influence in all public affairs, and I trust that upon the present most critical occasion priests will not fail in their public duty."

"Do you not think, Miss Mainchance," he pleaded, "that in time you might learn to love me?" "Possibly," the girl replied. "If you could tender me a statement of what you are worth, Mr. Hoop, I might learn to love you. I'm very quick at figures."

Health for the Mother Sex.



IT IS NATURAL THAT A MODEST WOMAN should shrink from the thought of submitting herself and her condition to a doctor. This very natural objection is likely, in many cases, to result in loss of life, where there is no knowledge of an alternative means of relief. MILES' (Canadian) VEGETABLE COMPOUND is that alternative. It cures, speedily and radically, the worst forms of Prolapsus, Uteri, and Leucorrhœa, and involves no embarrassment to the suffering victim. Miss Mary T. Tierney, 618 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal, used two large bottles of MILES' (Canadian) VEGETABLE COMPOUND and was cured of "falling of the womb" after two years suffering. Prepared by the "A. M. C." Medicine Co., 136 St. Lawrence Main street, Montreal. Price, 75c. Sold by druggists, or sent direct from the Laboratory upon receipt of price. Inquiries from suffering women addressed as above, marked Personal, will be opened and answered by a confidential lady clerk, and will not go beyond the hands and eyes of one of THE MOTHER SEX. Please mention this paper when writing.

CENTRAL MILLINERY ROOMS

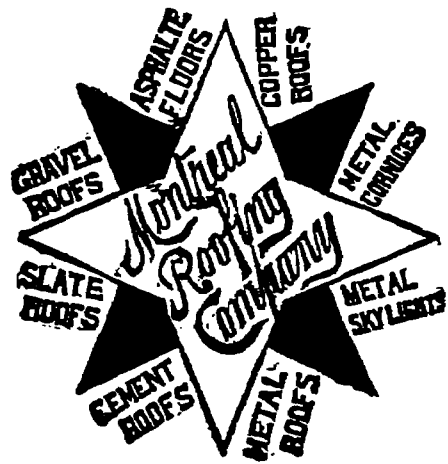
Latest novelties in Millinery from Paris, New York and London.

Inspection Respectfully Invited.

178 BLEURY STREET.

J. K. MACDONALD,

Practical HOUSE and STEAMBOAT Bell-hanger, general MACHINIST, Blacksmith, Locksmith, etc. Electric Lighting, Bells, Warehouse Telephones, etc. Carpenters' and Builders' Work to order. 762 and 784 Craig Street, west of Victoria Sq., MONTREAL. Bell Telephone 2521. 21-6



BEFORE GIVING YOUR ORDERS GET PRICES FROM US.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

Cor. Latour st. and Busby Lane.

TELEPHONE 130.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S Self-Raising Flour

IS THE BEST and the ONLY GENUINE article. Housekeepers should ask for it and see that they get it. All others are imitations.

FLOUR I

Best Hiawatha Flour, \$3.95 a Barrel.

Best Creamery Butter.....28c per lb.

Choice Dairy Butter.....20c per lb.

OPEN EVENINGS.

J. L. GREVIER, 809 St. James Street

CASTOR FLUID

Registered; a delightfully refreshing PREPARATION for the Hair. It should be used daily. Keeps the scalp healthy, prevents dandruff, promotes the growth; a perfect hair dressing for the family. 25 cents per bottle. HENRY R. GRAY, Chemist, 122 St. Lawrence street.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

Dress Goods Advertisement.

This Will Be

A Week of Surprise

— IN OVR —

Dress Goods Department

More New Dress Materials and Spring Suitings

PLEASANT SURPRISE FOR THE LADIES.

Of course we are noted for our Dress Goods Novelties. Our present selection of Spring and Summer Dress Stuffs are the Prettiest we have ever shown.

This is going to be a busy week with us in Dress Goods. We have lots of New and Special Attractions.

First Come—First Served.

Novelties in Silk and Wool Effects, in Checked and Striped.

Novelties in Plain, Fancy and Broken Checks

Novelties in Light and Dark Challies.

Novelties in Silk and Wool Checked Challies

Novelties in Silk, Mohair and Wool Crepones

More New All Wool Serge Suitings in Navy, Brown and Black.

More Novelties in Silks and Satins, in Plain, Fancy and Shot.

Novelties in Silk Skirting Moreens.

We have a Full Range of Priestly's Famous Black Dress Goods.

WASHING DRESS MATERIALS.

Our Stock of Washing Dress Materials includes all the Latest Novelties for Walking, Driving, Boating and Seaside Dresses.

MAIL ORDERS.—All Orders by Mail receive prompt attention, and samples sent on application: And Remember that we allow a Discount of 5 per cent off on all Cash Sales of One Dollar and over.

JAS. A. OGILVY & SONS

THE FAMILY LINEN AND DRAPERY HOUSE.

308 to 307 ST. ANTOINE ST. Telephone 144 to 150 MOUNTAIN ST. 8295.

Branch, ST. CATHERINE STREET, Telephone 3855. Cor. Buckingham Ave



SOULANGES CANAL.

Notice to Manufacturers of and Dealers in Portland Cement.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders for Portland Cement," will be received at this office up to noon on Tuesday, 30th April, 1895, for the supply and delivery of 25,000 barrels, or any portion thereof, of Portland Cement. Specifications and terms of Tender can be obtained by the parties tendering at the office of the Chief Engineer of Railways and Canals, Ottawa.

In the case of firms there must be attached the actual signatures of the full name, the nature of the occupation and place of residence of each member of the same, and, further, an accepted bank cheque for 5 per cent of the total amount tendered for must accompany the tender. This accepted cheque must be endorsed over to the Minister of Railways and Canals, and will be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted. The accepted cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, J. H. BALDERSON, Secretary.

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 8th April, 1895. 388



SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, &c., at Rimouski, P. Q." will be received at this office until Tuesday, 30th April, for the several works required in the erection of Post Office, &c., at Rimouski, P. Q.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Court House, Rimouski, on and after Thursday, 4th April, and tenders will not be considered unless made on form supplied, and signed with the actual signatures of tenderers.

An accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent of amount of tender, must accompany each tender. This cheque will be forfeited if the party declines the contract, or fail to complete the work contracted for, and will be returned in case of non-acceptance of tender.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order, E. F. E. ROY, Secretary. Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 2nd April, 1895. 389

YOUTHS' DEPARTMENT.

A NUMBER OF INTERESTING LETTERS FROM YOUNG PEOPLE.

The following letters show the kind of teaching which our boys and girls receive in our Catholic schools.

THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

DEAR GERTIE—I was very sorry that your illness prevented your attendance at school last Wednesday, for we had the Exposition of the Blessed Sacrament in the Convent Chapel to draw down the blessing of God on the coming "Provincial Council."

I hope, dear Gertie, you will soon be better, as I am very lonesome at school without you. I am your loving friend, AGNES LESTER. Montreal, April 5, 1895.

THE LITTLE SAINT CRUCIFIED.

"The Jews of the town of Trente assembled on Holy Thursday in their Synagogue, and formed the horrible project of crucifying a young Christian on the following Friday. One of their physicians undertook to provide the victim. On the preceding day, Wednesday, when most of the inhabitants were at the celebration of the Tenebrae, he, taking the opportunity of seizing a little child of three years who was sitting on the threshold of a door, coaxed it to go with him, and brought it to his murderous co-religionists.

PLACES IN CLASS.

DEAR TOM,—I have a whole bundle of news to tell you, but I think it will interest you most to know the places the pupils of our class obtained in our last competition. They are as follows:—J. Manning, D. Leger, T. Donnelly, J. O'Dowd, T. Gleeson, R. Hart, J. Mahony, C. Lennon, W. Healy, W. Liston, J. Supple, M. Scott, G. Gummersell, F. Burns, G. Leblanc, T. Corcoran, J. Phelan, M. Mullins, R. Brown, M. Burden, A. O'Leary, J. Murray, and last, but not least, your humble servant,

Montreal, April 9, 1895.

PHIL SHERIDAN.

DEAR EDITOR:—Now, dear Editor, I have promised to write you a letter relating some exploits of Gen. P. Sheridan. Well, when he was a small boy, he beat one of his school-mates. This boy that Sheridan beat was a favorite with the master; so the boy ran to him and com-

Advertisement for BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILA. 60 YEARS SUCCESS. Includes various ailments like Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, etc.

plained that Sheridan beat him. The master ran after Sheridan. It was a great chase. The teacher was fast gaining on Phil, the future great general, so Sheridan ran till he got near a tinsmith's shop, and he ran into it.

VALENTINE.

DEVOTION TO THE PASSION.

I was fortunate enough last year to carry off the medal for election in our school. My selection for the contest was "Gaulberto's Victory," by Eleanor Donnelly. It is a beautiful illustration of the efficacy of devotion to our dear Lord's Passion; this is the fact: John Gaulbert, a young Italian gentleman, burned to avenge the death of his brother, who had been basely murdered.

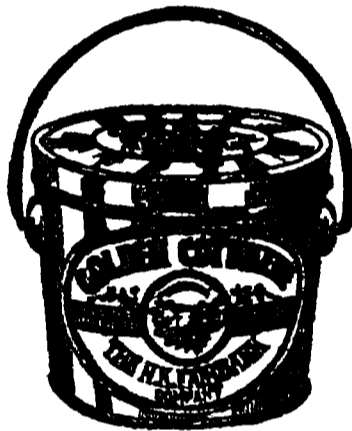
ARTHUR O'LEARY.

GET THE BEST.

The public are too intelligent to purchase a worthless article a second time; on the contrary, they want the best! Physicians are virtually unanimous in saying Scott's Emulsion is the best form of Cod Liver Oil.

"Let me show you our new correspondence paper for ladies," said

the stationer. "We consider this is the greatest novelty of the season." "It is very pretty," said Mrs. Barlow; "but why is it specially for ladies?" "It has the letters 'P. S.' engraved at the top of the inner sheet," said the stationer.



This is it.

This is the new shortening or cooking fat which is so fast taking the place of lard. It is an entirely new food product composed of clarified cotton seed oil and refined beef suet.

Cottolene

Is clean, delicate, wholesome, appetizing, and economical—as far superior to lard as the electric light is to the tallow dip.

Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, Wellington and Ann Sts., MONTREAL.

Advertisement for OILS, PAINTS, COAL, HARDWARE, ETC. MONTREAL.

ESTABLISHED 1864. C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter, PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGER.

PLEASED.

Most Clothiers copy the Tailors, we don't—no need of it. Every body who sees our Spring Over-coats is particularly pleased and especially with the prices.

You'll Buy One

If you see them. They are fashionable, finely tailored, fitting at neck and shoulders like a glove—you'd never dream they were ready-made.

PRICES.

Ye gods and little fishes, we make your high priced Tailor fore and aft, he simply isn't in it. \$5.00 to \$12.00, money returned if you want it.

J. G. KENNEDY & Co.,

31 St. Lawrence street, and 2598 Notre Dame Street.

P. McKenna & Son

Would remind the readers of the TRUE WITNESS that they are still on deck, and, as usual, ready to attend to all orders in the Florist's line, either wholesale or retail.

MONTREAL Business College

Established 1864. - CORNER - Victoria Square and Craig St



Is one of the Largest, Best Equipped & Patronized Commercial Educational Institutions in America.

Address: DAVIS & BUIE,

30-16 Business College, Montreal

Advertisement for BAILEY'S REFLECTORS, featuring an image of a reflector lamp.

READY IN A FEW DAYS.

POEMS AND LYRICS.

By J. K. FORAN, Lit. D., LL.B.,

Editor of "The True Witness."

BEAUTIFULLY BOUND IN CLOTH

With Picture of the Author.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

D. & J. SADLIER & CO., - Montreal.

Agents Wanted.

JOB PRINTING of every description done at The True Witness office.

Convent of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary.

A Pleasing and Marvellous Record from a City Educational Institution.

Testimony of the Highest Possible Character.

Paine's Celery Compound and Its Good Work.

The Sisters Call it the "Wonder-working Medicine," and Strongly Recommend Its Use.

No medicine in the world has ever earned or received the high and unstinted praise that has been justly accorded to Paine's Celery Compound. Testimonials (many of them of uncertain authenticity and questionable veracity) appear each week, advocating the use of medicines, worthless and of no value to the sick and suffering.

Paine's Celery Compound stands on a summit of fame, far removed from all the deceptive medicines of the day. Its letters of testimony come from the best people, and from institutions whose names are synonymous with honor and uprightness.

Among the large and noted institutions whose people have been blessed by the curing and healing virtues of Paine's Celery, is the "Convent of the Holy Names," in the city of Montreal.

This thorough and magnificently equipped institution of learning, is amongst the largest of the kind on this

continent, and has over thirty branch houses in Canada and the United States.

After a thorough trial of Paine's Celery Compound in the head house, by sisters who suffered from the troubles that make human life miserable, and seeing the truly grand results—health, vigor, strength and strong nerves—it was deemed advisable in the interest of suffering humanity, to make a declaration that would give comfort, assurance and hope to all sufferers in the land. The Sisters have kindly and graciously written as follows:—

"We feel it a duty to add our testimony in favor of your "wonder working" Paine's Celery Compound. Many Sisters suffering from debility, dyspepsia, sleeplessness and indigestion, have been completely relieved after taking it.

"We shall strongly recommend its use in all our houses, as the best medicine to restore health, and give tone and vigor to the nervous system."

THE DISCOVERER OF ALCOHOL.

A MYSTERY OF SCIENCE WHICH A FRENCH SAVANT HAS TRIED TO CLEAR UP.

Alcoholic beverages are as old as the world; alcohol itself is modern. To-day it is the best beloved and the worst abused of all chemical compounds, but the ancients, who knew its uses as well as we do, had no idea of its existence. It had been reserved for a French chemist, M. Berthelot, to make an exhaustive historical inquiry into its discovery, but it cannot be said that he has completely solved the mystery.

The very name of alcohol, so far as it is applied to the product of distillation of wine, is modern. Up to the end of the eighteenth century the word, which is of Arabic origin, signified any principle obtained by extreme pulverization or by sublimation. For example, it was applied not only to our alcohol, but also to the powder of sulphate of antimony, used for blackening the eyebrows, and to divers other substances.

In the thirteenth, and even the fourteenth century no author applied the word to the product of vinous distillation. The term "spirits of wine" or "ardent spirit," though more ancient, was not any better known in the thirteenth century, for at this time the word "spirit" was applied only to volatile agents capable of acting on metals. As to the name "eau de vie," this was applied during the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries to the elixir of life sought for by the alchemists. In reality it was under the name of "ardent (i. e., inflammable) water" that our alcohol made its first appearance.

According to Berthelot, distilling apparatus was invented by the Egyptians in the early centuries of the Christian era. Their inventions were used by the Greek alchemists and by the Arabian pharmacists, but there is no evidence that any of these ever distilled alcohol, though passages in the works of certain Arabic authors have been wrongly interpreted to this effect.

Abdul Casim, for instance, a Moorish physician of Cordova, who lived about 1100, had a distillery and distilled in it, for medicinal purposes, rose water, vinegar and wine, but he made no distinction between the different products of distillation, though he recognized that these were not simply water, as Aristotle thought. The most ancient manuscript that contains a precise indication in this direction is one written in the twelfth century, which notes that by mixing a pure, strong wine with three parts of salt and heating it an inflammable water may be obtained that burns away without consuming the matrix. More precise directions still are given in the "Book of Fires" by Marcus Graecus, written about 1800. In that it is recommended that sulphur be added to the wine to increase its inflammable properties.

The first author whose name is positively known to speak of alcohol is Armand de Villeneuve, who lived after the composition of both the receipts referred to above. He is usually considered the discoverer—a dignity to which he never himself laid claim. He speaks of it only as a well-known substance, and he exalts its virtues as follows: "Certain moderns say that it is the permanent

water (that is, the liquid that is incapable of solidification); others call it 'water of gold.' It prolongs life, and hence it is called *eau de vie*. It should be kept in vases of gold. When to it have been communicated the virtues of rosemary and sage, it exercises a favorable influence on the nerves."

From all of which we may conclude that six centuries ago the French chemists knew alcohol only as a servant and not as a master.

It is safe to predict, too, after this most recent and exhaustive research into the matter, that alcohol will keep its place with gunpowder and other familiar substances and compounds in the list of articles whose discoverers or inventors must remain unknown.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

FLOUR, GRAIN, ETC.

Flour.—We quote:
Patent spring \$2.75 @ 3.00
Winter Patent 3.50 @ 3.85
Manitoba Patents 0.00 @ 0.00
Straight Roller 3.25 @ 3.35
Extra 2.80 @ 2.95
Superfine 2.65 @ 2.70
City Strong Bakers 3.05 @ 3.75
Manitoba Bakers 3.40 @ 3.75
Ontario bags—extra 1.45 @ 1.50
Straight Roller bags 1.65 @ 1.80

Oatmeal.—We quote:—Rolled and granulated, \$4.10 to \$4.30; Standard, \$4.05 to \$4.10. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$2.05 to \$2.07, and standard at \$1.95 to \$2.00. Pot barley \$3.75 in bbls and \$1.75 in bags, and split peas \$3.50 to \$3.60.

Bran, etc.—At \$19.00 to \$19.50, and a fair movement is reported at within that range. Shorts \$19.50 to \$24, and Meal \$22 to \$24 as to grade.

Wheat.—No. 1 hard Manitoba has sold at 79c for Western shipment. No. 2 red winter is firm at 69c to 70c. Sales have been reported in the West of white winter and spring at 70c and red at 69c.

Corn.—Ontario corn is quoted steady; we quote 57c to 58c.

Peas.—Sales west and north of Stratford are reported at 57c per 60 lbs.

Oats.—Car lots selling at 49c to 51c for No. 2. Barley.—The last lot of No. 1 barley reported sold for brewers' account was at 60c, and we quote 55c to 60c. Feed barley is quoted steady at 50c to 51c.

Rye.—The last sales in car lots for the local market were reported at 57c.

Buckwheat.—The market is firmer at 51c to 52c.

Malt.—The market is steady at 70c to 77c. Seeds.—We quote Canadian timothy at \$2.25 to \$2.75. Red clover is firmer in sympathy with the advance in the States, and prices are quoted here at 11c to 12c per lb; 11c to 12c, mammoth clover.

PROVISIONS.

Pork, Lard, &c.—We quote as follows:—
Canada short cut pork, per bbl... \$17.00 @ 17.50
Canada thin mess, per bbl... 18.00 @ 18.50
Mess Pork, American, new, per bbl... 00.00 @ 00.00
Extra plate beef, per bbl... 10.50 @ 11.00
Hams, per lb... 10 @ 11c
Lard, pure in pails, per lb... 8 1/2 @ 9c
Lard, com. in pails, per lb... 7 @ 7 1/2c
Bacon, per lb... 10 @ 11c
Shoulders, per lb... 8 1/2 @ 9c

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—We quote prices as follows:—
NEW BUTTER. per lb.
Creamery 20c to 21 1/2c
Townships 18c to 19c
Morrisburg 18c to 18c
Western 15c to 16c
OLD BUTTER. per lb.
Creamery 12c to 14c
Townships 10c to 12c
Western 7c to 10c

Roll Butter.—Sales have been made all the way from 10c up to 14c, baskets of choice fresh rolls bringing 10c.

Cheese.—In lots of 15 to 20 boxes, sales of which have been made to the local trade at 9c, against 10c to 11c a year ago. A good many of the large factories in the West will not start before April 15th, although quite a number of the smaller ones have been making a few, and the less the bet or until the cows can get a taste of the grass. A round lot of September and October goods was sold a day or two ago, at 10c. Stocks here are estimated between 6,000 and 7,000 boxes, most of which are held for English account. We quote:—
New Fodder 8c
Old Cheese 9 1/2c to 10 1/2c

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Eggs were disposed of at 14c to 14 1/2c, but the supplies showed quite a decrease during the past few days, and sales were made since at 15c.

Tallow.—We quote 5c to 5 1/2c.
Veals.—Calves have sold all the way from \$2.50 to \$3.00 as to size and quality.

Baled Hay.—No. 2 shipping hay \$8 to \$8.50 in round lots, and No. 1 straight Timothy at \$7 to \$7.50. At country points \$5.00 to \$5.00 f. o. b. as to location.

Hops.—Prices nominal at 5c to 8c as to quality.

Honey.—Old extracted 5c to 5 1/2c per lb. New 7c to 8c per lb in tins as to quality. Comb honey 10c to 15c. A lot of over 100 lbs was sold at 7c, said to be very fine.

Maple Products.—Syrup at 65c to 70c in tins, and at 5c to 6c per lb in kegs as to quality. Sugar has been placed at 7c to 8c for good to choice lots; but some dark lots have been placed at 6c.

Beans.—\$1.60 for good, hand-picked medium beans, and we quote \$1.60 to \$1.75. Poorer kinds are quoted all the way from \$1.25 to \$1.50.

FRUITS, ETC.

Apples.—Ordinary \$3.00 to \$3.50 per barrel; fancy \$4.00 per barrel; dried 6c to 7c per lb; evaporated, 9c to 6c per lb; evaporated fancy, 7c to 8c per lb.

Oranges.—Messina \$1.60 to \$2.00 per box; Blood, \$2.35 to \$3.00 per box; \$4.00 to \$5.00 per

box; Valencia, 42c. \$3.75 to \$4.00; 714c. \$4.80 per box; California navela, \$3.25 to \$3.75 per box; seedlings, \$3.00 to \$3.40 per box; California Budded, \$3.45 to \$3.60 per box; Jamaica, \$7.00 to \$8.00 per barrel.

Lemons.—\$2.25 to \$2.75 per box.
Pine Apples.—55c to 80c each.
Bananas.—\$1.00 to \$1.75 per bunch.
Cucumbers.—\$2.25 to \$2.60 per doz.
Lettuce.—75c to \$1 Boston; 60c to 80c local.
Farsley.—80c to 85c per doz.
Potatoes.—Chili on track 75 to 85c per bag; Early Rose, on track, 75c per bag; Early Rose, jobbing lots, 90c per bag; Chili, jobbing lots, 90c per bag; New Bermuda \$7.50 to \$8 per barrel.
Onions.—Red \$1.50 to \$2.00 per barrel; Yellow \$2.25 per barrel.

Distributions IN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, — BY THE — Society of Arts of Canada

- 1666 NOTRE DAME STREET, Montreal.
- PIERRE RIVARD, St Cunegonde, value... \$2,000.00
A. FISET, Notary, Montreal, value..... \$2,000.00
AMEDEE LEBLANC, St Martin, Laval, value... \$2,000.00
MOISE PERRON, Montreal, value..... \$2,000.00
Madame J. B. RIVET, Coteau St. Louis, value... \$500.00
JOSEPH LAFLAMME, Montreal, value.... \$250.00
ISIDORE LACHANCE, Montreal, value \$250.00
EDWARD ARPIN, St. Johns, P. Q., value.... \$500.00
CHS. VAILLANCOURT, Quebec, value..... \$250.00
E. VARIN, Coteau St. Louis, value.... \$250.00

The Society of Arts has, moreover, distributed a very large number of prizes of less value.

Its clients, as may be seen, will find it to their advantage to encourage it. Besides they have the satisfaction to know that at the same time they put the Society in a position to give free lessons in drawing and painting to a large number of young people (85). Many of these will some day be artists who shall be a credit to their country. 33 2

Brass Bedsteads.

Best English Manufacture
Any Size or Pattern
IMPORTED to order.
JAMES HUTTON & CO.
15 St. Helen Street.

LACHINE CANAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Lachine Canal will be emptied on Monday, the 15th April inst, or as soon after as the state of the ice will permit, and that the water will not be admitted back into it before the opening of navigation.
By order, (Sgd.) ERNEST MARCEAU, Supt'g Engineer.

CAMPBELL'S QUININE WINE.

JUST WHAT YOU NEED - - THIS SPRING.
It will tone up your system, and restore the appetite.
The best cure for Debility.

St. Leon

Perfects the organism and preserves life. "Tis invaluable," says Dr. Walsh, Toronto. A car load just received direct from Springs in P.Q. Get supplied at once. A trial will convince the most sceptical.
St. Leon Mineral Water Depot, 54 Victoria Sq.

Livery Stables.

CENTRAL
Livery, Boarding and Sale Stables.
A. M. BYRNE, Proprietor. 28 BLEURY ST., Montreal.
First-Class Livery always on hand. Special attention to Boarding. A call solicited.

WAVERLEY
LIVERY, BOARDING AND SALE STABLES
D. McDONNELL, Proprietor.
95 JUROR STREET, (Victoria Sq. Montreal.
Special attention to Boarding. 51-G
Telephone 1528.

Veterinary Surgeons.
M. KANNON,
Veterinary : Surgeon,
LATE ASSISTANT WITH :
WM. PATTERSON, M. D. M. R. C. V. S.
OFFICE : 106 Colborne Street,
MONTREAL.
Bell Telephone No. 2687. 11-G

D. MULLIN,
Veterinary Surgeon and Horse Dentist.
Office: 22 St. URBAIN STREET,
Telephone 2352.

Horseshoer.
C. McKIERNAN,
HORSESHOER.
(15 years' experience in Montreal.)
No. 5 HERMINE ST., Montreal.

All horses personally attended to. Interfering, Lame and Trotting Horses made a specialty. 2-52

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
This Great Household Medicine ranks amongst the leading necessities of Life.

These famous Pills purify the BLOOD and act most wonderfully, yet soothingly, on the STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS and BOWELS giving tone, energy and vigor to these great MAIN SPRINGS OF LIFE. They are confidently recommended as a never failing remedy in all cases where the constitution, from whatever cause, has become impaired or weakened. They are wonderfully efficacious as to all ailments incidental to females of all ages, and as a GENERAL FAMILY MEDICINE are unsurpassed.

Holloway's Ointment.
Its Searching and Healing properties are known throughout the world for the cure of
Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers

This is an infallible remedy. If effectually rubbed on the neck and chest, assa into meat, it cures SORE THROAT, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and even ASTHMA. For Glandular Swellings, Abscesses, Piles, Fistulas,

GOUT, RHEUMATISM,
and every kind of SKIN DISEASE, it has never been known to fail.

The Pills and Ointment are manufactured only at
538 OXFORD STREET, LONDON,
and are sold by all vendors of medicine throughout the civilized world, with directions for use in almost every language.

The Trade Marks of these medicines are registered at Ottawa. Hence, anyone throughout the British possessions who may keep the American counterfeits for sale will be prosecuted.

Purchasers should look to the Label of the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not 538 Oxford Street, London, they are spurious.

MENEELY BELL COMPANY.
CLINTON H. MENEELY, Genl. Manager
Troy, N.Y., and New York City,
SUPERIOR CHURCH BELLS.

BELL FOUNDERS
of the day, have made all the important Peals in England for many years. Catalogues and all information from JAE. T. SOANLAN, Board of Trade Building, Montreal. 35-G

COFFEES! COFFEES!

If you want to Drink the best **COFFEE** possible

BUY ONLY

J. J. DUFFY & CO.'S

Canada Coffee and Spice Steam Mills
MONTREAL

— ALSO, THEIR —

BAKING POWDER,

"The Cook's Favorite,"

Use no other, Ladies, and be happy.

WHAT IS



It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. **ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER** is far superior to ordinary hair dyes, for it does not stain the skin and is most easily applied. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. — Numerous and very flattering testimonials from well known PHYSICIANS and other citizens of good standing testify to the marvelous efficacy of **ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER**. Lack of space allows us to re produce only the two following:

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, Lavaltrie.

I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot do otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. Owing to its use, the hair preserves its original color and in addition acquires an incomparable pliancy and lustre. What pleases me most in this Restorer is a smooth, oleaginous substance, eminently calculated to impart nourishment to the hair, preserve its vigor, and stimulate its growth, a substance which replaces the water used by the manufacturers of the greater part of the Restorers of the day from an economical point of view. This is a proof that the manufacturer of Robson's Restorer is above all anxious to produce an article of real value, regardless of the expense necessary to attain this end. It is with pleasure that I recommend Robson's Restorer in preference to all other preparations of that nature.

D. MARSOLAIS, M. D.
Lavaltrie, December 17th, 1894.

Testimony of Dr. G. Desrosiers, St. Félix de Valois.

I know several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it surpassingly soft and glossy, and stimulates at the same time its growth. Knowing the principle ingredients of Robson's Restorer, I understand perfectly why this preparation is so superior to other similar preparations. In fact the substance to which I allude is known to exercise in a high degree an emollient and softening influence on the hair. It is also highly nutritive for the hair, adapted to promote its growth, and to greatly prolong its vitality. I therefore confidently recommend the use of Robson's Hair Restorer to those persons whose hair is prematurely gray and who wish to remove this sign of approaching old age.

G. DESROSIERS, M. D.
St-Félix de Valois, January, 18th 1894.

For sale everywhere at 50 cts per bottle.

WALTER KAVANAGH,

117 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.
REPRESENTING:

SCOTISH UNION and NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., of EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND
Assets, \$39,109,332.64.

NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY, OF NORWICH, ENGLAND
Capital, \$5,000,000.

EASTERN ASSURANCE CO., of Halifax, N. S. Capital, \$1,000,000

IF YOU WANT

Good Beef, Lamb, Mutton, Veal, Corned Beef and Salt Tongues, go to E. DAURAY, Bonsecours Market, Stalls Nos. 54 and 56, or Telephone No. 2978.

Cups and Saucers given away with every pound of our 40c. Tea. There are many other presents given away on delivery of every second pound. **THE ORIENTAL,** 418 St. James street, opp. Little Craig. J. W. DONOHUE, Prop.

Business Cards



Embossed Society and Entertainment RIBBON BADGES, on short notice. Gold Stamping on Books, Ribbon and Card. J. P. MONCEL, 210 St. James Street, Room 5.

WILLIAM J. DELANY,
Importer of Choice Groceries, Wines and Provisions and all kinds of Choice Fruits.
2567 St. Catherine street, cor. Mackay street, Montreal. Bell Telephone No. 4600

J. J. KEATING & SON,
TEMPERANCE GROCERS,
237 BLEURY STREET.
Lowest Prices for Best Goods.

GALLERY BROTHERS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
34 - Chaboulliez - Square,
(Next Door to Dow's Brewery.)
Shirts and Underwear a Specialty.

GALLERY BROTHERS,
BAKERS : and : CONFECTIONERS,
Bread delivered to all parts of the city.
Cor. YOUNG & WILLIAM STREETS
TELEPHONE 2895.

E. HALLEY,
General Contractor and Plasterer,
126 PARK AVENUE,
MONTREAL.
Jobbing a specialty.

T. C. O'BRIEN,
FANCY BOOTS and SHOES,
231 ST. LAWRENCE STREET
MONTREAL.

G. H. PEARSON & CO.,
FINE TAILORING.
22 CHABOLLEZ SQUARE.
G. H. PEARSON. | J. P. OLARKE.

DANIEL FURLONG,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CHOICE BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON and PORK
Special rates for Charitable Institutions.
Cor. Prince Arthur and St. Dominique Streets
Telephone 6474.

C. A. McDONNELL,
ACCOUNTANT AND TRUSTEE.
186 ST. JAMES STREET,
Telephone 1182. MONTREAL.
Personal supervision given to all business Rents Collected, Estates administered and Books audited.

DOYLE & ANDERSON,
WHOLESALE
TEA ; MERCHANTS.
DIRECT IMPORTERS.
564 ST. PAUL STREET, Montreal.
P. S. DOYLE. | R. J. ANDERSON.

LORGE & CO.,
Hatter and Furrier:
21 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,
MONTREAL.

JOHN MARKUM,
PLUMBER, GAS & STEAMFITTER,
TIN AND SHEET IRON WORKER.
85 St. ANTOINE STREET, MONTREAL
Telephone No. 9224

Have Your

**SLATE METAL OR GRAVEL
ROOFING, - - -
ASPHALT FLOORING, ETC.**

**DONE BY
GEO. W. REED,
783 and 785 Craig Street.**

M. HICKS & CO.
AUCTIONEERS,
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
1821 & 1823 Notre Dame St.
[Near McGill Street.] MONTREAL

Sales of Household Furniture, Farm Stock, Real Estate, Damaged Goods and General Merchandise respectfully solicited. Advances made on Consignments. Charges moderate and returns prompt.

N.B.—Large consignments of Turkish Rugs and Carpets always on hand. Sales of Fine Art Goods and High Class Pictures a specialty.

SIMPSON, HALL, MILLER & CO.

1794 Notre Dame Street,

MANUFACTURERS OF

STERLING SILVER

AND FINE . . .

ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

WM. ROGERS' . . .

Knives, Forks and Spoons.

Everything in the line of

WEDDING PRESENTS

At prices to suit everybody.

CALL AND SEE. . . .

1794 Notre Dame St.

CURRAN, GRENIER & CURRAN

ADVOCATES,

BARRISTERS AND SOLICITORS,

99 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

HON. J. J. CURRAN, Q.C., LL.D.,

A. W. GRENIER, Q.C., F. J. CURRAN, B.C.I.

JUDGE M. DOHERTY,

Consulting Counsel,

SAVINGS BANK CHAMBERS'

Montreal.

JUDAH, BRANCHAUD & KAVANAGH,

ADVOCATES,

3 Place d'Armes Hill.

F. T. JUDAH, Q.C. A. BRANCHAUD, Q.C.
H. J. KAVANAGH, Q.C. 84-G

DOHERTY, SICOTTE & BARNARD,
[Formerly LOBERTY & DOHERTY,]

Advocates : and : Barristers,

180 ST. JAMES STREET,

City and District Bank Building

Hon. M. Doherty, of Counsel.

Society and general Job Printing
at The True Witness office.

To Single Men, Bachelors
and even Married Men . .

EASTER GREETING.



We have added to our new and well equipped Steam Laundry a department for Mending, Repairing, Sewing on Buttons and putting on

....New Neck Bands "FREE OF CHARGE."

We are the People's Friend. Enough said.

MONTREAL STEAM LAUNDRY CO.,

Factory and Laundry : 8, 10, & 12 Basby Lane.

Offices : 28 St. Antoine Street.

TELEPHONES 580, 881, 971.

THE GALES \$3.00 SHOE.

IMPORTED TAN CALF, GOODYEAR WELT.
THE LATEST LASTS.
SEE THEM. THEY BREAK THE RECORD.

FOR SALE BY

THOS. W. GALES,

GALES BROS.

SHOES and TRUNKS,

BOOTS and SHOES,

137 ST. ANTOINE ST

323 ST. ANTOINE ST.

MONTREAL.

The Canadian Artistic Society.

OFFICE :—1866 St. Catherine Street, Montreal.

Founded for the purpose of developing the taste of Music and encouraging the Artists.

Incorporated by Letters Patent on the 24th December, 1894.

Capital - - \$50,000.

2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,008.00 are distributed every Wednesday.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF.....\$1,000	And a number of other Prizes varying from
1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF.....400	\$1.00 to \$50.00
1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF.....150	

TICKETS, - 10 Cents.

Tickets sent by mail to any address on receipt of the price and 8 cent stamp for mailing.

NEVER BUY FURNITURE

From a poor Establishment.

The largest dealers have the best stock.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR GOODS.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 650-652 CRAIG STREET.

—MONTREAL—

City and District Savings Bank.

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held at its office, St. James street, on TUESDAY, the 7th MAY NEXT, at ONE o'clock p.m. for the reception of the annual report and statements and the election of directors. By order of the Board, H.Y. BARBEAU, Manager. Montreal, 27th March, 1895. 88-4

CONFECTIONERY.

Cakes and Pastry, fresh daily. Candies in great variety.

All our own manufacture.

MADE DISHES, for Parties :

Ice Cream, Jellies, Russes, etc
Wedding Cakes a specialty.
Luncheon and Dining Rooms.

CHARLES ALEXANDER,

219 St. James Street.

GEO. R. HEASLEY,
PICTURE FRAMER, &c.,
Pictures, Photo Albums, Baby Carriages,
Lamps, Clothes Wringers, &c.
Cheap for Cash, or Weekly and Monthly Plan.
2097 ST. CATHERINE ST.
2 doors East of Bleury.

WM. EVANS, SEEDSMAN.
SEEDS
The old reliable Seed house. This is the place to get genuine good Seeds and now is the time. Order early.
WM. EVANS,
Cor. McGill & Foundling Streets

PETER BROWN
Surgeon Dentist.
BIRK'S BUILDING,
14 PHILLIP'S SQUARE,
MONTREAL.

T. FITZPATRICK, L.D.S., DENTIST.
Teeth without Plates a Specialty.
No. 54 BEAVER HALL HILL.
MONTREAL. 666

J. T. MCPHERSON, DENTIST.
No. 44 BEAVER HALL HILL.
Modern Dentistry in all its Branches.
TELEPHONE 3847.

W. H. D. YOUNG, L.D.S., D.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST. Telephone 2515.
1694 NOTRE DAME ST.
Painless Extraction by Nitrous Oxide Gas, Vegetable Vapor, Electricity, and also by Improved Methods. Preservation of Natural Teeth. Artificial Work at Reasonable Prices. Consultations Free.

\$3 A DAY SURE Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day; absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free; you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully; remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work; absolutely sure; don't fail to write today. IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO., Box 64 Windsor, Ont.

Where Do You Get Your Lunch?
Have You Ever Been to
JAMES M. AIRDS,
1859 Notre Dame Street,
IF NOT, GO AT ONCE.
Oyster Pies and Patties, Salmon Pies, excellent. Try them. Our Coffee is noted.

WEDDING PRESENTS
Choice articles in Silverware, Cutlery, Cabinets, Clocks, Banquet Lamps, from \$5 50, and handsome shade, Rodgers Cutlery, Spoons and Forks, Sterling Silver, Novelties, Jewelry.
All at Prices that cannot be beaten.
INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED.
JOHN WATSON,
2174 ST. CATHERINE ST.,
Art Association Building,
Opposite H. Morgan & Co., east corner.
(15 years at 53 St. Sulpice Street.)

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that the Montreal Island Belt Line Railway Company will make application to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to amend Act 57-58 Victoria, Chapter 88, to define and enlarge its bonding powers, to ratify and confirm or modify all contracts and agreements made with the divers Municipalities of the Island of Montreal and other places, respecting its line of railway, under and in virtue of said act, and of Act 56 Victoria, Chap. 70 of the Statutes of the Province of Quebec; to change the number of its Directors, and for other purposes.
Montreal, 2nd April, 1895.
AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE,
88 9 Attorneys for Appellant,