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# The Montreal Witness

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

VOL. XLVII. No. 30.

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## HAPPENINGS IN IRELAND.

### Protestant Intolerance in Hospital Administration.

The Catholic University Question Attracting Widespread Attention--The Appeal of the United Irishmen's Centenary Association--A Monster Meeting at Westport--Full Text of Resolutions Adopted.

DUBLIN, January 29.—An instance of intolerance is put before the citizens over the signature of Mr. Thomas A. Kelly, one of the late governors of the Royal Hospital for Incurables, which illustrates the narrow-minded bigotry which characterizes the government of so many of our public institutions. At a recent meeting of the governors of the institution referred to, seven members of the managing committee retired by rotation, all of whom offered for re-election. Three of these were Catholics and all were dropped—being replaced by Protestant gentlemen. The whole managing committee consists of 49 members, nine of whom were Catholics and 40 Protestants. The Catholic representation is thus reduced to 6 in 49, or, say, less than one-eighth of the whole. The manifest unfairness of this will be more fully appreciated when it is known that the overwhelming majority of the patients in the wards are Catholics, who are thus left to the tender mercies of an unsympathetic Board of Governors who carry the spirit they evinced in the matter of electing their committee into all the details of the hospital management. Their course on this occasion was clearly the result of settled predetermined action, and is one of the most glaring instances of bitter intolerance on record even in a country where intolerance with one section of its people is the rule rather than the exception.

### The University Question.

The country is thoroughly aroused to the importance of the University question, and the voices of its best and ablest men are heard from every platform in the land claiming educational privileges for its Catholic youth as high and as full as those granted to the privileged minority of other denominations. And there is a widespread determination to force the hand of the Government in the matter. Parliament is about to meet, and the Government will find itself comforted with this long-neglected demand in a shape they cannot ignore.

### The '98 Centenary.

"The United Irishmen's Centennial Association" is thoroughly alive to the responsibility that rests upon it and to the fact that it is the observed of all Irishmen and friends of Irishmen at home and abroad. The members are working with a will, and are working well. At a recent meeting they issued an address which is an urgent and patriotic appeal to the Nationalists of Ireland for united action in endeavoring to secure a thoroughly national and universal celebration. The address opens thus:—

"The Centenary of 1798 is with us. Its occurrence has stirred the whole Irish race; and in every land where the children of Gael have found a home, there has spontaneously arisen a call to celebrate the memory of those brave Irishmen who, a hundred years ago, saved our name and country from the disgrace of tame submission to the most odious tyranny that one civilized nation ever attempted to impose upon another."

It then proceeds to express its belief that the world wide feeling to do honor to the memories and pledge faith in the principles of Tone and Emmet should find worthy expression, and that the cooperation of any man or men who revered the martyrs of '98 should be cheerfully accepted. It refers to the undesirable results that have followed the action of certain existing organizations and says they threaten disaster to the national character of the celebration, which it is their aim to avert. In conclusion it says:—

"The first principle of this Association is the eligibility of every Irishman who honours the men of '98 to a share in its control. Its object is to secure a National and universal celebration of the great Centennial. We call upon all Irishmen who hold with this principle and wish to see this object achieved, to lend us their assistance and to take steps to found branches of our organization, or to affiliate existing organizations with the Central Executive, which will be immediately elected."

### A Monster Gathering.

One of the most remarkable demonstrations held in this country, where demonstrations are so many and generally of such momentous proportions, was held recently in Westport. "Not Mayo alone" turned out; but "monster" representations from all neighboring centres seemed to join, and nothing was more gratifying to the feelings of all truly patriotic men than the "good humour" of the good

order, and the unanimity, which prevailed. Priests and people were one, all sections of Nationalists were merged, and, in a word, this colossal gathering was one harmonious whole. While Dillon, O'Brien, Harrington and other great lights of Parliament and the country were eloquent and earnest, the burthen of the day fell upon Canon Grealy, who, in a powerful speech, proposed the following resolutions, which embody at once the object and the spirit of the meeting:—

The Very Rev. Canon Grealy, who was greeted with loud and prolonged cheers, said he had great pleasure in proposing the following resolutions:—

1. That we, the Nationalists of West Mayo, in monster meeting assembled, celebrate with reverence and pride the memories of Ireland's glorious struggle for liberty in 1798, and we trust that in the centennial year our countrymen will do honor to the memory of the United Irishmen by sinking all personal and sectional differences and uniting in one solid mass to organize a series of demonstrations worthy of the immortal principles of the United Irishmen, and of our exile and kindred who are coming across to join in the celebrations (cheers), and we hereby pledge ourselves to take immediate action for the formation of United Irish clubs as a basis that will secure the fullest representation of every section of Irish Nationalists and of their elected representatives, party and race. (Cheers.)

### THE DISTRESS.

"2. That the population of large districts of the Westport Union are already reduced to the direst condition of destitution and starvation, and have absolutely no means of their own of averting a widespread famine for the next three months. That we condemn in the strongest terms the tardy and cruelly inadequate relief proposals made by the Government, which proposals throw all the responsibility and a great part of the pecuniary burthen of relief upon the unfortunate ratepayers, the majority of whom are themselves almost crushed with merciless, rack-rent debts and rates, and we appeal to the public opinion of the world and of our exiled countrymen against this barbarous neglect of the Government to afford adequate relief out of the millions unjustly wrung by England annually out of this impoverished country." (Cheers.)

### THE REMEDY.

3. That the most effective means of preventing the frequent cries of distress and famine in this so-called congested district would be the breaking up of the large grazing ranches with which the district is cursed, and the partition of them amongst the small landholders, who were driven into the bogs and mountains to make room for the sheep and bullocks of English and Scotch adventurers and Irish grabbers. (Cheers.)

### RENT EXACTION.

4. That in this time of great distress, owing to the almost total failure of the potato crop, we denounce as legalized robbery the exactions of full rents by landlords, and we denounce as cruel the evictions of widows and orphans for the nonpayment of impossible rents. (Cheers.)

### LAND GRABBING.

5. That in union with our fellow-countrymen throughout the length and breadth of Ireland we denounce the nefarious system of land grabbing, the most effective prop of evicting landlordism, and we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves to use every legitimate means to crush out the detestable practice and to bring the grabber to a full sense of his misdeeds. (Cheers.)

### THE UNITED IRISH LEAGUE.

6. That for the purpose of carrying out the resolutions of this meeting an organization be hereby established, to be called the West Mayo United Irish League, open to all sections of Irish Nationalists and consisting of parish branches to be governed by a central committee meeting from time to time in Westport, and composed of the clergy of all the parishes of West Mayo, all Nationalist town commissioners and poor law guardians and six representatives of each parish to be elected by the parish branches.

### AN AWFUL ACCIDENT.

Over One Hundred People Killed by the Collapse of a Gallery.

WARSAW, February 10.—During a funeral service in the Synagogue at Idzienoiol, in Grodno, yesterday, the women's gallery collapsed. In the panic that ensued 100 women, five men and three children were crushed to death, and many others were seriously wounded.

It is said that on the 17th of December last Leo XIII. signed a decree whereby Mother Mary of St. Euphrasia, the first superior general of the Sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, is declared venerable and entitled to all the honors which that rank merits. The Order, which has thus been honored in its first superior, is one of the best known of our female Catholic congregations.

## BRANCH TWENTY-SIX

Holds Another Successful Monthly Social.

Mr. Frank J. Curran, B. C. L., Delivers an Interesting Address on the Aims and Objects of the C.M.B.A. The Character of the Organization and Its Influences.

If all the branches of the C.M.B.A. of Canada were as active and energetic as No. 26, the organization would soon be the most powerful in the Dominion. The members of this branch realize that variety is the spice of life and that the monotony of regular proceedings has to be relieved by entertaining exercises if interest is to be infused into the workings of the Association. On Monday night a social gathering and monthly entertainment was held in their hall on Alexander street; President Egan occupied the chair. A large number of ladies graced the proceedings by their



MR. FRANK J. CURRAN, B.C.L., ADVOCATE.

presence, and in all not less than four hundred of the friends of Branch 26 were present. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and an address on the aims and objects of the C.M.B.A. by Frank J. Curran, B.C.L., Advocate, one of the most active members of the Association. The musical selections, under the direction of Prof. J. S. Shea, were all that could be desired; an improvement could be made in the choice of the comic songs, but the recitation of two of Doctor Drummond's pieces, in the French Canadian dialect, by Mr. McCarry, took the audience by storm. Miss Nellie McAn drew, Miss M. O'Byrne, organist of St. Gabriel's church; Messrs J. I. McCaffery, J. McCullough, Geo. Holland, J. S. Hanley and Masier J. Shea, in their different vocal and instrumental solos, were warmly applauded, and each in turn responded to a well deserved encore.

### Mr. Curran's Address

was excellent. In the course of his remarks he said that the aims and objects of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association constituted a theme upon which Branch 26 had the privilege last spring of listening to one of the cleverest and most pleasing speakers in the Dominion, who had spoken for an hour and more, holding his audience by his rhetoric and his arguments, and when he had concluded his subject was by no means exhausted. Besides occupying an enviable position among the insurance and benevolent institutions of our country it is the proud boast of the C.M.B.A. to have as the occupant of the Grand President's chair that able statesman and eloquent orator, the Hon. Michael F. Hackett.

The C.M.B.A. was organized in July, 1876, and consequently is nearly twenty-two years old. The C.M.B.A. of Canada received their charter of incorporation from the Dominion Government in March, 1893; the Association is sanctioned and blessed by His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. and approved by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, and its membership roll is now adorned by the names of two archbishops and five bishops in Canada alone.

### QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

The first qualification for admission is that a man be a practical Catholic. The C.M.B.A. is not an organization of men banded together for the purposes of aggression, of trampling upon the rights of others and receiving more than their due, but while recognizing liberty of conscience, bowing loyally to the established form of government, they believe that union is strength, and they unite to study their own rights and interests and to protect and defend them when the occasion so demands.

The C.M.B.A. knows no caste, no social nor class distinctions. When a member enters its portals, his identity being established by members of the Association, his application being endorsed by the Board of Trustees and his character tested by a secret ballot, he pays the same dues and assessments, enjoys the same privileges, reaps the same benefits as his fellow-members and has the same right of one day occupying the highest position of honor and trust in the gift of the Association.

Besides the strong and admirable representation of church dignitaries there are in the membership of the C.M.B.A. men who have held, and who are hold-

ing, high offices in the Dominion and Provincial Governments, leading lawyers, doctors, musicians, mechanics and tradesmen in every sphere, association with whom is enough in itself to accomplish one of the chief objects of their charter, to improve the social, moral and intellectual condition of its members.

### THE INSURANCE FEATURES.

As an insurance association the C.M.B.A. is undoubtedly the cheapest and safest in existence. In the year 1897 there were fifteen regular and three special assessments. This for a young man from 18 to 25 years of age means an expenditure of eighteen dollars in assessments, which, together with three dollars for expenses, means the sum of twenty-one dollars per annum for a policy of \$2,000. Let any young man inquire what it will cost him in an insurance company for a policy even of \$1,000, and he will find that the C.M.B.A. nearly cuts the expenses in two.

The members of the C.M.B.A. believe that it is their duty to provide for their children and those relatives who are depending on them when Providence shall have called them to their last resting place. It is the aim of the C.M.B.A. to make their homes happier and their heart-thrones brighter, and just as they believe that it is a holy and whole some thought to pray for the dead, so they feel that if they wish their people to think of them when they are gone, so must they think of their people when they are here. And when they have been consigned to the grave their children will come and plant there flowers of gratitude, showing with what love and respect their memory is cherished in their innocent hearts.

As a plea for the organization, setting forth its aims and objects, we have seldom heard anything better, and it merited the warm words of praise spoken by Rev. Father Quinlivan, who proposed a vote of thanks. It is gratifying to find some of our young men of talent and training devoting their abilities to the best interests of our people. Many who could do a great deal in that direction keep away from our religious, patriotic and benevolent organizations. For the Irish Catholic element to hold its own in this mixed community our young men must bestir themselves and show their devotion to the good cause.

## ECHOES FROM THE ETERNAL CITY.

ROME, January 22.—The lambs whose wool is to be used in the preparation of pallia having been duly blessed in the extra-mural basilica, were presented to the Pope on Friday, by Monsignor Stonor Archbishop of Trebizond, and Monsignor Valeri, Canons of the Lateran Archbasilica and Camerlengo of the chapter for the year. During the celebrations in the extra-mural basilica of St. Agnes these little lambs reposed in open baskets, beautifully decorated with ribbons and choice flowers, and were presented in this same way to the Holy Father. It is a traditional custom, and having its origin in the fulfilment of a canon, on annual payment due from the chapter of St. Agnes to the chapter of the Papal cathedral. When the Pope receives them from the Deputies of the Lateran chapters he sends them to the Dean of the Rota, who, in turn, hands them over to the nuns of the Benedictine Community of St. Cecilia, who take from their fleeces such quantity of wool as may be required for pallia.

A case of mistaken identity occurred for which a sergeant of the Italian army got into serious trouble. Prince Massimo was driving to the Pope's reception of the Roman nobility on Monday, the sentry on guard at the principal entrance at the Castel Sant'Angelo presented arms. Prince Massimo is Master of the Posts at the Vatican and has a strikingly effective livery of green and gold. The sergeant, mistaking this for the livery of an army general, gave the order to "present arms," for which he paid the penalty of arrest.

His Grace Monsignor Stonor, Archbishop of Trebizond, presided at the annual meeting of The Catholic Truth Society on Wednesday, the 19th; a large number were present including Monsignor Merry del Val. The Committee for 1897 was re-elected for 1898, and the report for the past year was read and adopted.

The health of His Holiness continues satisfactory and he attends to his daily routine of work and receives distinguished persons in audience with regularity and shows no signs of fatigue when the hour of retirement comes.

Serious bread riots have taken place at Anconia, Sinagaglia and Macerata and the people have broken into and have burned the bakeries in all these towns. The labor class of Milan have made a demand on the municipality for a reduction in the price of bread, and the bakers of Florence have threatened to strike on account of the high prices ruling for flour.

The rumor that a Papal Embassy is to be established in London is news to the people of Rome. It says much for the

enterprise of journalism in South Wales where the report comes. In so far as is known in Rome no such proposal has been made, and there never was less necessity for any official establishment of this kind from the fact that the relations of the Holy See with the British Government were never, happily, more friendly than they now are.

It is said the Sultan has availed himself of the Kaiser's presence in Jerusalem, to offer him the ground which tradition claims as the site of the building in which the Last Supper was held—and it is understood that the Emperor will transfer it to the German Catholic Missionaries.

The Pope has shown his interest in the Confraternity of Our Lady of Compassion for the conversion of Great Britain by asking to have his name inscribed as a member on the list of the Archconfraternity of St. Salpice, Paris.

The Pope has already outlived 121 Cardinals during his reign, says the Gerarchia Cattolica. During the Pontificate of His Holiness Leo XIII. no less than 121 Cardinals have died; of these four were created by Gregory XVI. (Cardinals Schwarzemburg, Carafa, Asquini, and Amat), 53 being created by Pope Pius IX. and 64 by the present reigning Pontiff. At the present moment the Sacred College is composed of 59 Cardinals, of whom five—Cardinals Oreglia, Parocchi, Ledochowski, Di Canssa, and Mertol—were created by Pius IX., the remaining 54 having all been created by Leo XIII. At the present time there are nine hats vacant, as I have already told you; and in conclusion I may add that in the Pontificate of His Holiness Leo XIII. 117 Cardinals have been created, and 121, as above, have died.

It is a mistake to treat as an official or officially inspired utterance the article which recently appeared in the Civitta Cattolica advocating a Republic as the only means of safeguarding Italy from moral and financial bankruptcy. This journal, though an eminently Catholic authority, is not the official organ of the Vatican, and cannot claim to represent his views on the political conditions of the day.

Cavaliere Pacelli, an ex Pontifical customs officer is one of the most splendid examples of living centenarians, and now resides in Rome. He was born at Viterbo on the 24th of January, 1798. He is very well, eats with appetite, smokes his cigar, and generally goes three times a week to enjoy a chat at the old Caffee della Pace, where as a youth he used to go eighty years ago. Cavaliere Pacelli has an excellent memory, and well remembers the events which took place during the stormy period of the Pontificate of Pius VII. In appearance the old man resembles Leo XIII., who knows him personally, takes great interest in him, and never fails to inquire after him when he sees his son, the journalist, Commendatore Pacelli, who is himself a grandfather.

The Consistory Hall on Monday, the 13th inst. was the scene of a notable and splendid gathering, when four hundred representatives of the Roman patriariate and nobility were received in audience by His Holiness, who accepted their homage as an assurance of the indissoluble alliance of the Papacy with the city, which bears the character of a Holy Place. His Holiness related the idea that this fidelity was injurious to the country at large, and declared that Italy could never find her salvation so long as she submitted to the influence of the sectaries. The Pope concluded his address by exhorting his audience to good works and the practice of virtue, which, he said, were the best guarantees of salvation in these troublous times. His Holiness is in excellent health.

### ADVISORY COUNCIL, C.M.B.A.

At a full meeting of this Council, which is composed of three delegates from each of the city Branches C.M.B.A., Quebec Grand Council, Dr. Ricard, of Branch 3, presiding, after reception of credentials from the delegates, a great deal of interesting and important business was transacted, closing with the annual Election of Officers, as follows:—

President, Bro. Thomas Mace, Branch 10; 1st Vice-President, Bro. J. Fred Peit, Branch 3; 2nd Vice-President, Bro. J. Gallery, Branch 2; Secretary, Bro. F. C. Lawlor, Branch 1; Treasurer, Bro. John Lappin, Branch 1; Marshal, Bro. J. B. O'Hara, Branch 9; Guard, Bro. P. Murninge, Branch 10. President Bro. Ricard then appointed the Auditing Committee: Bros. G. Curran, Branch 4; James Melver, Branch 10; Supreme Dep. P. Flannery, Branch 9. Seven Branches were fully represented at this meeting which gives great hope of active work for the coming year. Dr. Ricard, before retiring from office, thanked the Council in a neat little speech, for the great good will and courtesy shown at all times to the French Canadian members by their English speaking brothers, and expressed his pleasure at seeing such harmony existing and such bright hopes for the future. He then called upon the President elect, Bro. T. Mace, to take the chair and close the happy meeting. On taking his seat a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers. Grand Deputy Bro. James Meek was also present as usual.

F. C. LAWLOR,  
Secy. Adv. Coun.

## OUR LONDON LETTER

Rumors of the Indisposition of Lord Russel.

The French Chamber and the Dreyfus Matter—Lord Wolseley Makes a Remark—The Chinese Puzzle—Interesting Notes on Catholic News.

LONDON, Jan. 29.—For the last few weeks there have been intermittent rumors of Lord Chief Justice Russell's health. From the fact that he was temporarily indisposed a few weeks since, it must be admitted that they were not without some color of truth, but there seems no reason for reviving them now, as from all accounts his Lordship never appeared to be in better form than when presiding at the annual dinner of the Hastings and St. Leonard's Law Students' Society, on Friday, the 21st January. From a desire to encourage young men entering the profession of which he is the honored head, his Lordship accepted the presidency of this Society, and from its inception has made it an object of especial favor.

The French Chamber has snatched the record for pandemonium honors from the Austrian Reichsrath, as no more disgraceful scene ever took place in a deliberative assembly than that which the Deputies engaged on the 22nd of January. It was of course all about Dreyfus and the honor of the Generals of France—a discomfiting report from one Deputy to the remarks of another was the signal for one of the most indescribable scenes the French Chamber ever saw, and it has seen many. Ink pots took the place of hot shot, and if they didn't kill, they left their mark. The "gentlemanly ushers" were powerless to restore order—a free hand to hand fight took place on the floor of the Chamber. The President cleared out of the room and the Deputies adjourned to the lobbies "to have it out," and the fight only finished when it had fought itself out. Dreyfus has a large body of sympathizers in London and the proceedings in Paris are watched with great interest.

Lord Wolseley, speaking on the state of the army recently, made some reassuring statements. He quoted the saying of a brother officer that "they were trying to fill a quart pot out of a pint." Though the quotation is not a particularly refined one for the commander-in-chief of the army to use, there may be more truth than poetry in it. He then stated, pledging his honor to the truth of the assertion, that "if the Government decided to go to war and send an army abroad, they would be ready to embark two army corps complete to the last stores required long before the navy could have the necessary ships to carry them."

The election of Father Brown to the London School Board gave great satisfaction to the Catholics of the South-west Division of the Metropolitan, and to mark their sense of the fact the Catholics of South London tendered the reverend gentleman a complimentary banquet, which came off on the 17th of January. In response to the toast of his health, Father Brown said when he went to the School Board he thought there was there the pick of the intelligence and the best educational experts that London could produce. He was sorry to say that a closer acquaintance with it led him to believe that there was not such an extraordinary conglomeration of genius there as he imagined. In fact, in the words of a former member, there were in the School Board members who knew as much about education as a cow did of a musket.

The building committee of the Catholic Cathedral at Westminster have received an anonymous donation of £1,000 through the Very Rev. Canon Pyke. It is now confidently anticipated that if the subscriptions come in with sufficient rapidity to enable the present rate of progress to be maintained, the edifice will be ready for consecration and opening by September 29th, 1900, which will be the golden jubilee of the restoration of the Catholic Hierarchy in England. The occasion is expected to be celebrated by a grand Te Deum beneath the dome of the new cathedral.

The Anglicans feel very sore over Mr. Wynn's Life of Cardinal Wiseman, and vent their feelings in many spiteful ways against Catholics generally and English Catholics in particular. To what extent they go may be judged by their statement that Newman is uncritical, unhistorical and even ungrammatical and insincere. One such proof of the lengths to which bigotry will carry even the intelligent Englishman is sufficient.

The Chinese puzzle still defies solution, though diplomatic Europe is trying hard to work it, but there is every confidence in London that wise counsels will prevail all around and that the present disturbed state of things in the "Land of Tea" will prove another "lampset" or "over a teapot."

WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS | '98 CENTENARY.

To the Editor:—Sir,—The sentiments expressed in the following few lines were suggested to me by the coming Centenary of '98 and the fact I have stood over the graves of some of the most prominent Irishmen of that and a later period in Irish history:—

Soon ships will sail from every clime, And many a true heart with them, To visit scenes of an earlier time Cherished dearly by them; It is to the Irish land they'll go— Their own loved green a flying, That all who see may truly know The Irish yet are not dying.

Each hallowed place where great men trod Will be their first fond seeking, They'll view the grass that decks the sod Where heroes long are sleeping; With melting hearts some graves they'll see Wild rank weeds a covering; They'll wonder then if this could be Their country's last offering.

O, may some voice to that great throng Of exiles who'll stand round him, Call our race to redress this wrong Ere time will be upbraided them; Little they thought who gave their all, To redeem poor Ireland's glory That even a stone would not recall The place they had in its story.

E. HALLAY.

THE ROAD TO LONGEVITY.

An Opinion from One who Has Travelled It.

There Must be Moderation in Eating and Drinking. Peace of Mind, Exercise and Fresh Air Necessary Auxiliaries.

If men thought less of the ars vivendi and kindred accomplishments, and more of the ars vivendi, or, rather, of the art of growing old, it is probable the 'three-score-and-ten' limit of human life would be extended by common consent. While it is the wish of most, if not of all, to live long and, let it be hoped, to live well, comparatively few make a study of longevity, while they actually shorten their 'allotted span' in the effort to obtain ends of infinitely less importance. Like other arts, it requires the closest study and the strictest practical observance of its rules and principles, in return for which it promises, and even ensures, the priceless boon of good everyday health and its continuance to a ripe old age in spite of hereditary limits or allotted spans.

An enterprising journal has lately interested itself in this all-important matter and has elicited information which is valuable and suggestive. Circulars and printed lists of questions were sent to all known centenarians, nonagenarians and octogenarians, and replies were received from many. The general impression these produce is, that the art of longevity, of living to and enjoying length of days, is, after all, a simple one. One of the most interesting papers sent in was from Mr. George Hurst, born on the 10th February, 1800, and therefore verging on his centenary. As however this old gentleman includes amongst his conditions an income of five thousand a year and a 'thorough beauty' for a wife, it will be seen that a very large majority of men are at once excluded from any chance of long life on the Hurst idea. The discouraging effect of this is, however, counteracted by other Hurst conditions which are within the reach of most people and are easy of accomplishment. According to this Methusalemite, whether he had a five thousand income, and a Venus-like wife or not, he has had an easy life, and cultivated the longevity art in a free-and-easy fashion. In answer to the questions submitted to him, he says:—

"As for hours for going to bed or getting up, he never had any particular rule. He was an early riser when he was young, but he seems to have pleased himself about it without any considerations of health, wealth, or wisdom, and this seems to have been pretty much the case in all other matters. No particular hours for sleep, or meals, or recreation; no particular diet; and nothing out of the common way in the taking of exercise or cold tubs. One little point he seems to have observed in middle age, and only one; but that is sufficient to indicate a certain degree of care which if the truth were known, would perhaps be found to have been exercised in a good many other directions. 'In middle age,' says Mr. Hurst, 'I always slept with open window.' Moreover, he has been accustomed to walking exercise, and in early and middle life with a good deal in the saddle, and often had a run with the hounds. Healthy exercise and fresh air by day and night seem to have been pretty much the sum and substance of Mr. Hurst's practical philosophy, and for all minor matters go-as-you-please seems to have been the rule."

Asked if he has been a smoker, he replied, 'Yes, very moderately.' Has he been a teetotaler? 'No. Always temperate.' Speaking generally this venerable gentleman—who has been three times Mayor of Bedford and addressed what his friends refer to as a capital speech to 6,000 people in the Corn Exchange when he was ninety-four years old—scribes his long and healthy life to being 'regular' in his mode of living and to the avoidance of 'undue mental anxieties.'

But there is one remaining answer the significance of which may possibly be greater than the aged ex-Mayor of Bedford appears to suppose. 'What, in your opinion, has heredity to do in the matter?' Mr. Hurst was asked. 'My

father,' he says, in reply, 'grandfather, and great-grandfather were clergymen. The latter lived to the age of seventy-four. Other members of my family have not been long-lived, with the exception of one sister who died in her eighty-ninth year.' With a grandfather dying at seventy-four, a sister living to her eighty-ninth year, and a brother living to write his own letters at the close of his ninety-eighth year, there is a clear indication of a family characteristic that these papers, so far as they have come in, point to as after all the great secret of longevity.

Dr. Alderman Coombs, J.P., who has been three times Mayor of Bedford, and has seen eighty-five summers, has obligingly sent us answers to our questions, and forwards also a very interesting pamphlet of his own writing, 'Recollections, Personal and Political.' Alderman Coombs has been in active practice as a medical man for sixty years, and his general habits seem to have closely corresponded with those of his friend. He, too, has been given to horse exercise, with a frequent cross country run with the hounds, and he, too, in summertime has slept with windows open. He has, he says, always been temperate, and for the last thirty years of his professional career was a teetotaler, though he now takes a very little stimulant, and smokes an occasional cigarette. He has paid no particular regard to diet, has been an early riser in his time, going to rest about eleven o'clock, as a rule, and has had no particular hobby beyond attention to the affairs of the Municipal Corporation, of which he has been a member nearly half a century. Speaking generally, Alderman Coombs says: 'I attribute my healthy and lengthened life to temperate habits and out-of-door exercise,' and he adds, 'I would put something to heredity, many of my ancestors having reached advanced ages. Grandmother ninety five.'

Reduced to nutshell proportions, the great secret, the surest road to longevity, next to a nonagenarian ancestry, is moderation in eating and drinking, exercise, and fresh air through the day of 24 hours, and, more than all, 'peace of mind'—the good man's highest reward. Thus armed one can calmly defy the enemy and enter on a full lease of life in this sublunary planet.

MGR. CORRIGAN.

Twenty-fifth Anniversary of His Election to the Episcopate.

Preparations will soon be begun by the clergy and laity of New York to fittingly celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the elevation of the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan to the episcopate. It is intended to make the affair a memorable one, and the festivities will last five days. They will be begun on Wednesday, May 4, and concluded on the following Sunday night with a Pontifical High Mass in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

New York's Archdiocese includes, besides this city, the counties of Winchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Ulster, Sullivan, Orange, Rockland and Richmond, and the Bahama Islands, and from these parts of the archdiocese there will be a large influx of clergy and laity to the city during the period of the celebration. The Catholic population of the archdiocese is between 800,000 and 900,000.

The esteem in which New York's Metropolitan is held was shown in 1898, when he celebrated his silver jubilee as a priest. On that occasion bishops and priests came from all over the country to greet Mgr. Corrigan. The gentlemen who will have the episcopal jubilee in charge will make it a far more memorable event than the silver jubilee of his priesthood. They consider that the great work he has been doing for years deserves extraordinary recognition. The hospitals and seminaries he has founded will always be a monument to his memory, and they want the jubilee of 1898 also to go down in history.

An executive committee consisting of priests and laymen will be appointed to work out the details. Colonel John McArmerney, of the Seventh National Bank, will probably be chairman of the lay committee. The leading spirits in the undertaking are Judge Joseph F. Daly, Stephen Farley, John D. Crimmins and the Rev. M. A. Taylor, of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament.

TO ROME AND THE HOLY LAND.

Another pilgrimage of American Catholics to Rome and the Holy Land sailed on Saturday last. Many Brooklynites were in the party. The pilgrimage will be for a distance of more than 13,000 miles, and will be of two months' duration. Among the places to be visited are Gibraltar, Malaga, the Alhambra, in Spain; Algiers, the Island of Malta, Alexandria, Cairo, Jerusalem, the Syrian coast, Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Naples, Genoa and Rome. The Pope will grant the pilgrims an audience, and those who desire it may remain in Rome during Holy Week.

Mayor Prefontaine will be "inaugurated" at the first regular meeting of the new City Council, which will be held on Monday next, and will then begin his duties of our Chief Magistrate. The task which lies before him has been rendered difficult by the exceptionally distinguished career of his predecessor in that exalted office. It is to be hoped that the enviable record of ex-Mayor Wilson Smith will engender in Mayor Prefontaine a desire to emulate it, and to deserve, at the close of his term, a banquet of such a unique and brilliant character as that which marked the retirement of the former from civic life.

"Our proud name has never been bumbled in the dust," said Miss Parr-Venoco.

"Oh, yes, it has, Sally," said the inconvenient and objectionable old friend of the family. "I remember it happened forty years ago, when the wind blew down the sign of your grandfather's shoe shop."—Indianapolis Journal.

CATHOLICS IN AMATEUR ATHLETICS

MR. JAMES B. CONNOLLY contributes a highly interesting article to the current number of Donahoe's Magazine, under the title of "Some Catholic Champion Athletes." A perusal of the article goes to show that in the United States, as in Canada, the leaders in almost every department of athletics are the Catholic young men. We take the following extracts from the article, which will prove of much interest to our readers, and especially to those amongst them who follow the trend of events in athletic circles. The article opens in the following manner:—

The firm grip which the Catholic youth of America have upon the athletics of the country is not at once apparent to casual notice. The influence of the Catholic preparatory schools and colleges has ever been given to healthful sport, and the number of clean-living young men developed in these institutions can only be appreciated by inquiry into the personnel of the leading athletic teams of the country. Champion baseball, football, rowing, cycling and track athletes are so often found to be Catholic young men that at once we ask why it is so. It seems a good explanation that this comes from the wholesome atmosphere of our Catholic schools and colleges. A great athlete is the product of wholesome training from infancy to boyhood. Many of

THE GREAT AMATEUR ATHLETES

of America are Catholics; a resume of their doings would be almost a history of amateur athletics in this country for the last dozen years. No great meeting was ever held where they did not shine, and no great team victory was ever won that they did not help toward the score. Every national, intercollegiate and international championship meet has been the occasion of victories for Catholic athletes. Of the great international team that defeated the English at Manhattan Field, in September, 1895, five were Catholics; three of the seven American leaders in the Olympic games in 1896, and five of the dozen winners at the last national championships were Catholics. Of the

AMERICAN RECORD HOLDERS

at regular athletic events, Wefers, Burke and Connel are the runners; Sweeney the jumper, and Mitchell and Flanagan, the weight throwers, are Catholics. The writer then gives the record of Wefers and other well known athletes whose names are as popular in Canada as in the United States.

In closing, he says:—In Boston there is an association connected with St. Joseph's Church in the West End which is sure to form the model for similar organizations throughout the country. Under the guidance of Father Walsh two hundred boys, enrolled as Knights of the Sacred Heart, are being encouraged to go in for athletics of all kinds. It keeps them straight as nothing else would. Ninety five per cent. of them go to Communion every month, and yet there is nothing of girlishness about them. Their unimpaired athletic, football and baseball teams have so far won about everything they tried for. These are the world beaters of the future.

AMERICA IS FULL OF YOUNG CATHOLIC ATHLETES

who are known more than locally. The practice of athletics is becoming recognized in our Catholic universities and preparatory schools as a necessary part of a youthful education. So long as a young man is sound and clean physically he is not far from being sound morally and mentally. A great athlete is more than a mere bunch of muscle; if those opposed to athletic sports knew the amount of will power and self-restraint exercised by an emotional man to retain his leadership in athletics for any length of time, there would be little further objection to competitive sport. The development of muscle is but an incidental part of proper athletic training; the champion runner, jumper or vaulter of these days is never noticeable for a huge biceps or an enormous calf; but he is remarkable for the

QUALITY OF HIS NERVE AND THE QUANTITY OF HIS NERVOUS ENERGY.

and those are the things that rule the people of this world. To the athlete the inevitable result of flagrant disregard of moral and hygienic laws is loss of that superior power that kept him on top, and continuous ill-treatment is sure to bring on general decay.

It would be a fine thing, certainly, if we could get the same beneficial results without the danger of competitive sport, but we cannot hope for that, and it is a question, anyway, if familiarity with certain forms of danger does not develop some highly desirable qualities. It is better to have a broken leg, or even a death now and then, than to lose to the race that manly vigor which is our strongest anchor against the drag of degeneration. The Catholic youth of America have won in open athletic competition more than their percentage of honors. And their superiority will be clear just so long as they are encouraged to live the same clean lives that now mark them.

Walter Lecky, in referring to the announcement of the death of Daudet, and comments thereon made by some Catholic journals, says:—

Why Catholics should claim a man whose life and work was hostile to them—I will not say indirectly, but directly, as naturalism always is to Catholicism—I cannot understand. Have the critics read "Sappho"? Have they read any of his renowned books, and if they have, what kind of Catholic philosophy must they hold if they can call Daudet a Catholic? It is a weakness on our part, and one long noticed by outsiders, this claiming of dead lions who in life showed

no disposition to make our acquaintance. Nor have these critics the slightest idea of Daudet's place in the literature of his country. He was a brilliant, but not a good writer. His fame lies not so much in the material as in its workmanship. His success came from being able to catch the fleeting life around him and delicately transfer it to the canvas. His pictures, if they lack in breadth, have minuteness in detail, a quality much prized these days by critics. One may read his whole library without receiving that jar of thought which is continually meeting us in the pages of Ruskin, Newman and Carlyle.

Educational Notes.

At a time when the question of University education occupies so large a space in the mind of the Catholic world, and is taking such practical shape, every favoring authority should be pressed into the service and marshalled before the public eye. Of the many pens that have worked well to educate Catholic thought and to promote active sympathy in this great question none has been more effective or done so much to mould public opinion as that of Cardinal John Henry Newman. In a recent English Catholic paper 'A Convert,' one of the Austin Adams' class of Newmanites, who have such a splendid appreciation of the great Cardinal's utterances, has contributed a review of his 'Idea of a University' which cannot fail to interest all who appreciate and are watching the progress of the 'Irish Catholic University' question.

Cardinal Newman's View.

Does not Newman's 'Idea of a University' present his individuality to the reader more amply than does any other of his works? The transparent honesty of the argument, the simplicity of the method and the style, the gentle warmth which never rises into heat, but which is always the more kindling and inspiring because it is so obviously the chastened temperament of a just mind; these characteristics—taken together with a perfect mastery of the English language, and perhaps with an instinctive horror of rhetorical tricks—make the 'Idea' supremely fascinating from beginning to end, and as great a luxury sentimentally as intellectually. There are bits here and there which no one but Newman could have written; as, for example, the three pages in which he describes what the See of Peter has effected for the education of half the nations of the world; or the close bit of reasoning where he shows how true theology must of necessity be a branch of true knowledge; or the perfect picture of the

RELIGION OF PHILOSOPHY.

as the natural reason regards it outside the Church—a picture which will be found in a discourse on 'Knowledge and Religious Duty,' and which might open the eyes of the most ardent victim of modern thought; or the happy parallel of the 'gentleman' and the 'Christian' (Discourse VIII), with the masterly touches which lead the reader to distinguish accurately between the instincts of natural refinement and Christian saintliness; these bits, like scores of others, are 'Dr. Newman's,' and are gems of pure English and pure sense. The 'Idea' begins with the assurance that the whole subject will be treated, not primarily from the Catholic standpoint of education, but rather philosophically and practically, 'with an appeal to common sense, not to ecclesiastical rules; so that we get the mind of Dr. Newman in its natural thinking-out mood, proceeding from step to step in the rational order, and only coming at last, and as it were by a sure process, in the discourse on the

DUTIES OF THE CHURCH TOWARDS KNOWLEDGE.

to apprehend that it is not sufficient security for the Catholicity of a university that the whole of Catholic theology should be professed in it, unless the Church breathes her own pure and un-



Stolen Kisses. Young men do not try to steal kisses from girls who are tall and slender. There is a book containing over a thousand pages and over three hundred illustrations, that every young woman and man and

every mother of young daughters should read. It tells in plain, every day language that anyone can understand, many truths that every maid, wife and mother should know. It tells the untold suffering and agony that women endure who enter upon the important duties of wifehood and motherhood without seeing to it that they are strong and well in a womanly way. It tells of a wonderful medicine for women. A medicine that fits for wifehood and motherhood. A marvelous medicine that gives strength, vigor, vitality and elasticity to the delicate and important feminine organs that bear the brunt of maternity. It contains the names, addresses and photographs of many hundreds of women who were weak, sickly, nervous, fretful, childless wives, but who are now healthy, happy, amiable wives and mothers, through the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. That book is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. It used to cost \$1.50, now it is free. Send a one-cent stamp, to cover customs and mailing only, for a paper-covered copy. Fine French cloth binding, 50 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"During the fall and winter of 1894 I was engaged in teaching at Public School No. 31, in New York City. I was writing a book, 'The Success of Omen, Texas.' During this time my wife was afflicted with female weakness. We tried three of the best physicians in the county without benefit to my wife's health, at great expense. My wife grew worse and we gave up in despair. She could not get in and out of doors without the same weakness, and she stood on her feet long at a time, and complained of dragging down pains in the abdomen. Nothing but an untimely death seemed awaiting her. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for his advice. My wife took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and in six months was completely cured, at a cost of less than one month's treatment by the best physician we employed before consulting Dr. Pierce."

USE ONLY Finlayson's Linen Thread. IT IS THE BEST

earthly spirit into it, and fashions and moulds its organizations, and watches over its teaching, and knits together its pupils and superintends its action.

That is the ultimate step of an idea which is intellectual. And very wonderful is the last discourse on the attitude of Catholic teaching towards the two provinces of science and literature; a discourse which, starting with the bold postulate, "I say, from the nature of the case, if literature is to be made a study of human nature, you cannot have a Christian literature; it is a contradiction in terms to attempt a sinless literature of sinful man." \* \* \* If you would have, in fact, a literature of saints, first of all you must have a nation of them," and proceeds to show that, by shutting out the non-Catholic masters of human thought, and then turning young men loose on the wide world, we are really making the world their university, and exposing them to temptation without foreknowledge. Better is it, thinks the great idealist, to

FORGIVEN THE CHRISTIAN PUPIL.

with an intimacy with what is admirable in pagan literature, and with a contempt for what is irrational and debasing, than to leave him to his after life to poison him with corrupt teachings, of which he may then only see the charm, not the evil. It is because the evil without the remedy is put before non-Catholic students at their universities that it has been wisely ruled that young Catholics shall not be subjected to a temptation which Catholic teachers know how to hedge round with precautions. And thus, treating the subject as it were all round, beginning with the purely national and rational aspect, and gradually leading up to the obvious necessity of Catholic discipline, Dr. Newman gives all his experience, both as one who worked through a career at Oxford, and one who since learned the whole requirements of a university. As an intellectual treat the "Idea" is not more charming than as a luminous exposition of the Catholic attitude.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

His Lordship, Dr. Bagshawe, Bishop of Nottingham, speaking at a recent reunion of the Catholics of his diocese, in dealing with the question of public schools, said:—

So far as he could see from the speeches of the leaders and the opinions of the organs of the party, the Dissenters were contending that there would in a few years be no voluntary schools, and that all would be governed by Boards. But he ventured to point out that because the Catholics left the fighting for seats on the School Board very much in the hands of the others, it did not follow that they intended to give up their own schools (hear, hear). So far as they could see, it was the programme of the Liberal party to introduce a new penal law, to the effect that all Catholic and Christian children should be brought up in the Dissenting Board schools. That was what they must be on the look out for. They would not stand to be subjected to a new penal law of that character (loud applause). Consider the tyranny they were at present subjected to in regard to the Board schools. They were obliged to pay enormous rates to build them, enormous rates to govern them, and over £50,000,000 had been spent on building and governing alone, a penny of which they had not been allowed to touch. They had to pay enormous rates to maintain them, whatever expense they might choose to incur; they had to give them sites wherever they choose to take them; and they had all manner of privileges that no others had—all that they were burdened with, though they were nothing but a nuisance to them, and not the least profit. And they were not content with that, but they must wish to destroy the Catholic Schools altogether. Now, he said to them that they must resist that (applause). What were the advantages of board schools? They were told they

WERE UNDER POPULAR CONTROL.

and that they were unsectarian. Well if popular control was a half-a-dozen men knowing nothing whatever about education, then they were under popular control. But were those half dozen men so very much more excellent than any one else that all the teaching was to be confided to them? If popular control meant a good education then have popular control, but if it meant that people were to make everybody else of their own religion, then it was nothing but the worst kind of persecution (applause). Then it was said that they were unsectarian. That was simply a downright falsehood—they were the most sectarian of the sectarians. By Act of Parliament they got it made impossible for anything else to be taught in the schools but just

THEIR OWN PRINCIPLES OF DISSENT.

and if the Church people captured the Boards to-morrow, they could do nothing, because by the Act of Parliament they could not alter the education, or take the teaching out of the hands of Unitarians, infidels, agnostics, or anybody else who chose to take it. The Church taught that everybody should read the Scriptures for themselves, and that was just what they were doing in the Board schools, and what they wanted to have done. The Dissenters claimed that the religious instruction given in Board schools was adequate in amount. Yes, for those who did not believe in Christianity (applause). They also claimed that it was far superior to the religious teaching in the voluntary schools. "Perhaps so, in the opinion of Dissenters." He maintained that it was a falsehood

to say that the religious instruction given in Board Schools was unsectarian. It was precisely

THE RELIGION OF DISSENTERS.

the religion of the 'Free Churches,' as they called themselves—which was taught in the Board schools, and which they wished to force upon a vast number of the children of England. What was the kind of teaching they were to get from these Board schools? In the first place, they threw contempt upon all doctrine, their organs spoke of the 'paltry dogmas,' 'petty creeds.' They said it was a pity that energy should be frittered away on a matter of so little real importance—that they should quarrel and dispute learnedly about that shadowy thing called 'Orders.' They chose to think it a shadowy thing because they were unbelievers, but why should they blaspheme the Church's sacred doctrines? Were they, he asked, going to send their children to schools to be taught such blasphemies? He had said those things in order that he might show the hypocrisy of the Board schools, and he hoped they would remember this when elections of any kind came on, and would do their best to fight against it (applause.)

The Liquor and Drug Habits.

We guarantee to every victim of the liquor or drug habit, no matter how bad the case, that when Mr. A. Hinton Dixon's new vegetable medicine is taken as directed, all desire for liquor or drugs is removed within three days, and a permanent cure effected in three weeks. The medicine is taken privately and without interfering with business duties. Immediate results—normal appetite, sleep and clear brain, and health improved in every way. Indisputable testimony sent sealed. We invite strict investigation. Address THE DIXON CURS CO., No. 40, Park Avenue, near Milton street, Montreal. Phone 3085.

TRAPS FOR BURGLARS.

Applications have been made to the Patent Office in Washington for the protection of three inventions to discourage burglary and more especially train robbery.

The devices are electrical. Those who make use of them may choose between scalding a burglar to death, filling him full of lead, or merely shocking him into unconsciousness, if it is not desired to execute him by machinery. The best device is quite original. It provides for a kind of trap-door directly in front of a safe, placed in such a position that it will be impossible for the burglar to reach the safe unless the steps upon it. Directly he touches this trap the robber will be enveloped in hissing, blistering steam.

The purely electrical protector is more interesting. It can be adjusted so that it will paralyze, maim or kill, as is desired. A powerful electrical battery is connected with a safe. In front of the safe is a steel mat. When the thief stands on the mat and touches the knob or any part of the safe he will receive a shock that will put an end to his energy.

Nowadays when women are trying to do everything it is not strange that many things are over-done. It is not strange that there are all kinds of physical and mental disturbances. If the woman who is a doctor, or a lawyer, or a journalist, or in business, would not try to be a society woman too, it might be different; but the woman who knows when she has done a day's work has yet to be born. Usually a woman's way is to keep doing until she drops. Working in this way has manifold evils. The most common trouble resulting from over-exertion, either mentally or physically, is constipation of the bowels, with all its attendant horrors.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most effective remedy in the market. They work upon the system easily, naturally. There is no unpleasant nausea after taking them. No griping—no pain—no discomfort. They are composed of materials that go through the system gradually, collecting all impurities, and, like the good little servants that they are, disposing of them effectually.

The words, 'He fell by an assassin's hand,' appear on the tombstone over the grave of Brooks Larue Shobe, who is buried near Smith's Grove, at Bowling Green, Ky., and they are the basis of a suit for \$20,000 damages.

The plaintiff is John Harvey, a young man of the county, and the defendants are Dr. T. B. Larue and E. A. Shobe, two of the most prominent and wealthy men in the Smith's Grove section.

Ten or twelve years ago, while school-boys, Harvey and Shobe, now deceased, engaged in a fight at school, and Shobe was fatally stabbed. A bitter prosecution resulted. The jury disagreed on the first trial, and on the second trial Harvey was acquitted. About a year ago the objectionable tombstone was erected.



CATHOLIC CHARITY IN QUEBEC

The Care of the Young and Old in St. Bridget's Home.

The Devotion of the Nuns to the Homeless and Helpless - The Wonderful Woman From Tipperary - One Hundred and Six Years Old and in Possession of All Her Mental Faculties An Amusing Incident in Which Sir Adolphe Chapleau Figured.

From our own Correspondent. Through the courtesy of the Rev. Mother Superior I was conducted over this deserving institution, and as I was led from room to room and saw them filled with helpless inmates, the thing that most impressed me was the thought of the sacrifice made by the holy consecrated women who willingly devoted their lives and activities to the care and spiritual welfare of creatures whom the world outside would likely spurn from its doors.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' SECTIONS.

The visit to the boys' room was prolonged because the Rev. Mother in charge and the Lady Superior wished to give proof of the extra care bestowed upon their wards, and rightly so, as the battle of life will be severe enough for the lads when they leave St. Bridget's even with the best training and moral equipment.

The motherly kindness that produced such warm infantile affection must have been of the very tenderest kind, and who can doubt that it will reproduce the best Christian fruits in later life.

THE OLD MEN SINGLY HOUSED

ard' cleanly kept and well fed. They were smoking and seemed to enjoy their ease and comfort. Upon one remarking as to the privilege of being allowed to smoke, the Rev. Mother Superior explained that she considered the use of the weed a pacifier, for hardly any complaints came from that ward.

THE WOMEN'S SECTION

is perhaps the most interesting in the building, containing, as it does, desolate females of various ages and temperaments and conditions. Some of them are not much over middle age, and many of them, no doubt, once had happy homes of their own, but either through improvidence or some other fatal cause on their own part or that of their providers they had to seek shelter in this charitable retreat, and thankful indeed ought they to be that they can become guests of such tender nurses who are able to dispense charity through the continued efforts of the managing committee of St. Bridget's Asylum Association who are again strengthened by the generous donations of the public benefactors of the place.

a record if not a history unique in itself. This noted Irish woman is Mrs. Bridget Glennan, aged 106 years. The venerable old lady herself denies the impeachment either from the instinctive womanly habit to curtail the years of this life or from other mistaken idea, but 106 years is the actual count, as the Rev. Mother Superior assured me that the certificate of baptism

CAME FROM TIPPERARY.

where Mrs. Glennan first saw the light. She is yet hale and hearty and possesses all her mental faculties clear and strong. She can knit without dropping a single stitch, nor does she wear glasses or feel the need of doing so. She talks with great vigor and valiantly asserts that "she owes the institution nothing, for she can pay her way," and has already provided for her funeral expenses. The effort to make good the last named expense the Rev. Superiress holds is peculiar to the Irish Catholic race, as her years of experience proves that if they have a surplus dollar at all it goes into a fund to pay for the coffin and shroud and burial charges.

THE STRICKEN IRISH EMIGRANTS

were landed at Grosse Ile and Quebec in a dying condition that called aloud for human aid and compassion. But it were better perhaps not to dwell upon those dreadful scenes. The present time position is what we are here concerned most about, and in it we find the famed institution still strong and beneficent in dealing out its charity and protection to the desolate and helpless ones of St. Patrick's parish. Its chief financial support comes from the well-to-do of the congregation in direct contributions of money or goods, and through the annual bazaar in which the prominent ladies take deep interest and oftentimes cause unwilling hands to go deep into pockets that fain would hold on to their dollars; still the vigilant directress says that the money results are far from being what they were in the good times and when the congregation was larger.

WM. ELLIS N

CANADIAN TRADE FOR CANADA.

The Victoria, B.C., Times says:—"The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have shown wonderful, yet characteristic, energy in dealing with the Klondike question; they have fairly flooded the United Kingdom with literature in the highest degree beneficial to the interests of Canada, yet indulging in no abuse or misrepresentation of the Americans. This case for Canada has been put in such a manner that thousands who would have gone to Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and other American points will come to Victoria, Vancouver and other British Columbia cities.

We don't expect railway companies to be influenced entirely by patriotism, but the C.P.R. have certainly in this matter done all within their power to give Canada the benefit of their influence without going out of the way to hurt rival lines by false statements. The Alaska Commercial Company, with all their experience in the Yukon and thorough knowledge of the rules and regulations governing the import of goods to the Klondike, purchasing their stores in Victoria, is significant testimony to the fact that the Canadian campaign has been conducted on the proper lines and that it will be completely successful.

Mr. Lionel Phillips, the South African speculator, who was one of Dr. Jameson's accomplices, has been banished for life from the Transvaal Republic. He was set free, with other conspirators, on promising never to interfere directly or indirectly in Transvaal politics. He broke his promise by writing an article condemning the Government in the Nineteenth Century.

In the province of Smolensk, Russia, there is a district fifteen miles square which is wholly administered, and for the greater part of the year exclusively inhabited, by women. In the early spring all the able-bodied males emigrate to the large towns in search of work, leaving the women to cultivate the fields and manage local affairs generally under the guidance of a mayoress.

No man ever climbed a ladder at a bound. Each round represents a step in the progress of achievement.

CHATS TO YOUNG MEN.

MR. HENRY AUSTIN ADAMS, editor of Donahoe's Magazine, in the current number, under the familiar caption of "Men and Things," deals with the subject of Catholic Clubs, in the United States, or what we would call in Montreal, Catholic Societies, in a fearless and practical manner. He eulogizes the good work of one of these organizations, carried on in the parish of Trenton, and in detailing the objects and methods of the institution has this to say:—

First of all, then, the Trenton Club starts out on the theory that THE CHURCH AND THE CIVILIZATION which inheres in her teaching, are the refining and elevating forces which have created society. All art, music, literature and culture are the offspring of true principles. The function of Christianity has been to teach man all truth,—hence all that is true in life, in civilization. Therefore, when the Church, or when churchmen, acting as such, and under Church auspices, engage in efforts which are not elevating nor refining they are to that extent departing from the true work of the Church, and neutralizing one very important note of her mission in the world.

A CATHOLIC IS A GENTLEMAN in so far as he is Catholic. An association of Catholic gentlemen organized for purely social pleasure remains Catholic only so long as the entertainments, manners and spirit of the association continue to be those of gentlemen. Consequently, when a club called "Catholic" manifests in its conduct and attitude no essential difference from that of a gang of political hooligans, or of a fourth-rate pool room, it is not merely not Catholic,—I care not if every man in it be a Catholic and its meetings be held in the Parish Lyceum. To say that because a majority of our young men are poor and uneducated, we cannot expect them to be gentlemen.

which I resent and deny. Riches and learning never yet made a gentleman. Charity and humility and self-control are the only possible elements in a true gentleman, and these, thank God, come from Heaven, and not from the pocket-book. Let every Catholic Club in the land realize that in our holy religion lies the secret of all true culture, and we shall have more of them doing the splendid work now being accomplished in Trenton. If our young men must have variety shows, does it follow that the Church must become the impresario? If young fellows must spit, and romp, and indulge

IN VULGAR HORSE PLAY, does it follow that our over-worked pastors must put up costly buildings in which these hoodlum propensities may be indulged? Father Hogan does not think so. He seems to feel that before he announces an entertainment, or endorses a sociable, or encourages any public event, that it ought to be of a character which the whole community shall regard as worthy of the Majestic Mother of Civilization, the One Holy Catholic and Apostolic Roman Church. The result is that the ladies and gentlemen of Trenton not of the Faith do not regard Catholic entertainments as synonymous with vulgarity, and they have been happily educated to realize that anything given under the auspices of the Catholic Club and with the endorsement of the reverend clergy carries with it a guarantee of its being at the same time refined in manner and sound in principles.

A project initiated by a New York journal having for its aim the establishment of public gymnasiums in different places throughout the city was discussed recently at a joint meeting of the athletic organizations, and as a result a report was adopted which goes to show that the undertaking will be pushed to a successful issue. President Clausen, of the Park Commission, has also invited the committee of the allied athletic associations to call upon him so he may give them a hearing and tell them what he can do for them. This invitation was accepted. The committee closed its statement as follows:—"As to the details generally, whether playgrounds or gymnasiums are to be arranged in this or that park, or in the East River Park or Central Park, the committee takes no position; in fact, at the present time it is an immaterial detail of the general proposal to do this. "It involves close study and investigation of local conditions and environments, which properly should be made by the constituted authorities. What the committee has done is to insist upon the general need and demand for these recreation places, and it has sought to explain the wholesome effect upon the physical as well as moral life of the community."

The Catholic Witness of Detroit, under the caption "Our Young Men," has this to say:—"Look at the man who succeeds in life. What does it? This: He chooses a calling, trade, profession, or what not, and sticks to it. He digs, works, labors in it, making all things, all circumstances, and, as far as may be, all men, tributary to it. The successful man is

Much in Little is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small a space. They are a whole medicine

chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street, 2416 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL. And 175 to 176 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street, 2416 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL. And 175 to 176 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA.

always the man of enthusiasm. He invariably does everything, small or large, with a heart—just as though the thing in hand came into the world for his special execution. There is not a business followed by man, if it be reasonable in its nature and carried on in a decent place, but will be successful if the right means be applied to it. It is the man behind that determines the result. What can be expected of him who has no pluck, no courage? Not much. It is the man of nerve, enthusiasm, intelligence and consecutive work backed with sufficient capital to start without making a debt that is successful.

'I like the way the French take their amusements,' writes Miss Lillian Bell, in a letter from Paris to the February

Ladies' Home Journal. 'At the theatre they laugh and applaud the wit of the hero and hiss the villain. They shout their approval of a duel and weep aloud over the death of the aged mother. When they drive in the Bois they smile and have an air of enjoyment quite at variance with the bored expression of English and Americans who have enough money to own carriages. We have in Hyde Park in London the day before we came to Paris, and nearly wet with sympathy for the unspoken grief in the faces of the unfortunate rich who were at such pains to enjoy themselves. I never saw such handsome men as I saw in London. I never saw such beautiful women as I see in Paris. French men are insignificant as a rule, and English women are bely and dress like rag-bags.'

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CARPETS! One can be sure of making good bargains, and one line always the best guarantee, in buying from THOMAS LIGGET, Who claims to be the only specialist in this kind of goods in Montreal. He is necessarily the largest buyer in the trade, devotes all his energy to that important industry, and is in communication with all the principal manufacturers. His goods are made specially for his extensive business, and always meet the wants and interests of his customers. THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street, 2416 St. Catherine Street, MONTREAL. And 175 to 176 SPARKS STREET, OTTAWA. TO LET—Assembly Hall—241 St. Catherine Street, 282 Richmond Street, Dwelling House, Thornton Park, Store, 2467 Notre Dame Street. THOMAS LIGGET, 1884 Notre Dame Street.

THIS WEEK, Loyola College WILL TRANSFER ITS CLASSES TO THE NEW BUILDING ON Drummond Street.

SOCIETY REGALIA Banners, Badges, Sash-belts, of any material, made to order. Samples and estimates furnished. With and material guaranteed. MRS. HALLEY, 111 Henry St.

Society Meetings. Young Men's Societies. Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association—Organized April 1874. Incorporated Dec. 1875. Regular monthly meeting held at its hall, 19 Temple Street, first Wednesday of every month at 8 o'clock, P.M. Committee of Management meets every second and fourth Wednesday of each month. President, J.S. J. McLELLAN, Secretary, M.J. POWER. All communications to be addressed to the Hall, Delegates to St. Patrick's Council, W. J. Barry, P. Gallagher, Jas. McMahon.

A.O.H. Division No. 2. Meet every second and fourth Monday of each month, at the Hall, No. 242, Notre Dame St. Officers: President, J. J. Walsh; Vice-President, J. J. Barry; Secretary, J. J. Barry; Treasurer, W. J. Barry; Marshal, J. J. Barry; Chaplain, J. J. Barry; Steward, J. J. Barry; Delegates to St. Patrick's Council, J. J. Barry, J. J. Barry, J. J. Barry.

C.M.B.A. of Canada. C.M.B.A. of Canada, Branch 26. Branch meets at St. Patrick's Hall, 92 St. Alexander Street, on every Monday of each month. The regular meetings for the transaction of business are held on the 2nd and 4th Mondays of the month, at 8 P.M. Applicant for membership or any one desirous of information regarding the Branch may communicate with the following officers: MARTIN F. AGAN, President, 577 Catharine St.; J. H. FEELEY, Treasurer, 718 St. Lawrence St.; G. A. GADBOIS, Secy., 511 St. Lawrence St.; JAS. J. COSTIGAN, Secy. Gen., 275 St. Patrick St.

GRAND COUNCIL OF QUEBEC Affiliated with the C.M.B.A. of the United States. Accumulating Reserve of \$300,000.00. Branch No. 26 meets every 2nd and 4th Monday of each month, at 8 P.M. Further particulars address JOHN L. LAPPIN, President, 16 Brunswick Street; E. C. LAWLER, Recording Secretary, 38 Shaw St.

Catholic Order of Foresters. St. Gabriel's Court, 185. Meetings alternate Mondays, commencing Jan. 21, in St. Gabriel's Hall, 100, Centre and Laurier streets. M. P. McDOLE, Chief Ranger. M. J. HALLEY, Secy., 49 Laurier St.

St. Lawrence Court, 263, C.O.F. Meets in the Engineers' Hall, 602 1/2 Craig Street, on the second and fourth Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. M. M. J. Flanagan, Chief Ranger; Thos. W. Maguire, Recording Secretary, 118 St. Andrew Street, to whom all communications should be addressed.

St. Patrick's Court, No. 95, C.O.F. Meets in St. Ann's Hall, 157 Ottawa Street, every first and third Monday, at 8 P.M. Chief Ranger, JAMES F. FORBES, Recording Secretary, ALEX. PATTERSON, 66 Elgin Street.

Total Abstinence Societies. ST. PATRICK'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY. Established 1841. The hall is open to the members and their friends every Tuesday evening. The society meets for religious instruction in St. Patrick's Church, the second Sunday of each month at 3 P.M. The regular monthly meeting is held on the second Tuesday of each month, at 8 P.M. in their hall, 92 St. Alexander St. REV. J. A. McALLEN, S.S., Rev. President; JOHN WALSH, 1st Vice-President; W. P. DOYLE, Secretary, 254 St. Martin's Street. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. John Walsh, J. H. Feeley and William Rawley.

St. Ann's T. A. & B. Society. Established 1863. Rev. Director, REV. FATHER FLYNN; President, JOHN KILLGATHER; Secretary, THOS. ROGERS, 381 St. Alexander Street. Meets on the second Sunday of every month, in St. Ann's Hall, corner Young and Ottawa streets, at 8:30 P.M. Delegates to St. Patrick's League: Messrs. J. Killgatter, T. Rogers and J. Shanahan.

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The True Witness

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EPISCOPAL APPROBATION.

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

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 12, 1898.

CATHOLICS AND THE Y.M.C.A.

We have been informed, on reliable authority, that between two and three hundred Catholic young men belong to the Young Men's Christian Association, and that several Catholic young women are members of the Young Women's Christian Association, both of them Protestant organizations in this city. The question arises: Is it lawful for Catholics to belong to these associations?

The following is an extract from the constitution of the Y.M.C.A. as to its membership:—

Sec. 1. The members of this association shall consist of three kinds, viz.: Active, associate and sustaining.

Sec. 2. All male members in good standing in Evangelical churches may become active members of this association, upon the payment, in advance, of the annual fee and the acceptance of their applications by the Board of Directors. Only active members shall have the right to vote and hold office.

(A foot note here informs us that Evangelical churches are defined by resolution of the international convention at Portland in 1889 to be churches "maintaining the Holy Scriptures to be the only rule of faith"—i. e., Protestant churches.)

No Catholics, it is to be presumed, become 'active members.' They become 'associate' members only. As to the Y.M.C.A. rules regarding associate members, the following, which is taken from a circular recently issued by the Y.W.C.A. of Montreal, and which is the same as those contained in the rules of all these associations, whether for men or women (with a slight verbal difference when the fee or the sex is mentioned) is instructive:

Who May Become an Associate Member? Any woman of good moral character, without respect to creed, occupation or nationality, may become an associate member upon the payment of fifty cents annually. Associate members are entitled to all the privileges of the association, except the right to vote.

There can be no doubt as to the strength of the temptation which leads Catholic young men and women to join these "Christian Associations." In the first place—and this is the key to the whole question—we have no Catholic institutions of a similar character. Would that we had! In the second place, the principle on which these Protestant associations are founded is an excellent and noble one, looking at it from a purely secular point of view. The secret of the undoubted success of the Y.M.C.A. lies in its practical recognition of the need for providing for the healthy and natural instincts and tastes, both physical and mental, of early and advanced youth. Every facility for indulging in wholesome athletic pastimes is afforded in them, especially in the cities and towns. They have well-stocked libraries and reading rooms; and the intellectual faculties of the members are stimulated by literary and debating societies and by lectures from eminent men. There are classes of many kinds where members may obtain instruction in almost every branch of education, at a nominal cost. Nor are the graces of life neglected, for there are musical societies and classes, art schools and amateur dramatic organizations in them, where proficiency may be acquired on easy terms and under encouraging auspices.

Much as all this is, it is not all. If a member is out of a situation, efforts are made by the Association to procure him a place; and for this purpose an employment register is kept. If he leaves for another part of the country, or goes to a different land, the Association follows

him with kindly interest. He is given letters of introduction, and if there is a branch in the city or town where he takes up his new abode, he is made 'at home' at once by the local secretary, who will recommend him to a hotel or boarding house, and give him any other useful information which he may require; he is introduced to other members, and so finds himself surrounded by helpful friends. In the women's associations there are, amongst other advantages, educational classes of all kinds, including those giving instruction in millinery, art needlework and domestic embroidery, dressmaking, dress-cutting, cookery, and even laundrying.

The great and fatal drawbacks, for Catholics, to all this is that the atmosphere of the Association is essentially Protestant—aggressively Protestant in some cases.

Yes; the temptation for Catholic young men and women to join these associations is very strong. But if they were actuated by the firm and active faith of their fathers and mothers they would lose no time in removing that temptation by establishing similar associations of their own.

THE YOUNG MAN AND THE CHURCH.

A subject which, we have reason to know, often brings sorrow to the hearts of some of our most devoted pastors is the indifference of Catholic young men to the financial needs of their parishes. A large proportion of them give little or nothing towards the maintenance of their churches, their schools, or the charitable institutions in connection with them. Fewer still amongst them rent pews. This is a very serious matter for our young men. As our contemporary, the Monitor, of San Francisco, pertinently says, if the young men will not support religion, it becomes a serious matter for the Church of the future. The old folks with their strong faith and generous hearts are fast passing away. Their sons and daughters must take up the works which are falling from their dead hands, the support of religion among others. If they fail in that, then must we, in no very long time, fall as a Catholic body and our name be blotted out from the map of the universal Church. Surely this can never happen in a city so thickly populated by the sons and daughters of the far off Isle of Saints.

A REMONSTRANCE TO "LA PRESSE."

The illustrations on the front page of La Presse on Saturday last were such as one should expect to find only in the yellowed of yellow journals. They represented, amongst other nauseating features of his trial, the condemned youth, Thomas Nulty, with a pipe in his mouth, and a border around him made of the hangman's noose; Thomas Nulty playing the fiddle, surrounded by the hangman's rope; Thomas Nulty dancing, surrounded by the hangman's rope; and other similarly revolting pictures. It is not too much to say that, when it is borne in mind that La Presse claims a daily circulation of 59,821, the page to which we refer was a disgrace to Canadian journalism. It is with regret that we feel obliged to say this, for we have always admired the enterprise of La Presse and felt proud at the great success which it has achieved through the generous support accorded to it by our French-Canadian fellow-citizens. Success is often gained so rapidly that it becomes dangerous to those who have won it; and if La Presse continues to follow the example of the worst kind of American journalistic sensationalism it will sink in public favor as rapidly as it has risen in it.

ENGLISH SPEAKING CATHOLICS AND SCHOOL ADMINISTRATION.

At the recent meeting of the Catholic Teachers' Association held in this city a number of amendments to the present Education law were suggested, and resolutions urging the adoption of some of them were passed. One of these amendments suggested that the teachers should be represented on the Council of Public Instruction "by several members" of the association. A resolution favoring this change was passed. This was the principal business transacted. We must confess that we have been somewhat disappointed that something more important and of greater urgency was not done. There is, for example, the question of the appointment of an English-speaking Inspector for the schools in the Montreal district, which are entirely or principally attended by English speaking Catholic children. We had expected that this question would have been discussed. But not a word was said about it. That the teachers should be represented on the Council is a good idea, we admit; but we contend that until the question of according English-speaking Catholics the share to representation to which they are justly entitled in the practical supervision of our schools is satisfactorily settled, pedagogic membership of the Council should remain in the region of debate. When the Teachers'

Association shows a disposition to be fair and just in this connection it will receive our cordial support in any other proposal which it may make.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. U. E. Archambault, who named himself as a member of the deputation to proceed to Quebec to interview the Premier and the Provincial Secretary on the subject. Mr. Archambault seems to be wishful of constituting himself the Grand Mogul of the educational interests of Montreal. Not content with drawing his pension, he is Superintendent of the Plateau Academy and is also secretary-treasurer of the Board of Catholic School Commissioners and we do not know what else besides. We have nothing to say personally against Mr. Archambault, who has done good work in his profession in the past; but we do say that the cause of education is not being advanced by one man monopolizing so many offices. The duties attaching to the positions would certainly be more efficiently and more satisfactorily discharged were they entrusted to separate individuals.

A C. M. B. A. CASE.

A lawsuit which possesses interest for not only the members of the C.M.B.A., but for all other Catholic fraternal and benevolent orders and societies has been decided in the city of Oswego, N.Y. It was the case of Michael Fitzgerald against the Supreme Council of the C.M.B.A., and had been for a year before the courts. Briefly stated, the facts were these: Fitzgerald's brother, who was a theological student, became a member of the C.M.B.A. at Oswego in September, 1894, and died from consumption in September, 1895. Michael Fitzgerald, as the beneficiary, claimed the insurance money; but the Supreme Council of the C.M.B.A. declined to give it to him on the ground that his deceased brother had knowingly made false and untrue answers to the questions printed on the form on which he wrote his application for membership, as well as to those on the medical certificate blanks concerning his health and his family history, and that he had likewise suppressed facts and concealed information which the medical examiner and the association were entitled to know in order to determine the applicant's fitness for membership. After a good deal of the trouble usually encountered in such cases it was proved that the applicant had had a brother, of whom he had made no mention, who had died of consumption, and a sister who had died of meningitis, of whom he had also failed to make mention. The court decided in favor of the C.M.B.A.

The decision is one which should be given wide publicity amongst our benevolent associations, for many people desiring to join them seem to think that, because they are Catholic organizations, they will not be very particular in inquiring as to the truth of the statements made on the application forms and on the medical certificate. There is no reason for such people to entertain this view, for fraternal assessment insurance, like other forms of insurance, must be governed by ordinary business principles, if it is to be a success. The man who secures membership in any of these societies either through making false statements or through suppressing facts, commits a fraud upon the society itself as a whole and upon the individual members who constitute it.

WATER COMMITTEE CHAIRMANSHIP.

It is hoped and fully expected by the Irish Catholics of this city that the chairmanship of the Water Committee recently held by Ald. Costigan will be filled by Ald. Kinsella, and that the claims of this worthy representative will be gracefully and cheerfully admitted. Independently of Ald. Kinsella's personal qualifications for this office, the fact that he is an Irish Catholic constitutes an argument in favor of his election which should not be ignored.

Prior to the appointment of Ald. Costigan, that position was always held by an Irish Catholic, though it was the only chairmanship so held in the Council, a fact which is in itself suggestive, and it is now fully expected that due restoration of what the Irish Catholics are justified in regarding as a right will be made, and made graciously and without hesitation.

There is no disposition or desire, on our part, to stir up or encourage racial or religious discord in a community whose best interests are so clearly involved in their prevention, but it may as well be distinctly understood that the Irish Catholics will not submit to be deprived, or to see any of their public men deprived, of positions to which they are entitled, whether in the City Council itself or in any of the departments or offices in its control.

We do not wish to sound any false alarms, but we urge the many societies and organizations which are regarded as the guardians of Irish Catholic interests not to stand by with folded arms, or to remain either apathetic, unsympathetic, or inactive, where energy and determination are required.

ST. ANN'S PARISH.

Closing Exercises of the General Retreat.

Archbishop Bruschi Present on Sunday—His Grace Receives an Address of Welcome—Reverend Father Strubbe's Eloquent Sermon.

The regular annual four weeks Retreat for the parishioners of St. Ann's Church was brought to a close on Sunday last. The attendance at the exercises was exceptionally large, and the ready manner in which old and young alike braved storm and cold, snow and ice, and all the other trying features of our northern winter, to reach the church and hear the word of God, cannot but have edified the outside world, while it must have been deeply consoling to the good Redeemer's Fathers in charge.

The Retreat was opened on Sunday, the 16th of January, and was conducted throughout by the Rev. Fathers Strubbe and Billeau, whose eloquent exhortations and lucid expositions of Catholic doctrine and the necessity of living strictly up to its teachings felt upon good soil and brought forth good fruit.

THE ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The exercises of the month were distributed thus:—

The first week was dedicated to the married women of the congregation. The second to the married men. The third to the unmarried women. The fourth to the unmarried men.

Thus the Rev. Fathers were enabled to do full justice to all conditions and ages, and to devote to each the particular instructions they severally required. How faithfully and well they labored is told by the story of the confessional, which was visited by over 5,000 people, as follows:—

Married women, 1400; unmarried women, 1300. Married men, 1140; unmarried men, 1200.

The sight presented by the appearance of such large numbers at the Communion rails was deeply impressive and gratifying, and the good Redeemer must feel that the blessing of God has fallen on their work and that the seed they have sown will yield a hundred-fold. The exercises were finally closed on Sunday last. Few were privileged to witness such a heart-stirring, soul-lifting scene as was presented when: that vast congregation of stalwart young men with lighted tapers stood up and with full voices and fuller hearts repeated the Act of Consecration to the Blessed Virgin. The grand concluding sermon of the Retreat was

Preached by the Rev. Father Strubbe, and was one of that great preacher's best efforts. The following outline presents but a feeble idea of this eloquent utterance:—

The greatest means of perseverance is a tender devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary, first, because Mary is the mirror of perseverance, second, the pledge of perseverance, and third, the crown of perseverance. First, because Mary, although immaculate, made use of every means to protect herself against the world, the flesh and the devil; by her spirit of prayer, by her constant communion with Jesus Christ and by her exclusion from all the dangers of sin. So with young men; you must pray, for whoever prays will be saved and whoever does not pray will be lost. You must be united with Jesus Christ by frequent reception of the Sacraments and must stay aloof from all proximate occasions of sin, for he who loveth danger shall perish in it. Secondly, Mary is the pledge of perseverance on account of her being the

MOST POWERFUL OF QUEENS, and as such possesses the means of helping us. She is the most tender of mothers and is always ready to use her influence and her power in our behalf. Thirdly, she is the crown of perseverance by helping us in our last battle with the enemy of our salvation, protecting us against the last assaults of the devil and filling our hearts and our death beds with the sweetest confidence in God's mercy and goodness. She is the crown of perseverance because she will be at our side before the Judgment Seat of Jesus Christ in order to plead in our behalf by presenting to her Son all our devotions to her, and weighing them in the balance against our sins. She is the crown of perseverance because she will give to her children the glorious privilege of being near her throne and of sharing in a particular manner in her glory.

His Grace Archbishop Bruschi was present and the occasion was availed of to present him with an address from the young men of the Parish. This was read by Mr. P. T. O'Brien, President of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, whose distinct articulation made every word audible throughout the sacred edifice.

THE ADDRESS.

MONTREAL, February 6th, 1898. To His Grace PAUL BRUSCHI, Archbishop of Montreal. MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—We, the members of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, representing the young men of this parish, take advantage of this occasion to give expression to the feelings of respect, love and admiration which we entertain for you. Knowing the great affection you bear for the younger members of your flock, whose welfare you have always considered and taken to heart, we approach you with confidence to thank you for your presence here this afternoon, and for the keen interest you have always manifested in our race. When duty called you to the Eternal City a short time ago, you kindly remembered that a great portion of your

Irish heart led you to the sacred land of our sainted ancestors, whence our fathers were once driven into exile. You visited the plundered shrines, the ruined monasteries and the stolen churches, and in our stead you moistened the sacred soil with your tears, you knelt down before the tomb, and subsequently before the heart of our great patriot Daniel O'Connell, in order that when you would return home to your children you might impressively speak to them of the great Catholic who gave his soul to God and his heart to Rome, and present him to your Irish children as the example they should imitate. The whole Irish community of your Diocese owes you a debt of everlasting gratitude for that noble thought.

The kind fatherly love which inspires all your actions regarding the care and Christian education of youth has also won the esteem and admiration of all, and you may rest assured that the Irish young men think as your Grace thinks on that vital question, for it has always been characteristic of the Irish to follow their Priests and Bishops. Our welcome to your Grace also springs from another motive—selfish it may be, yet it is human. Our hearts rejoiced in recognizing that one of those whom we could call our own, one born and brought up, we might say, in our midst, was found worthy by the Holy Father to fill the Archiepiscopal chair rendered vacant by the death of Monseigneur Fabre, and we hailed with delight the elevation of a member of the Bruschi family (so esteemed by the Irish of this locality) to that high ecclesiastical dignity, and we felt, as if it were possible, that the bond which united St. Ann's parish with its Bishop was rendered stronger and closer.

Let us hope that God in His divine love and mercy will grant you a long and useful reign over us, and we trust that in your long career, necessarily pregnant with many trials, your Grace will never feel an Irish thorn thrust in your episcopal heart, for we promise you that your Irish young men will always endeavor to be your best, most obedient and affectionate sons.

We now conclude by asking your Grace to bless us, to bless our parents and the resolutions we have taken during this retreat. Also to bless the good and kind Fathers of our church, who have done so much for us and our people since their advent amongst us.

Signed on behalf of the Young Men of St. Ann's Parish.

P. T. O'BRIEN, President St. Ann's Y. M. S.

His Grace Replies.

His Grace made a feeling reply, in which he referred to his joy on this his first pastoral visit to St. Ann's. He said when a boy he had frequently visited this same church in his devotions to good St. Ann, and now an Archbishop he stood there to speak a few words of encouragement to the young men. He referred to his late visit to Rome, and that on the route he had visited Ireland, so dear to them all. He had made a special pilgrimage while there to the tomb of O'Connell, and he held up to the young men their great countryman as a model, not so much for his eloquence—and eloquent he was—but rather for his Christian virtues and reverence for their faith. He spoke of the feeling of honest pride he experienced in beholding the stately edifice erected by their forefathers in Dublin.

At the conclusion of his remarks His Grace gave his benediction to all present.

Solemn Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament followed, during which a choir of 80 voices rendered the following well chosen programme in splendid style, under the direction of Prof. P. J. Shea, the organist, Mr. Wm. Murphy conducting:

Sanctus, (Mazzanti), by full choir; Ave Maria, (D. E. Doss); Tantum Ergo, trio and chorus, (Rossini). Messrs W. Murphy, Ed. Quinn and Master McCrory; Laudati, by full choir, (Bellotti); March, organ, (Tanhauser.)

Professor Shea is to be congratulated on the manner in which the choir, under his practical direction, acquitted itself on this important occasion, and while he is justly proud of them, they have equal reason to be pleased and grateful to him for his untiring exertions to promote the musical portion of the Church services. The Retreat for 1898 was thus brought to its termination under the most gratifying auspices, and the good Fathers who conducted it will be remembered in the prayers of thousands they have drawn from error to righteousness, and whose souls they have gladdened, and, let us hope, redeemed.

LOYOLA COLLEGE.

Removal To Its New and Commodious Establishment.

Formerly Known As Tucker's High School on Drummond Street.

As will be seen by our advertising columns, the Loyola College has been transferred to the Tucker school building on Drummond street. The premises, which have been recently purchased by the College for \$45,000, are large and commodious and well suited for its purpose.

The old premises on St. Catherine street were altogether too small for the number of pupils seeking admission, and in their new quarters there will be ample room. This institution, which is under the able direction of Rev. Father O'Bryan, S. J., assisted by Rev. Father Kavanagh, S. J., and a staff of professors, is especially intended for English-speaking Catholic boys desirous of following a course of classical studies.

A Cutter.—Blodds—That fellow to whom I noddled will probably cut me the next time he sees me.

Blodds—Why? Blodds—He's my barber, and he is infernally careless.—Philadelphia Record.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

General Meeting of the St. Vincent De Paul Section.

The Recent Successful Concert in Aid of the Organization—An Appreciation of the Generous Assistance Received on the Occasion.

The report read by the popular and energetic secretary, Mr. D. Murney, at the recent general meeting of St. Mary's Irish Conference of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, makes special and honorable mention of those officers and members who had labored so earnestly for the relief of the poor during the past quarter, and who deserve the prayers and thanks of St. Mary's parishioners in particular, and those of their fellow-Catholics generally, for the active interest thus shown in destitute and suffering humanity. The feeling is very general amongst the members of the Conference that it should be more generally and more generously supported by those who cannot but recognize in it the constant watcher and ever willing helper of God's poor.

The following is a list of the Executive officers and honorary members; the former were again appointed for another term:—

Executive Officers.

Rev. P. F. O'Donnell, P. P., Spiritual Director; President, James Morley, J.P.; 1st Vice-President, Thos. Jones; 2nd Vice-President, Francis Friel; Treasurer, James Mullally, J.P.; Secretary, Denis Murney.

Relief Committee.

Chairman, J. J. Ryan, Esq.; Thomas Pielan, Patrick McCall, Michael Dunn, John Phean, Henry Butler, Hugh Sheehan, Thomas McDonald, Wm. Farnell.

Honorary Members.

Patrick Wright, Thos. Heffernan, J.P., John A. Johnston, John McIlhorne, John McCall, Patrick Henry, John Toohy, James O'Rourke, John Halley, Walter Kavanagh, Michael O'Reilly, George D. Roach, J. J. Ryan.

Thanks to the Performers.

Mr. D. Murney, secretary, on behalf of St. Mary's Irish Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, has requested us to state that at the general meeting of the Conference, on Sunday, 6th inst., a resolution was passed thanking the ladies and gentlemen who had so kindly taken part in the recent concert in aid of the poor, and the musical features so successfully carried out under the direction of Prof. James Wilson:—

Misses Jones, Miss Murphy, Miss Mullally, Miss F. Murphy; Master Willie Polan; Messrs. T. C. Emblem, W. R. Cowan, A. J. Hamill, E. Emblem, T. Beach, W. Fogarty, St. John and Gregory, C. Smith; Master J. McElroy; A. Hamilton, St. Mary's Choir, Messrs. L. Prevost and A. J. Hamill, and Messrs. Willis & Co., who kindly loaned the piano for the occasion.

President Morley, at the close of the concert, invited the different performers and invited guests to partake of refreshments which had been generously supplied by Mr. Beardsall of Craig street.

THE C.P.R. AND CATHOLICS.

Something More About the Carleton Place Shops—A Letter From Mr. Traynor.

Some time ago the TRUE WITNESS published complaints of discrimination against Catholics on the part of the C. P. R. authorities at Carleton Place, Ont. Since then the following letter has appeared in The Central Canadian, published in Carleton Place:—

To the Editor of The Central Canadian.

DEAR SIR,—In your paper of the 20th inst. I read that the TRUE WITNESS of Montreal has received letters from Carleton Place, making statements against Messrs. Elliott and Fulton, imputing to them the charge that Catholics will not be employed in the C. P. R. shops here.

Now, Mr. Editor, without fear of contradiction, I say that such a report is altogether groundless, and but a mere fabrication. As regards Mr. Elliott discriminating against Catholics, I am yet to be convinced, for through his influence I have obtained many favors in the past. In November last, on applying for work in the C. P. R. shops, Mr. Elliott granted my request, thus showing that he is a man devoid of all religious prejudice. Some years ago, being an employee under Mr. Fulton's supervision, I found him always to be a gentleman incapable of the slightest meanness in any way. Hence the complaint lodged against these officials must have no foundation, for there is no semblance of distinction of creed that I can see. As a Catholic it grieves me to know that such a story, through the medium of the press, has been circulated at all. Hoping you will find space in your paper for this,

I am Yours, etc., JAMES TRAYNOR, Jan. 24th, 98.

The last census showed that Carleton Place had a population of four thousand, of which about one eighth are Catholics. There are not the same proportion of Catholics in the C. P. R. shops in that place; and this shows, notwithstanding Mr. Traynor's rather gushing letter, that they are not being treated with fair play by the C. P. R. officials there.

There is no plant which animals so detest as the castor oil plant, it being poisonous to the whole animal world. A goat will starve rather than eat it, and those destroyers of everything green, the locust and army worm, will not feed upon it.



# In Woman's World.

## WHIMS OF FASHION.

The spring shades of blue are Roman, hyacinth, silver, Napoleon, and barbeau, or blue bottle, says the fashion writer of the Post. The greens are in many tints with fanciful titles that have clear emerald tints, and also the deep Russian green, becoming to so many women; willow, the golden green tint and leaf in three different shades. Giemonda again appears, the purple slightly deeper than that of Parma violet, and much like the amethyst are plum shades that have been so popular in costume cloths and millinery this winter.

There is as yet but little change in the general preference for the close coat sleeve with every sort of odd little garniture as a finish to the tops, including the wing decoration consisting of a three cornered piece of the dress fabric, or else of a material matching the trimming used on the gown, this piece hemmed, ruffled, piped, or satin-lined with a contrasting color. It is carried under the arm after the sleeve is sewed into the bodice. The third short point is tucked away under the folds; the two longer points are then brought to the top of the shoulder and simply tied, the ends left to somewhat resemble the wings of a bird in flight. A full soft knot is left in the centre. Wide ribbon loops in place of a puff, a number of horizontal tucks taken in the fullness of mutton-leg sleeves, and straight flat rows of gimp laid across the tops of close coat sleeves, are other popular modes.

A very striking collarette reaching just to the shoulder tips was recently worn with an elegant tailor costume of rich Roman blue cloth at an afternoon entertainment at the Astoria. The collarette was made of darkest otter and was only slightly full. Above this and almost covering the fur, but leaving a narrow border-like edge in relief, was a superb bertha made of lace in combined duchesse and point patterns. Inside of the large Medici collar of fur was a fraise of the lace, the other forming a dark and most becoming background for the display of its exquisite designs. The hat worn en suite with the costume was a small velvet toque trimmed with otter fur, lace, pinkish Parma violets, and green velvet leaves.

In jacket shapes for the spring, short, medium, and three-quarter lengths still prevail, which is a very satisfactory state of fashion, affording a variety and choice for women of every height and figure, and much more attractive than if they were all uniform in one special style. The collars are still the familiar standing shapes, finished with braid. Soutache medallions with ornaments to correspond are laid across the jacket front, pleated silk or satin edgings straps, braided tabs, points and other fancy shapes being arranged to conform to the general style of the jacket. Some of the pretty loose fronted models fasten on the left side, and are trimmed on the front with peneloues and braids to give the effect of a double-breasted garment. At the top, short, broad revers turn away, and join a very flaring collar, and both revers and collar are faced with white or cream cloth and edged with a trefold design in braid. Soutache in two or three different widths is used on the jacket.

Boston advises say that the Audubon Society movement against the wearing of birds in women's hats has fallen flat; that the laws which were passed to make feathered hats unpopular, have failed in their purpose, and that there is, and lately has been, an unprecedented demand for wings, heads, quills, and whole birds, large and small. This is not surprising. The average woman takes no interest at all in the fate of birds, and does take a very lively interest in 'stylish' hats. When it comes to trimming for a hat, what she wants to know is whether it looks well, whether it is the latest thing, and whether she can afford it. Other considerations are irrelevant. The attempt to quicken her sense of responsibility by pretending to make a guilty hat subject to arrest failed.

All the new coats and sacques that one sees now, says a Paris correspondent, are almost tight fitting. Even the blouses are made after the fashion of corsets. They are less vague, are generally made in pleats, either lengthwise or horizontal, mingled with insertion, or lace, or embroidery and the sleeves are quite flat, except for a little bouffant on the shoulders, or epaulettes. The shoulders, let me say in passing, are cut as long as possible, and the trimming has the air almost of falling off from them.

A despatch from London, Eng., from an authority high up in the social scale, states that velvet will reign supreme this spring—'velvet in every style, shape and color, black cornflower, blue, sapphire, silver gray shot with gold, and a host of other startling shades.'

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott says: 'Taste in dress is right, fashion mostly wrong. Dressmaking should be an art, not an imitation. For a woman to wear the same kind of a bonnet because some other woman does it is not only unattractive, but unchristian.'

Blue ostrich feathers, sprinkled with silver, are a pretty decoration for the hair with evening dress. Other novelties are the Louis Seize bows of velvet ribbon, combined with aigrettes. Twists of chiffon and gold gauze ribbon are also worn.

Old gloves protect the hands in doing the dirty work of the house, but rubber gloves cannot be especially recommended, as they make the hand sensitive.

## HOUSEHOLD TALKS.

**MACARONI AND ITS USES.**  
People who know macaroni, says a well known contributor to a contemporary, as it is served in perfection in Italy, find a decidedly different article generally sold in this country, and in France and other European lands as well. Even as purveyors of their favorite national food, the Italians have been outwitted by the enterprising French manufacturers. The mass of macaroni imported to this country and the general markets of the world outside of Italy has long been supplied from Lyons, France. This French macaroni is not an objectionable article, and it possesses the quality so necessary to the stock of the modern grocer, that of keeping an indefinite period of time. It does not possess the delicious nutty flavor of the best Neapolitan macaroni, which is made of a native Italian wheat, especially rich in gluten. The full flavor of this rich wheat kernel seems to be hardened in the Italian pastes without any loss of flavor. The French macaroni is made of

**SOFTER OR MORE STARCHY WHEAT,**  
or there is something in the process which makes it more like a hardened paste. In close competition with French macaroni is the product of Italian manufacturers in this country, which is often sold under foreign labels, and is the cheapest and poorest of all macaroni. The small amount of genuine Italian macaroni imported in this country may be seen by an inspection of the custom house reports. The fact that though it is better it does not keep well has compelled the large grocery establishments to depend on the article sent from Lyons. Only those who know macaroni can distinguish between the French and Italian. At one time there were Italian grocers in New York that kept the genuine material, and restaurants that served it, but probably these establishments have from time to time succumbed to the exigencies of trade, for it is hard to find imported Italian macaroni to day in our markets. A great many of the Italian grocers and most of the cheap American grocers depend on the macaroni made in this country of inferior flour, which is a poor substitute. So long as the mass of buyers cannot tell the difference between a superior and inferior quality of food, it is not likely that the better will ever be imported in any great quantity, owing to the fact that it does not keep, is an expensive article to import and probably could not be sold at the price now charged for French macaroni.

**HOW TO COOK IT.**  
The Lyons macaroni, which is what we buy in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred if we buy the best we can get, must be treated differently from the Italian, which will cook in twenty minutes. French macaroni is a hard paste, and must be boiled slowly for a much longer time. Three-quarters of an hour is not long to cook it. Spaghetti, or small macaroni, will take the same time. Remember that all pastes require plenty of boiling liquid, either stock or water, to cook them. The French often cook their macaroni in stock. It is not necessary to cook rich Italian macaroni, however, in anything but water. When it is boiled it may be served in a variety of ways. If we have never tasted a perfect dish made in the Italian way, the French paste served à la Napolitaine is a good substitute.

The best grocers sell the most delicious tomato sauces in cans to use with spaghetti or boiled macaroni. Mix a can of this sauce with half the quantity of rich Spanish sauce, and add to a pint of the mixture half a dozen mushrooms, a teaspoonful of boiled tongue cut in dice shape, with salt and pepper, if needed, and cook five minutes. Grate good old Parmesan cheese over layers of the macaroni laid on a long platter, and moisten each layer with the sauce. Finally set the macaroni, when it is all laid on the platter and the sauce poured over it, in the oven to glaze; or glaze it with a red hot stove shovel, which takes the place of a salamander. This is done by holding the hot shovel near enough to the macaroni to melt the cheese and brown it slightly. Sometimes the macaroni is simply tossed in its sauce for five minutes, and served with the accompaniment of grated Parmesan cheese.

**TOMATO SAUCE.**  
To prepare a simple tomato sauce, begin by frying in a tablespoonful of butter one tiny white onion and three slices of carrot, minced fine; half a sprig of thyme, half a bay leaf, half a sprig of bleached celery, cut fine, and two sprigs of minced parsley, with a table-spoonful of boiled ham, also minced fine. Let the vegetables and herbs cook for five minutes, then stir in a heaping teaspoonful of flour; when this flour browns, add a quart of canned or ripe tomatoes. Select tomatoes which have a large proportion of pulp to the seeds. Let the sauce cook forty-five minutes. Season it with a teaspoonful of salt, a salt-spoonful of pepper and a table-spoonful of sugar. Strain the sauce through a sieve, a Scotch cap sieve is the best. The sauce will keep in a covered earthen jar in winter for weeks if it is kept in a cool place.

One woman living in the country where there is not running water on every floor has seven or eight large demijohns which she keeps filled. These are better than pitchers, in that the dust cannot collect in them. Keep a broom, whiskbrooms, and dusters on each floor of a house to save steps.

Seeker after gold are often disappointed. Seeker after health take Hood's Sarsaparilla and find it meets every expectation.

Brown—Hello! Smith, how's the family?  
Smith—What family?  
Brown—Why, aren't you married yet?  
Smith—Don't you see I'm buying roses at \$10 per dozen.—Philadelphia Record.

## NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

**THIS** letter, says the New York Sun, in an issue of recent date, propounds a question of grave importance to society and invites a discussion which should be of general interest:

'To the Editor of the Sun:  
'Sir.—What is a father's duty for the happiness and welfare of his daughter under the following conditions? After a four years' courtship a gentleman says that his finances are not sufficient for him to marry at present, but that he will continue his attentions, and when the future develops his resources so that he can support a wife, he will then marry the daughter. Of course, this is understood between them, and it is further agreed that if meantime either prefers another the engagement is off 'and he or she can marry the one of his choice.' Such a fatuous contract is suggestive. The dim future is dark with uncertainty, as applicable to the conditions. Hence the question.

'In a recent editorial you strike the keynote of my question in saying: "The superiority of the tumultuous youthful passion and impulse of the daughters to the experience and judgment of the parents wrecks the happiness of too many homes."

**'PATERFAMILIAS.'**

**THE REPLY.**  
In the first place, neither a girl herself nor her parents should tolerate a four years' engagement, except under very extraordinary circumstances. It is injurious to the girl in many ways and serves no desirable purpose. The prolonged acquaintance does not tend to the better preparation of the pair for marriage, but rather to produce weariness in one or the other, which decreases the probabilities of eventual marriage as the time is extended. It is an unnatural relation. As a rule no man ought to 'court' a girl until he is in a situation to marry her; he has no right to ask her to become his wife unless he is already in a condition to assume the responsibilities of matrimony. Because a man has conceived an affection for a woman, he should be all the more anxious to save her from tying herself to him in an engagement of indefinite duration. An attempt to bind her by a promise of marriage at some remote time in the future, determinably by himself only, is pure selfishness in him.

**THE PITH OF AN ENGAGEMENT.**  
A betrothal is simply an agreement preliminary to marriage, and it should not be entered into by a man until he can see his way to its fulfilment at the altar. Hence a betrothal ought to be announced with scarcely less formality than the marriage itself, for it presumes the marriage. The Jews who advertise their engagements in the newspapers follow a proper and desirable course in thus making a betrothal a matter of record as a serious and definite obligation. 'Getting engaged' is a grave matter; there are in life few compacts with consequences more far-reaching; no man worthy to be a husband promises marriage without the determination to wed within a reasonable time, the sooner the better.

**THE OLD WAY.**  
was for parents to require of a man dwelling about a daughter to 'declare his intentions'—that is to say, whether he was monopolizing her company and driving off other fellows with the serious intention of marrying her if she would or simply to gratify his vanity by securing her preference. If a man expresses his intention to marry a woman at some definite time in the future when it is convenient for him, it is not a betrothal. It amounts to nothing, for he makes no absolute promise. It is merely a conditional agreement, and it is left to his own pleasure to settle the conditions.

**LONG ENGAGEMENTS CONDEMNED.**  
In the particular instance referred to us there is not even the pretence of a betrothal. The young man evidently wants to play fast and loose. If he is unable to get some girl he prefers to marry, he will, perhaps, marry this young woman, in the course of eternity. Such a proposition is an insult to a girl, even if it is accompanied by the stipulation that she shall have liberty to do the same. It is not a betrothal, an engagement, but simply a travesty of one of the most serious compacts in life.

The question of Sunday diet was a feature of an address delivered by a woman medical practitioner at New York. A large proportion of the citizens of New York, she said, are subject to Monday dyspepsia on account of their Sunday irregularity. A man who is the manager of a large office, where between sixty and seventy clerks are employed, commented the other night to his wife upon the fact, which he has long observed, that Monday is sure to be a strained day in the office. Instead, said he, of being refreshed from their rest over Sunday, the men, as a rule, are heavy-eyed, sluggish, and as cross as they dare to be. His listener promptly diagnosed the case as that of Monday indigestion. The experience is almost too common to need emphasizing. A reform in Sunday eating is all that is required. After six days of regularity almost to the minute, the human system cannot be upturned on the seventh day without a protest on the eighth.

A contribution to the New York Post in treating the same subject, says: 'The Sunday breakfast is later by half an hour to an hour, and is from several ounces to a pound of food heavier; then the one or two o'clock elaborate dinner is substituted for the light mid-day luncheon of the rest of the week. Supper becomes a meal of highly seasoned salads—scallops and the like—with usually a preponderance of sweets in the way of cakes and preserved fruits,

that is also quite at variance with the food eaten the rest of the week at that hour. At bedtime there is often a desire for a little more nibbling, which is really a form of indigestion brought about by the surfeit of the day. A three months' trial of duplicating the weekly meal service, both in kind and hour of partaking, on Sunday would convince the most sceptical of its hygienic value. Any presentation of this subject has to consider the prominent element of the domestic arrangement, but, as has been pointed out in this department more than once, it is perfectly possible, even in a one servant establishment, to plan a Sunday menu with regard to the maid's rest on that day as well as to the convenience of the mistress.

## PERMANENTLY CURED.

**A STORY TOLD BY A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.**

ATTACKED WITH LA GRIPPE WHICH LEFT HIM WEAK AND WORN OUT—KIDNEY TROUBLE ADDED ITS COMPLICATIONS AND THE SUFFERER WAS DISCOURAGED.  
From the Journal, Summerside, P.E.I.  
One of the best known men around Beddieu and vicinity is Mr. Al. red Schurman, who has recently removed to North Carleton. Mr. Schurman was born in Beddieu about seventy years ago. Some twenty-five years ago he was sworn in as a justice of the peace, and about twenty-one years ago he was appointed clerk of the county court, in both of which offices he has given every satisfaction. Mr. Schurman was also a farmer on a large scale, and like most men engaged in that occupation led a busy life, being compelled to attend strictly to business, but less than a year ago he retired from farming and now lives in a cosy cottage in North Carleton. Before his retirement, work such as only a man engaged in that occupation knows anything about, claimed his attention. His increasing years made the burden heavier, and the spring work of 1893 wore him completely out. This is what he tells about it, and how he was cured. 'In the spring of 1893 the constant toil and drudgery connected with the work of farming wore me out completely, and the break down was the more complete because the results were coupled with the bad effects left by an attack of la grippe. One of the results of la grippe was a nasty cough, another was the complete loss of appetite. My spirits were greatly depressed and I felt that I had lived out my days. I always felt cold, and consequently the stove and I were great friends, but the cold affected more especially my feet and caused me great annoyance. Added to this complication was a serious kidney trouble which threatened to prove the worst enemy of all. I was unable to do any work, had no ambition and less strength, and was not a bit the better of all the doctor's medicine I had taken. It was my wife who advised me at last to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I bought six boxes and began taking them. My hope revived because a change for the better was soon taking place, and before they were done I was cured. The six boxes brought back my appetite, strength and health. The next spring, however, my health again gave way and I immediately began using the Pink Pills again and I am happy to say that they effected that time a permanent cure and to-day I am well and hearty as if I were only forty. I strongly recommend Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to all who are suffering as I was.'

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills cure by going to the root of the disease. They renew and build up the blood, and strengthen the nerves, thus driving disease from the system. Avoid imitations by insisting that every box you purchase is enclosed in a wrapper bearing the full trade mark, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

## THE GREAT CANALS—THEIR COST.

The Suez Canal is about 160 miles in length and cost \$1,000,000 per mile for its construction. The Corinth Canal is 4 miles in length, and cost completed with its approaches, one million per mile. The proposed Nicaragua Canal will cost per mile, with its terminals and approaches, certainly not less and probably more than the sum named. The canals of Suez and Corinth are sea level canals, built without locks, upon the sea level. The one, that of Corinth, is situated in the temperate zone, where the rainfall is 37 or 40 inches per annum. The other, that of Suez, is located in a region without rain. Neither of these is threatened in its course by streams liable to sudden and perilous floods, so common in the tropical region of Central America. These two great works afford no real parallel to the Nicaragua project, either as to cost or feasibility. The one work parallel to this undertaking is very near, very lik it, both in place and circumstance; it is that of the Panama Canal across the Isthmus of Darien.—Harper's Magazine.

## THINK ABOUT YOUR HEALTH.

**THIS IS THE TIME TO GIVE ATTENTION TO YOUR PHYSICAL CONDITION.**  
The warmer weather which will come with the approaching spring months should find you strong and in robust health, your blood pure and your appetite good. Otherwise you will be in danger of serious illness. Purify and enrich your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla and thus prepare for spring. This medicine makes rich, red blood and gives vigor and vitality. It will guard you against danger from the changes which will soon take place.

Missourians are inclined to think that William G. forth most originally have had "and sin" suffixed to his name. He was arrested last month in Milan, in that state, and is wanted in other towns on fifty two charges of obtaining money under false pretences. He is 60 years old.

BUY  
**Coleman's Salt**  
THE BEST

# THE S. CARSLY CO., Limited.

Notre Dame Street. Montreal's Greatest Store. Feb. 12, 1898

The Store that is Increasing Faster than any other Store in Montreal To-day.

## Shopping by Mail

Out of town customers can shop very easily by mail if they only care to use the advantage of our mail order system. They get the benefit of the best buying experience, and the best money's worth.

No matter where you live you should know this store. Most people are learning every day how simple and economical shopping by mail is.

If you can't come in person, write for anything you want, or send a letter for samples and information. It's the business of our mail order department to attend to such.

## First Glimpse of Spring Novelties in Colored Dress Goods.

The principal feature of this exhibition is the exclusiveness of styles shown, but this does not imply expensiveness. That they are CHEAP for such beautiful materials is only a Carlsley incident.

- New Braemar Checks.
- New Abbotford Checks.
- New Daragi Checks.
- New Netherby Checks.
- New Alencon Dress Goods.
- New Cheroneese Dress Goods.
- New Silk Stripe Grenadines.
- New Novelty Lace Grenadines.
- New Gauze Grenadines.
- New Striped Muslins.
- New Organite Muslins.
- New Swiss Gauzes.

## LADIES' KID GLOVES.

Saturday is our recognized Kid Glove Bargain Day, and interest will be centered in the following values:

There's over 55 dozen Ladies' Black Kid Gloves in this lot and if we had all sizes in them they'd be worth 75c a pair. The sizes in stock are 5 1/2, 6 and 6 1/2, and they'll go to-day at 35c pair.

Another lot of Ladies' Kid Gloves, warmly lined with wool and wrists edged with fur, well finished and close fitting; they're worth \$1.20 in the usual way. You'll get them to-day at 95c a pair.

## MEN'S PANTS—A CHANCE.

Three Grand Chances in Men's Pants have been set aside for to-day's selling, the result of a stock-taking find.

Lot 1 consists of 72 pairs Men's Dark Grey Striped Tweed Pants, well made and finished, worth \$1.25. To-day, 89c.

Lot 2 comprises an excellent lot of Men's Extra Heavy Dark Grey Striped Tweed Pants, good trimmings and carefully made, worth \$1.75. To-day, \$1.19.

Lot 3—62 pairs Men's Dark Mixed Tweed Pants, browns and greys, that sold at \$2.55. To-day, \$2.05.

## MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY FILLED.

# The S. CARSLY CO. Limited.

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame St. 184 to 194 St. James St., Montreal.

**HOW TO SEE THE POINT AND PLACE IT.** A book of 40 pages, which teaches punctuating rapidly by example. Many people who have studied English, Latin, and Greek grammar are very careless and slovenly punctuators. This book is indispensable to all writers. By mail, 20 Cents.

**SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.**  
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WALTER KAVANAGH, Chief Agent.  
Losses Settled and Paid Without Reference to Home Office.

## PATENT REPORT.

Below will be found the only complete report of patents granted this week to Canadian Inventors by the United States Government. This report is especially prepared for this paper by Messrs. Marion & Martin, Solicitors of Patents and Experts, head office: 185 St. James street, Temple building, Montreal.

- 598217—William De Lany, jr, Cobourg, Canada, air valve.
- 598201—Jean L. P. Houde, Montreal, Can., combined sleigh and carriage.
- 598324—William G. Moore, London, Can., compound for preventing escape of air from punctured tires.
- 598292—Joseph A. Mumford, Hantsport, Can., excavating or dredging bucket.
- 598383—Henry J. Murney, Goderich, Can., uttering device.
- 598445—John C. Shepherd, Tilsonburg, Can., vehicle spring.
- 598401—Alfred M. Terrill, Picton, Can., fruit picker.
- 598277—William G. Tretthewey, Vancouver, Can., can-labelling machine.

## DOES IT PAY TO TIPPLE.

You know it don't. Then, why do you do it? I know why. It requires too much self-denial to quit. Mr. A. HUTTON Dixon's medicine, which is taken privately, is pleasant to the taste, and will cure you of all desire for liquor in two or three days, so that you would not pay five cents for a barrel of beer or whiskey. You will eat heartily and sleep soundly from the start, and be better in every way, in both health and pocket, and without interfering with business duties. Write in confidence for particulars. Address THE DIXON CURE CO., No 40 Park avenue, near Milton street, Montreal. Phone 3085.

'What do you think of the Queen?' asked a New Yorker the other day, says a Times contributor, of a member of the European nobility, a woman of part English descent and who has spent much time in England as well as in many other lands, and who has had experience of the advantages of meeting England's Queen personally. The question expressed the interest of one woman in another and a desire to know something that had the stamp of verity—which

cannot be said of everything that has been written about Her Majesty. 'She is the noblest woman in the world,' the answer came with much warmth. 'No one who does not know her personally can appreciate her goodness and kindness. Her sympathy is remarkable. She is always the first to think of any one in trouble or distress, and offers assistance.'

**IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL.**  
You must fortify your system against the attacks of disease. Your blood must be kept pure, your stomach and digestive organs in order, your appetite good. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine to build you up, purify and enrich your blood and give you strength. It creates an appetite and gives digestive power.

Hoods Pills are the favorite family cathartic, easy to take, easy to operate.

**LESSONS OF LIFE.**  
It is not wise to neglect present opportunities in the hope of meeting greater ones.  
The man who has resisted temptation is safer than one who has yet to meet the tempter.  
Listen to the advice of the man who has failed and follow that of him who has succeeded.  
There is but little that man may not accomplish, but do not seek that which is unattainable.  
Battles are won only by fighting, and the more earnest the fight, with night and mind fully engaged, the greater will be the victory.  
The farmer never lived who could reap a crop without sowing seed, and the crop he reaps shows the kind of seed he used and how he sowed it.  
An imitator may reap a measure of success, but it will only serve to show how much greater he might have become had he been original.  
Bookstore Salesman—What can I show you, madam?  
Mrs. Rich—I want to order the complete works of—  
The complete works of—  
I have forgotten again! I know it's either Wordsworth or Southworth, but I can't remember which. About the same thing, ain't they?—Chicago Tribune.

THE OLD, OLD HOME.

When I long for sainted memories, Like angel troops they come, If I fold my arms and ponder On the old, old home.

Where infancy was sheltered Like rosebuds from the blast, Where girlhood's brief exultum In joyousness was passed;

A father sat, how proudly, By that old hearthstone's rays, And told his children stories Of his early manhood's days;

The birthday gifts and festivals, The blended vesper hymn, (Some dear one who was swelling it With the seraphim),

Like a wreath of scented flowers Close intertwined each heart; Through time and chance in concert Have blown the reath apart,

—Exchange.

LIMERICK'S LUCK.

A Boy From Donegal That Saw a Leprechawn.

BY WINSTROP PACKARD.

His name was not Limerick, but so the rough cattle foreman had christened him at first sight of his sony Irish face, and Limerick he was to remain for the voyage.

Withal, Limerick was just a home-sick Irish lad, too young to bluff alone with the New World, and now going back to the Old one, where the faces were not strange and the people were kindly.

But if life in a new country had been hard, surely the cattle steamer was like purgatory before the paradise of home. Above decks and below, the long lines of close packed beasts awayed with the roll of the ship, often moaning and rolling their eyes in terror of the fierce buffets of the sea and the answering roar of the gale.

The cattle feeders were too few for the ship, which was crowded with bullocks, and the rough weather made so much work that there was no leisure for the feeders; sometimes even the boss cattleman worked. From the time of watering the cattle at daybreak until the last feeding and sweeping the alleys in the long twilight, there was work for Limerick, even in pleasant weather.

But there were days when there was far more than the routine work to do. The September gales now and then swept the sea with resistless fury. Under the blows of the great green seas the ship would cringe and stagger like a beaten animal, and on the decks, now flung high in air, now buried in foam, the cattle could stand only with difficulty; but stand they must, for to lie down was to be crushed beneath the fall of others.

It was on such a night that Limerick saved the Dago. Among the cattle crew of tramps and broken-down coveys the Dago was even more lonesome than Limerick. His name was not Dago, but he was so evidently an Italian he had been so nicknamed immediately. As the Dago's broken English made him the jest of the feeders and the butt of the boss cattleman, he kept much to himself. Sometimes in the solitude of his hay bunk he talked in musical Italian to something, Limerick had heard him and wondered.

This night the two had the watch on the hurricane deck, to windward, where the cattle were ranged in a long line under a rude plank shed. The fling of the sea was tremendous, and they had hard work to keep the cattle up. Limerick kept as he beat and jibbed the poor creatures, but in mercy it had to be done, for any beast that lay down must die.

Then a bullock went down, and as they rushed to the rescue, the ship rolled sharply to windward, and threw the Dago among the tossing horns. Then there was a great crash, and a mountain of green water fell against the plank shed. It broke through in part, and

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swept two of the bullocks into the waist of the ship, where they lay with broken legs. The Dago, lifted on the reflux, was swept toward the sea as the ship righted under the weight of water. For a second, terrified, he clung to the rail. Then he let go with a despairing cry, only to feel a firm young hand on his collar.

Limerick, slender but strong, clinging to the rail with legs and one hand, drew the Dago back to it with the other. Then, as the ship rose through the wave, the burly form of the big Dutch boatswain loomed through the darkness, and with giant grip drew both to safety.

The dark eyes of the Italian flashed with gratitude, and he caught Limerick's hand. "You sava me," he said. "Me no can spik. Me sava you bime by."

The next day Limerick saw the Leprechawn. The storm had abated, and in the forenoon, rolled in the hay in the dusky recesses of the hold, he slept the sleep of exhaustion. Waking with an odd feeling of some one near by, he rubbed his eyes and look d again, for there, seated on the edge of a hay bale and baling into the roll of a vessel, was an odd little man in a bedraggled red coat with a peaked cap on his head.

Limerick sat up. His disastrous trip to America, the rough storms and rougher men who made his life on the ship so hard, slipped from his mind like a dream forgotten. He saw only a meadow in the Donegal hills, a meadow green as only an Irish meadow can be, framed in the purple heather of the moors, dotted with bluebells and hung with trailing clouds of mist slipping down from the peak of Slieve Snaught—he saw only the meadow of his childhood, and this was the Leprechawn that the older people had always told him would one day be there.

"It is the Fir Darrig has come to me," said Limerick, softly; "the Leprechawn." With wide eyes fixed on the little creature, he drew softly towards it.

Had not the old folk told him of the Leprechawn, and now, if you caught him, good fortune would be yours for ever after? Only one must not take one's eyes off him until he should be caught, for if one did the wary creature would vanish, no one knew whither.

And now he was near the Leprechawn! Even in the dusk of the hold he could see the glitter of the little fellow's eyes and the play of his brown palms as he sat easily on the swinging bale. Then Limerick turned with a great start, for a rough voice shouted almost in his ear. "Here you, come up on deck and go to work! What are you loafing here for? Get up there lively now!"

Limerick turned in obedience; then, remembering too late, turned again to the Leprechawn. He looked at the empty place stupidly. The Fir Darrig had vanished.

A strong hand was laid on the boy's shoulder, and he was thrust roughly toward the hatchway. "Look here," said the foreman, "you move when I tell you. See? You're not on an observation tour this trip. You're here to tend to cattle, you are. Get up there now!"

With rage and disappointment in his heart, Limerick went back to the weary round of work. The green meadow, the misty slope of Slieve Snaught, the bluebells and the heather had gone with the Leprechawn, and left behind only an odd little pain of homesickness and disappointment.

"It's born on an unlucky day I was," sighed Limerick, ruefully. Before long the Dago laid a sympathetic hand on his arm and offered him a raw onion, sliced from the cook's stores. "You feela bad," he said. "Me sorry. You eata him."

The Dago was an old chap. He went often to his bunk behind the farthest hay-bales, and you would hear him talking there. He saved bits of his scanty food and took them there, too. Once in quaint English he had told Limerick that he had been an organ grinder in America.

"Me grinda da music tree, four year," he said. "Home," with a gesture. "Me geta da farm. You go Italia, too?" But Limerick had no heart for new countries and shook his head.

Driven by the steady thrust of the crew and the varying violence of the westerly winds, the ship had reached the deep and tempestuous seas south of Ireland.

By nightfall they were in the full fury of the gale, yet the ship rode buoyant and strong, rolling tremendously, and now and then shipping a sea. In the midst of all this Limerick worked faithfully, and here he again saw the Leprechawn!

It was indeed the quaint little Fir Darrig, climbing lightly from the hatchway, leaping from rope to rigging and rigging to rail, where he sat and looked about as if in search of some one.

Limerick dropped his goal, forgot the cattle, forgot the rush of the storm and the presence of the big cattle-foreman. With a little cry he ran swiftly to the rail.

The voice of the foreman sounded a warning. "Here!" he said; "come back here to your work! Don't you sneak off that way!"

But Limerick did not heed, and the foreman, with an angry look, grasped his club and came after him. Limerick had already reached the rail and caught the little creature in both hands. The Fir Darrig looked at him doubtfully, and Limerick saw for the first time that the Leprechawn had a tail.

ship slipped from under him. Then, swimming blindly, he dropped into the yawning hollow of the wave, and the ship loomed dark for a moment and was gone. The foam crest of a great billow swept over him, and he was half-strangled, yet he struck out, swimming instinctively. The terrible tumult of the sea swept him like a cork on its surface, and only the rush of water and the roar of the gale surrounded him. He was lost.

Again the sharp sting of spray and the roar of wind in his ears told him that he was lifted high on a great wave-crest. A long, booming roar sounded through the gale, a dark object loomed toward him, and something like dancing lights flashed before his eyes. There was a sound of voices in the air, he thought. Perhaps it was the fairies.

"I'm for Donegal," he said, faintly, and was swept by the great wave full upon the dark object. There the world whirled from his consciousness, and all became black.

The Catalonia, ocean-liner, two days out from Liverpool, had run into the worst storm of the season. Crowded alike with returning tourists and emigrants, she had over a thousand passengers aboard, and as the night drew on every precaution was taken by a captain and crew whose vigilance was the pride of the line.

The captain himself was on the bridge with the first and second officer; farther forward was stationed a subordinate officer, and well in the bow, screening himself from the green seas which now and then broke aboard, was the lookout, clear-headed and vigilant, with eyes that watched the sea warily and noted all that came in sight.

At regular intervals the great whistle bled. Once they had sighted a sailing vessel in the gloom, the lookout noted a dark shape.

"Steamer on the port bow, sir," repeated the subordinate officer, passing the cry along. The captain nodded, the whistle boomed and the dark form vanished.

Just then a great wave broke to green water full over the Catalonia's bow, and left a dark object in the floor at the lookout's feet. The look-out glanced at it with a gasp of surprise; then, turning his attention immediately to the sea, he resumed his vigilance, crying: "Man come aboard, sir!"

"Man come a what?" cried the astonished subordinate officer. "Man come aboard, sir," cried the lookout.

The captain was an old seaman, and had learned not to be surprised at anything at sea, but there was a twinkle of humorous unbelief in his eyes as he said gravely to the second officer: "Mr. Healy, send the boatswain forward and find out what this man has come after."

An hour or two later, under the skillful hand of the ship's surgeon, Limerick had revived. He was still a little dazed from a blow on the head, his arm was broken, and there were other bruises, but he would get well.

He was able to tell a little of his story, and the news of his extraordinary arrival flew rapidly about the ship. Of course a substantial purse was made up for him. More than this—in the big saloon the Hon. Fergus Fitzpatrick, member of the New York Legislature, held forth in this wise to a coterie of returning politicians.

"Gentlemen, if the boy'll agree to it, I'm going to take him and bring him up. My talk about luck! A boy that can fall off one ship in mid-ocean and land on his feet on another inside of five minutes is a three-fifty, all wool mercantile. It's worth while to stand in with such lucky people. Besides, there's good blood in him. He's Donegal lad, and I'm from Donegal myself."

But Limerick laid all his luck to catching the Leprechawn.—The Youth's Companion.

WHEN I GET TIME.

When I get time, I know what I shall do. I'll cut the leaves of all my books And read them through and through.

When I get time, I'll write some letters then That I have owed for weeks and weeks To many, many men.

When I get time, I'll pay those bills I owe, And with those bills, those countless bills, I will not be so slow.

When I get time, I'll regulate my life In such a way that I may get Acquainted with my wife.

When I get time, Oh, glorious dream of bliss!— A month, a year, ten years from now! But I can't finish this I have no time.

An Irish soldier home on furlough was stopped by a Salvation Army man who said: "I, too, am a soldier—a soldier of heaven." "Well," retorted Pat, "you are a dence of a length from your barracks."

How a person can gain a pound a day by taking an ounce of Scott's Emulsion is hard to explain, but it certainly happens.

It seems to start the digestive machinery working properly. You obtain a greater benefit from your food.

The oil being predigested, and combined with the hypophosphites, makes a food tonic of wonderful flesh-forming power.

All physicians know this to be a fact. All druggists, 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.



SEE THAT LINE It's the wash, outearty, done quickly, cleanly, white. Pure Soap did it SURPRISE SOAP with power to clean without too hard rubbing, without injury to fabrics. SURPRISE is the name, don't forget it.

A COLUMN OF HUMOR.

The following is a selection from jokes sent in for last week's competition to the Dublin Lark:—

"Getting to the Bottom." A young fellow riding down a steep hill and doubting the fact of it was bogging, called out to a clown that was hitching, and asked him if it was hard at the bottom. "Ay," answered the countryman, "it is hard enough at the bottom, I'll warrant you." But in half a dozen steps the horse sunk up to the saddle-skirts, which made the young gallant wail, spout, curse and swear. "Way, youascal," said he to the ditcher, "didst thou not tell me it was hard at the bottom?" "Ay," replied the other, "but you are not half way to the bottom yet."

IT DON'T PAY To buy drinks for the boys—it don't pay to buy drinks for yourself. It will pay to quit, but the trouble has been done this. The A. HERMAN DIXON, cure will absolutely remove all desire for liquor in a couple of days, so you can quit without using any self-denial and nobody need know you are taking the medicine. You'll save money and gain in health and self-respect from the start. Most cure is pleasant to taste and produces good appetite, refreshing sleep, steady nerves, and does not interfere with business duties. Full particulars soiled. Put Dixon Cure Co., No. 40 Park Avenue, near Dixon Street, Montreal. Telephone 4858.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA, 1654 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. Prizes ranging from \$200 to \$2000. Tickets 10 cents.

Business Cards. GEORGE BAILEY, 278 Centre Street. Dealer in Wash and Dry Cleaning, and all kinds of Sewing and Dry Cleaning Work.

CARROLL BROS., Registered Practical Sanitarians, Plumbers, Steam Fitters, Metal and Slate Roofers. 795 CRAIG STREET, near St. Antoine. Drainage and Ventilation a specialty. Charcoal Intermediate. Telephone 1838.

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THOMAS O'CONNELL, Dealer in general Household Hardware, Paints and Oils. 137 McCORD STREET, Cor. Ottawa. PRACTICAL PLUMBER, GAS, STEAM and HOT WATER FITTER. Rutland Lining fits any Stove Cheap. Orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. A trial solicited.

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.

ESTABLISHED 1864. C. O'BRIEN, House, Sign and Decorative Painter. PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER HANGING. Whitewashing and Tinting. All orders promptly attended to. Terms moderate. Residence, 615 Dorchester St., East of Bleury, Office 647.

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SPECIALTIES of GRAY'S PHARMACY. FOR THE HAIR: CASTOR FLUID, 25 cents. FOR THE TEETH: SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, 25 cents. FOR THE SKIN: WHITE ROSE LANOLIN OIL, 25 cents.

HENRY R. GRAY, Pharmaceutical Chemist. 122 St. Lawrence Street. N.B.—Physicians' Prescriptions prepared with care and promptly forwarded to all parts of the city.

How the Sorghin Made Money. An old woman who had made a great deal of money by selling whiskey was visited on her death-bed by her minister, to whom she spoke, as is usual on such occasions about her temporal as well as her spiritual affairs.

As to her temporalities, they seemed to be in a very flourishing condition, for she was dying worth a large sum of money.

And so Molly, said the minister, you tell me that you are worth so much money?

Indeed minister, replied Molly, I am. And you actually made all that money by filling the noggin?

Na, na, minister, said the dying woman, I made maist of it by not fillin' the noggin.

Would Take Anybody. A tramp coming to a policeman's house in the town of B— and asking help, was told by the policeman's wife, on coming to the door, that her husband was a policeman, and would certainly take him if he did not get away quickly. "I am sure he would, ma'am," replied the tramp, "take anybody when he took you!"

A story is told of Lord Rosebery in his younger days. He wanted a new hat, and went into a great Oxford street

PROFESSIONAL CARDS. JUDAH, BRANCHAUD & KAVANAGH, ADVOCATES, 3 PLACE D'ARMES HILL. F. T. JUDAH, Q.C. A. BRANCHAUD, Q.C. H. J. KAVANAGH, Q.C.

J. ALCIDE CHAUSSE, ARCHITECT. 153-157 Shawmut, Montreal. Plans and Estimates furnished for all kinds of buildings. Modest charges. Telephone 145.

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SURGEON-DENTISTS. DR. BROUSSEAU, L.D.S. SURGICAL DENTIST, No. 78 St. Lawrence Street, MONTREAL. Telephone 6261. Your attention in the morning to your teeth is the best full sun of the day. Washed low, but not too low. Teeth sets for wanted face, crown plate and bridge work, all done without charge if not inserted. Teeth repaired in 30 minutes. (Teeth repaired in 30 minutes.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. The Quickest, Most Direct and Popular Route to the KLONDYKE AND YUKON GOLD FIELDS. Grand Trunk Railway System. The Quickest, Most Direct and Popular Route to the KLONDYKE AND YUKON GOLD FIELDS. Grand Trunk Railway System.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 137 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, SUPERIOR COURT. J. P. CONROY, Attorney for Plaintiff.

PRESBRY PATENT STOVE LINING. Is the Best. Will fit any stove or range. Anyone can do it! One quarter the cost of bricks! GEO. W. REED & CO., 785 CROIX STREET.

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AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN TOURS. Allan, Dominion and B. Ver Lines. Quebec Steamship Co. ALL LINES FROM NEW YORK. To Europe, Bermuda, West Indies, Florida, etc. COOK'S TOURS. W. H. CLANCY, AGENT. GRAND TRUNK TICKET OFFICE, 137 St. James Street.

BRODIE & HARVIE'S PANCAKE FLOUR. For PANCAKES, MUFFINS, Etc. Ask your Grocer for it. 3 lbs and 6 lbs packages.

WANTED: HELP. Reliable man in every locality, local or traveling, to introduce a new discovery and keep our show card tacked up on trees, fences and bridges throughout town and country. Steady employment. Commission or salary, \$65 per month and expenses and money deposited in any bank when started. For particulars write WORLD MEDICAL ELECTRIC CO., London, Ont., Canada. FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling \$2.00, Cut Maple \$2.50, Tamarac blocks \$1.75. Mill blocks, stove lengths, \$1.50. J. C. McE. A. McE., Richmond Square, Toronto, 8658.

ST. ANN'S SCHOOL.

Honor Roll For January.

1st CLASS—Master B. Healy, J. Nolan, J. Butler, J. Kennedy, E. Kennedy, J. McGarron, J. King, J. Stafford, J. Paré, M. McMahon, T. Higgins, J. McGuire.

2nd CLASS—W. Kennedy, R. Lennon, J. Walsh, M. Fennell, H. Barry, W. Gannon, F. Forrester.

3rd CLASS—E. Curran, A. Brabant, J. Shields, M. O'Brien, R. Gatten, C. Gleeson, J. Bendit.

4th CLASS—Wm. Steward, W. Madigan, S. Craig.

5th CLASS—J. Gallery, C. McDonnell, M. Manning, W. Everett, E. McCarthy, T. Duffy, T. Sheeran, M. O'Donnell, N. Paquette, C. Conroy.

6th CLASS—E. Shanahan, P. Hebert, G. Wilkinson, J. Hebert, E. Lallemand, J. Clancy, H. Hyland, F. Donnelly.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Important Decision to Depositors in State Savings Banks.

St. Patrick's Day Parade—Mayor Van Wyck Does Some Pruning in the Estimates—The New Buildings for Immigrants on Ellis Island.

A Savings Bank Decision.

A decision of interest to Savings Banks in the State of New York has just been given by Judge Hirschberg, of Newberg. The City Assessor placed the bank on the assessment roll in 1897 for personal property to the amount of \$114,849, the value being \$1,176,849.

The Mayor's Pruning Knife.

Mayor Van Wyck, whose silence and inactivity has been commented upon at different times during the first days of his entry upon the discharge of his duties, had quite a time last week in the free use of the pruning knife.

Table with 3 columns: Item, Assessed For, Allowed. Includes Charities, Board of Public Improvement, Sewers, Public Building, Lighting and Supplies, Bridges, Water supply, District Attorney, Kings, County Treasurer, Kings.

Arrangements are now under way for a monster demonstration in this city on the occasion of Ireland's national festival. The Ancient Order of Hibernians, all elements of which were brought together recently by Bishop McFaul, of Trenton, will unite in taking up a position in the parade.

Another attempt is to be made to establish a hotel exclusively for self-supporting women and to meet their needs. The preliminary prospectus has been issued by Charles D. Kellogg, agent of the Organized Charities, 105 East Twenty-second street.

will be arranged for studies and isolated music rooms, and there will be sun parlors and promenades on the roof.

The figures, revised by experienced hotel men, give an income of \$435,456, on a basis of 844 guest rooms filled. The rooms will range in size from 9 by 12 to 9 by 17, with two alcoves, and will be offered at from \$3 to \$8 a week.

Immigrant Clearing House. The new Ellis Island immigrant clearing-house and the companion buildings will soon be under way.

Immigrants will pass from the barges to the building by a spacious private entrance sheltered from outside observation and the weather. They will go up the main stairs to the second floor where they will be examined by physicians and matrons. Suspects will be placed in convenient adjacent inclosures, the sexes being separated.

STEAMERS COLLIDE.

A Crash in Mid-Ocean.

The Hindoo and Lake Ontario Both Seriously Damaged—The Story Told by One of the Commanders.

When the Wilson line freighter 'Hindoo' from Hull, passed Fire Island N.Y., inward, she showed signals which read: 'I have been in collision with steamer Lake Ontario. Report me.'

Almost simultaneously a cablegram had been received from Liverpool announcing that the Lake Ontario, a passenger-carrier, between St. John, N.B. and Liverpool, had arrived out with her starboard bow and top-gallant fore-castle stove in.

Oswald Sanderson, the agent of the Wilson Line in New York, hurried down the bay on a tug to meet the Hindoo, which he found to have a row of half a dozen jagged holes, each a foot in diameter, on a line with and forward of her starboard fore-castle dead eyes.

For a space of twenty-four feet in length and ten feet wide her iron side was buckled, scratched and pierced. The wounds begin two feet above the stem. They are twenty feet above the water between the main and between decks.

Captain George Cox, of the Wilson liner, said he left Hull on January 22, with only six hundred tons of cargo, so that much of the ship's hull sat high. It began to snow at noon of January 31. A gale was on the starboard beam from the north-northeast. The Hindoo rolled. It was impossible to see a ship's length ahead in the muffler of falling snow.

On the Lake Ontario, according to telegrams, the shock was terrific. She saw nothing of the Hindoo after the rebound. Her people were in a panic for a while. She was hit twenty-eight feet above the stem and her injuries were similar to those of the Hindoo.—New York World.

SCROFULA in its worst form yields to the blood cleansing power of Hood's Sarsaparilla. Thousands of cases have been perfectly CURED.

A STORY OF THE RAIN.

HOW THE CATHOLIC CHURCH PRAYED FOR THE NEEDED VEGETATION.

(From the San Francisco Call, Feb. 1.)

Deus, in quo vivimus, movemur, et sumus, pluviam nobis tribue congruam; ut praesentibus subditiis sufficienter adjuti, sempiterna fiducialis appetamus. Per Dominum.

[Translation: O God, in whom we live and move and are, grant us seasonable rain; that we, enjoying a sufficiency of support in this life, may with more confidence strive after the things that are eternal.]

The foregoing prayer was the one offered in the ceremony of Mass yesterday, beseeching rain in time to save the crops of the State.

Is there any true efficiency in prayer? Yesterday morning the Catholic churches throughout this archdiocese sought to demonstrate the problem.

All the scheming and calculating of a thousand weather prophets cannot induce nature to bend to their wishes, as was clearly shown by the efforts of a local forecast official, who could not prophesy rain until he broke an embargo of impenetrable air of high pressure in several of the Middle States.

Weather charts and maps of every description were consulted by experts on atmosphere pressure, but they proved of no avail in defining the true cause of the continued drought which has hung over this State for the greater part of this winter and which now threatens the farmers of the State. In not one instance could they make a favorable forecast of approaching rain.

The outlook for the success of this year's crops was becoming more and more discouraging and the hopes of the farmers are trying to realize anything like a fair success with their wheat were rapidly being abandoned, and they were gradually becoming resigned to the fact that they would have to submit to the inevitable.

The last Mass for invoking the desired rain was hardly over when the barometer changed and a light rain began to fall.

It was a solemn and sublime spectacle to see the congregations of the different churches kneeling before the tabernacle praying for the blessing of rain upon the needy farmers.

BRANCH ST. C. M. B. A.

The regular meeting of Branch 41 was held at St. Ann's Hall recently, and there was a large and enthusiastic attendance. President W. J. McElroy presided. Considerable business of routine was disposed of, after which the particular business of the meeting, the installation of office bearers, was proceeded with.

Grand Deputy J. J. Contigan and Grand Deputy T. P. Tansey conducted the ceremonies, and were assisted by Bro. King, of London, Ont. The following were the officers installed:—Spiritual adviser, Rev. E. Strimbe, C. S. R.; medical adviser, Dr. E. J. Kennedy; chancellor, Arthur Jones; president, W. J. McElroy; first vice-president, Arthur Jones; second vice-president, Thos. O'Connell; recording secretary, John J. Jones; assistant secretary, Andrew Thompson; financial secretary, Hugh Thompson; treasurer, Dennis Baxter; marshal, Jas. Devin; guard, C. Gleeson; trustees, L. Belleau, P. T. O'Brien, T. O'Connell, C. Gleeson, A. Jones. After the installation, short addresses were made by the visiting brothers and others, in course of which matters affecting the interests of the association were dwelt upon.

COOKING FOR GIRLS.

Can any labor be higher than that of making home happy and comfortable? In doing this you are ministering to the needs of others and making it easier and pleasanter for them to do the work which they in turn must go to give you the things you require. In this world it is all turn and turn about. We must do things for each other all the time, and whatever it is it should be done in the very best way.

So you see it is no trivial matter, this of learning to become a good cook and housekeeper. What the home is very largely what the women and girls make it, whether they be the wives, sisters or daughters, and no one of them can afford to hold her high duty lightly. A great deal of family unhappiness comes from the careless disregard of others' comfort and welfare. Isn't it worth while to learn to overcome this carelessness and to regard another's happiness?

Now, if you are going to respect your work you must bring care to it, and you must also make yourself ready to do it easily, neatly and properly. There are the right ways to do even the simplest things, as you will find out before we have gone very far. But before we do a bit of work, just make yourself ready to cook. The girls at the cooking schools wear big aprons—regular pinafores that button in the back and have long sleeves that will go on over any dress, and that are held around the wrists by elastic cord that may be slipped out when the apron is laundered.

This pinafore is usually made of white or some pretty print, light colored, because it looks fresher and is just as easy to launder as a dark one. This cooking apron should be worn for no other purpose. You can see for yourself how much nicer it is to come to your work of preparing delicate dishes with an apron which you have not worn while sweeping, or doing any other work that would mean getting dust particles in it, even with great care. With the apron is worn a pretty little cap made from muslin or from a pocket-handkerchief; this keeps the flying particles of flour from settling in the hair, and it also keeps the hair in place. Then pinned to one side is a small hand-towel, and to the other a holder on a long tape.

What is all that for? Well, to save steps principally. You know how often the fingers need wiping while you are doing even the simplest bit of cooking. If you have to step to the towel rack every time, you take many unnecessary steps. Then you know what a habit unattached holders have of getting mislaid, slipping out of sight just when they are needed. Sometimes you can't stop to hunt them up and then you makeshift with anything, and perhaps burn your fingers. Well, if you have the towel and holder fastened to the belt of your apron you don't have to cross the kitchen to use one, and the other can't get away from you.

Let me tell you something, girls: this dress is a very becoming one, and you needn't be afraid to let any one see you in the cooking cap and apron. My word for it, any dish you may cook will be relieved when you wear this sort of costume in its preparation; for in itself it suggests neatness, daintiness and all the rest that goes to make dishes tempting and appetizing. Try it and see if I'm not right.—Woman's Home Companion.

'98 SHOE SALE! Prices on all lines are greatly reduced. LADIES' 20 pair of Ladies' Fine Tan, Black or Ox Blood Boots, sample class, worth \$2.50 to \$3.00 for \$1.50. Ladies' Fine Kid Oxford, regular price worth \$1.50 for 99c. Ladies' Rubbers, all sizes, Boston make, for 50c.

H. MANSFIELD The Shoetist, 124 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, corner of LaGrangeville Street.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Cheese gave indications to-day of more enquiry from the other side, and additional business was put through, not on spot, but over the cable, the quantity involved being 2,000 boxes. The figures are not known, but they are supposed to be within a range of 8 to 8 1/2c.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

There was no material change in the situation of the egg market. The tone was steady and the demand for small lots was fair. We quote fresh stock, 22c to 23c; Montreal limed, 14c to 15c, and western limed, 13c to 13 1/2c per dozen.

PROVISION MARKET.

The tone of the local provision market was firm and prices were fully sustained at the recent advance. The demand for all lines is only fair and chiefly for small lots, which is due to the near L. N. ten season, consequently business on the whole is quiet.

Latest Retail Market Prices

Table with 3 columns: Item, Price, Unit. Includes Vegetables (Parsnips, Cabbages, Celery, Onions, Carrots, Parsley, Turnips, Beets, Potatoes, Brussels sprouts, Cauliflowers, Lettuce, Radishes, Tomatoes), Fruit (Lemons, Oranges, Bananas, Apples, Pears), Game (Partridge, Wood ducks, Pin tail ducks, Blue bill ducks, Mallard ducks, Gold-n Plover, Prairie hens, Suckling pigs, Hares), Poultry (Large chickens, Medium chickens, Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Pigeons, Squabs), Dairy Produce (Print butter, Creamery, Good dairy butter, Mild cheese, Strong cheese, Eggs, Fat eggs, Honey, Maple sugar, Maple syrup), Meats (Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, Ham, Lard, Sausages, Bacon), Fish (Pike, Haddock, Bullheads, Whitefish, Cod, Halibut, Smelts, Mackerel, Finner haddies, Fresh salmon, Sturgeon).

CANADIAN TRADE.

TORONTO, Ont., February 10. — R. G. Dun & Company's weekly statement of trade in Canada says:—Country roads in the Montreal district are somewhat settled, and traffic in the interior fairly resumed, but it is feared that a heavy thaw would again make travel very difficult, as there is no bottom to snow roads, and with soft weather horses would go right through the crust.

KINDLING WOOD.

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

RICAUD MILLING CO., 653 ST. PAUL STREET. Guaranteed the best value in the city. Order early by Phone No. 386.

John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT. People Who Make the Most of their Money Buy from Us.

After Stock-Taking Specials!

25 Pieces FANCY PIQUES, all choice pattern, guaranteed fast colors, prices 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c. Special sale price 19c, 23c, 27c, 30c per yard. 2,000 yds. Fancy DIMITIES, CRIMPS, MUSLINS, etc. all new choice colors, worth 15c to 40c. Special sale price from 12c to 30c per yd.

100 SILK COVERED EIDER DOWN TEA COSIES, worth from \$1.25 to \$1.75. Special sale price 75c each. 25 pieces FANCY OPERA FLANNELS, assorted colors and patterns, worth 50c. Sale price 35c per yard. 2,000 yds. FINE FANCY GINGHAMS, all choice colors and patterns, worth 12c. Sale price 12c per yard.

JOHN MURPHY & CO. 2343 St. Catherine St. CORNER OF METCALFE STREET. TELEPHONE No. 3433. TERMS: CASH.

FATHER ANGE'S CELEBRATED HEATING SAUCE. IS NOW FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Agent: 230, CASSIEN, 1400 St. Catherine St.

KINDLING WOOD.

SOFT, \$1.50 per load. MIXED, \$1.75 per load. HARD, \$2.00 per load. Guaranteed the best value in the city. Order early by Phone No. 386.

RICAUD MILLING CO., 653 ST. PAUL STREET.

Hide quotations continue very firm, though there is the usual falling off in quality owing to the grub. In iron and heavy metals there is not much activity but orders for spring deliveries of oils, paints, glass, etc., are coming in well and there is some revival of western enquiry for cements, for which spring opening prices rule higher. The money market presents no new features, call funds are quoted at four per cent, with ample offerings.

The condition of wholesale trade at Toronto is reported as good. A fair sorting-up trade has been done in dry goods this week, and country merchants are inclined to stock up more liberally than in late years. In some instances an improved demand is noted for better lines of goods. Cotton and woolen mills are kept busy, and the Montreal Cotton Company are going to erect another mill at Valleyfield.

The millinery houses are busy with new arrivals of goods. They are preparing for a large trade in March. The grocery trade is fairly active, with values firm, especially for canned goods, dried fruits, etc. Sugars rule firm with the tendency upwards. In hardware and metals the movement is good for the season. Leather in fair demand and firm, and the high prices of hides are still maintained.

The feeling prevailing in trade circles is of a hopeful character. There is less disposition to cut prices, and the outlook is favorable. Payments are being better met than for some years. Failures are comparatively small as compared with corresponding periods of two or three years.

Wheat is rather higher this week in sympathy with Liverpool. The demand for oats continues, and prices are the highest for a long time. The demand comes from Quebec as well as from shippers. Barley is also higher, with some demand from maltsters. High grades are in small compass. Cured meats are firmer, and shipments to British Columbia are likely to be large.

Money continues easy in domestic markets, while rates are higher in Britain. Business on the Toronto Stock Exchange was active during the week. There were advances in Toronto Railway, Canadian Pacific, Toronto Electric, Western Assurance, and several bank issues.

Failures for the week were 43, against 61 for the same week of last year.

A cholera proof hog of big-bone Berkshire stock that was brought to Tennessee from abroad before the war, died near Falcon, in that state, aged 35 years. For twenty-five years the hog had not been sick, but latterly it had been toothless, and its owner had the food for it, and the profits of its progeny had paid for a farm, and its owner buried it on his place and set up memorial stones to mark the grave.