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Should be in the hands of every Catholic Family.

vol. XLVII. No. 37.

MONTREAL SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1898.

and hereditary influence, to the church in which his forefathers and immediate

The Anti-Catholic Propaganda in Text Books.

The Rev. Father Kelly of St. Mary's and the Pupils of the Training School Protest-Some Important Conversions The Curfew Question Before the Legislature.

New York March 29.

In my letter last week I had occasion to call attention to the lack of spiritual education suffered by Catholic pupils who attend the public schools, and this week I must refer to a flagrant breach of ethics which has recently occurred in Hoboken. It is a sign of a markedly anti-Catholic propaganda which would have done credit to the days of Know-Nothingism. One of the text books recently introduced into the training school is entitled "History of Educa. tion." In this book, under the caption of "Luther and the Reformation," is quoted the Shorter Catechism, which, as everybody knows, is a direct attack on the Catholic Church. Another section is devoted to the Society of Jesus and is particularly obnexious. It should be re membered that fifty per cent of the pupils in this school are Catholics, and it was only natural that such a direct insult to their religion and their belief anould be resented in some way. Rev. Father Kelly, paster of St. Mary's Church, immediately took the matter in hand, and with the Catholic pupils of the training school, appeared as a delegation before the Commission of Education. Their statement of the case was simple and to the point :- "This book is an attack on our religion and our parents insist that we shall study it no longer." Mr. Demarest is the supervising principal of the Hoboken schools. and he immediately held a secret conference with the School Commissioners. It will be seen by the following statement that this Mr. Demarest is nothing if not condescending. The idea that Catholics should have any rights at all never seems to have percolated through his grey matter. He thinks that the School Commissioners should act very cautiously in the matter and says:-

'At first we were disposed to listen favorably, or even with friendly indulgence, to the request of those who felt their religious sentiments offended. We could not, however, yield off hand without investigating, as the book is approved by the State and national authorities, and equally because to have done so might have stirred up ill-feeling among those not of Catholic belief, on the ground that we had submitted to Catholic dictation. It is the essiest thing in the world to stir

bitterness and very up sectarian hard to allay it." Why does not Mr. Demarest tell us how such offensive books happen to pass the scrutiny and receive the endor-ation of such professedly learned men as the School Commissioners? Did it ever strike him that a spirit of arrant bigotry is plainly visible in the conduct of the School Commissioners of many states? Any slanderous statement may

be put into a school book previding that the stander is on the Catholic Church, and an added spice of venom is always permissible it to elibel is on the Jesuits. Now, suppose for a moment some of the real immoralities. tyrannies, corruptions and confiscations which were an outcome of that 'ery much mis-used word, the 'Reformation,' and which would be in all cases a more truthful statement of fact suppose for a moment such statements were incorporated in a public school text book—there would be a howl of in dignation that would waken the echoes from California to Maine and go thundering down till it lost itself in the gult of Mexico. 'Pernicious Papists,' 'Conspiring Catholics,' 'Renegade R' manist,' would be only a few of the mildest terms applied to the Scho I Commissioners who had permitted such a book to pass into the hands of punils. when the mind is easily moided and most receptive of impressions. But if articles distinctly anti-Catholic are introduced then the case is different and we are told that sectional strive would be stirred up by climinating grossly scandalous teaching and lying statements. Catholics are not asking any favors from the New Jersey School Com missioners. What they demand is a simple act of justice, which they are entitled to under the constitution of the United States and the agitation should never be allowed to flag until the last trace of this sort of pernicious literature has ceased to defile the pages of our

Conversious to Catholicism.

school books.

The many conversions recently recorded have provided much rood for thought

The second of the second

family have gained considerable distinction in the past. One of his ancestors was a disciple of the founder of Methcdism, and was one of the early preachers under him. Others among his re-latives have been prominent in the Methodist pulnit for nearly hall a century. Mr. Bowns' conversion may be looked upon as a direct result of the recent mission to non-Catholics held in the Church of the Pauliet Fathers, although he had had the subject under investigation for the best part of two years before he finally decided to change his faith. Mr. Bowns is still a young man. He was fitted for the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and preached for four years in Montgomery County. this State, where his family resides. Mr. Bowns is uncertain as to his future. In entering the Catholic Church he again becomes a layman. He is unmarried, and may possibly study for the priesthood.

Two young ladies, who have hitherto moved in the most fashionable and exclusive circles in New York and Phila delphia, have also joined the Church recently. Miss Elizabeth M. Gurney was a member of the Episcopal Church of the Redeemer, under the pastorate of the Rev. William Everett Johnson. She was a very active leader in the work of the Church Settlement House, did inde fatigable work among the tenements and the Settlement House was fast becoming favorably known to the people on the upper East Side, when, to the great surprise of her friends, Miss Gurney renounced Protestantism and embraced the Holy Catholic Faith. This was a couple of months ago. During her work among the tenements Miss Gurney made the acquaintance of Miss Emma Arnold, whose family recently moved from Philadelphia to this city. Miss Arnold, from early childhood, had always been identified with church work and was very devout. She comes of a family long prominent in the social world in Philadelphia, where they were members of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. She was an earnest worker there, and after removal to New York became a member of the Church of St. Mary the Virgin. After Miss Gurney's conversion she attended the Church of St. Francis Xavier, and here the two friends frequently met. The impression made upon Miss Arnold was so great that two weeks ago she was received into the Catholic Church by Rev. Father John F. X. O'Conor, S.J. in the presence of a few Philadelphia friends. Her intention of changing her faith was not known by her relations until after she had I ecome a Catholic.

The Curfew Question.

a good many years in the city of New York. In his annual report State Superintendent of Public Instruction Skinner. advocates the adoption of a 'Curfew law.' Mr. Skinner says: 'The working of rendered the plaint the curiew ordinances in many cities is fendants appealing. attracting attention,' he says in his annual report. 'Over 300 cities and towns in the West have adopted a cur'ew ordinance, which requires all children under 15 years of age, unless accompanied by parents or guardians, or absent with leave to be at home at 9 o'clock in the evening in the summer and at 8 o'clock in winter. The result has been a decrease of from 50 to 75 per cent. in the number of arrests of children for crime Teachers report that boys who formerly were behind in their studies by reason of late hours on the street are more punctual and regular, and keep up with school work has been a reduction of from 50 to 100 per cent. in commitments of youths to reform schools. The curfew is opposed by those who consider it an infringement upon personal liberty, but it may well be asked whether society and the state should not have the power to protect themselves against vicious tendencies in street education. Statistics tell us that last year there were 179 000 arrests of children under 16 years of age. There may be no sentiment in favor of a street curfew ordinance, but there should be a remedy for reducing juvenile crime. May not the state properly supplement the efforts of philanthropic and order loving citizens in the organization of local associations to provide elevating amusement and reasonable instruction to these who naturally drift toward the streets for excitement and change? In many communities this plan is followed with excellent results. It is urged that the curfew may well apply to others than children who make

Mr. Skinner may be very able with his statistics, but for all that his proposed legislation would be of the grandmotherly type and distinctly out of date. A statistical question by the way he has not treated on is-just how many children whose only crime was playing on the street after 9 o'clock on a swelterto Protestant clergymen. One of the ing summer night would be contaminatmost notable is that of the R v George ed by contact with prisoners of the M. P. Bowns, formerly of the Methodist vilest and most degraded kind into the Kings, to represent the ancient Episcopal Church. Commenting on Mr. whose company they would be thrown glory of Ireland's greatness; the place Episcopal Church. Commenting on Mr. whose company they would be thrown Bowns' change of faith a leading journal when taken to the police station. Leav says: "The conversion of Mr B was ing out the question of personal liberty natural inclination, both by education side of the question,

the streets at night the scenes of evil

operations." The report recommends that

aiter 1899 the school census be taken

every four years instead of every two

years, and calls attention to attempts

made by unprincipled parties to use the

public schools for the purpose of distri-

buting vile literature among the young.

IRISH LETTER.

A Unique Memorial to the Manchester Martyrs

Proposed to be Erected at Man chester -- An Interesting Secret Society Case in the Courts--The '98 Centenary Demonstrations and Other Notes on Various Subjects.

DUBLIN, March 20th, 1898.

It is a matter of remark to see se many European notabilities in Ireland now for the hunting season. There is His Royal Highness Prince Miguel of Bragenza, and before the revolution heir to the throne of Portugal; Count F L. Von Stolberg, one of the greatest noblemen in Germany ; Count Mensdorf, of the Austrian Service, and Baron Nagel, of high rank in Prussia. It is a matter of comment even among foreigners, that while Ireland is so appreciated by themselves and their friends as one of the finest hunting countries on the earth that its own people of note should prefer, to spend their time and money in another land.

An Interesting Secret Society Case.

There is an interesting case on trial before Mr. Justice Darling, in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court of Justice. It is entitled Mc Kenna v. Everden and others; the plain tiff is Capt. John McKenna, a retired officer of the Royal Artillery, and he sues Everden and De Jersey and Co. to recover £800 advanced by him for shares in the Lewisham Theatre Company, and which he claimed he had been induced to buy under false representations. All parties are Ulstermen and brother Freemasons. The plaintiff stated in evidence that Everden had written him that he would be true as an Ulsterman and a brother, and he added. 'I trusted more because he was a brother than because he was an Ulsterman.' The correspondence between Everden and the captain was read in Court and produced roars of tain wrote to his friend, 'The Roman Catholic Church must come down-The question of whether Curfew shall us Ulstermen. We will do our work and not ring to night' is just at present agi- look the whole world in the face.' Affairs tating the breasts of the Legislature at | took a different complexion,, however, Albany and it will probably not ring for | when later Capt. McKenna wrote his brother Mason and Ulsterman, 'if you disregard this warning look out Be ware of a revolver or a knife. Your life is not worth sixpence.' Judgment was rendered the plaintiff in full, the de-

Peculiar Escape of a Lunatic.

On Sunday forenoon, John Johnson, a native of Kildare, and confined in the Carlow District Insane Asylum, made his escape. He went on the track of the railroad, deliberately lay down between the rails and let the whole down express pass over him. When the train passed he jumped up and ran away, but was captured almost immediately, when it was found that the ash pan of the engine had scalped the back of his head and had carried away a small portion of the skull.

Preserving the Irish Tongue.

The annual report of the Society for the Preservation of the Irish Language has just been issued, and is indeed very gratifying. The demand for Gaelic books has greatly increased, bringing a total distribution to date of 140 380 volumes. Twenty teachers passed a suc cessful competitive examination in the language, showing themselves fluent speakers and writers in the grand old tongue, and not only is the movement spreading in Ireland, but on the continent of Europe, and particularly in

An Appeal to all Ireland. The following appeal has been sent

broadcast over all Ireland and is already

meeting with a hearty response: FELLOW COUNTRYMEN -- We, your exil ed brethren in Manchester and Salford having resolved not to allow the beloved names of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien to lie in the cold shade of forget:ulness a moment longer, issued a lew months ago an appeal to Irishmen and women the world over to contribute their mite towards bringing our idea to a successful issue. The response to that appeal up to the present has been magnificent and encouraging. From all parts we have received contributions and letters of encouragement, many of which contained

invocations to heaven to bless our work We have secured a plot of ground 12x 12 feet in the Catholic cemetery at Moston. The foundation stone we desire to in position at a very early date. That stone ought to come from Tara, Tara of from which her monarchs ruled; the home of the brave and the free; and

against the foreign foe on behalf of his native land. The men of Meath therefore we ask to supply this requisite. Then the four corner stones should be from Ulster, Leinster, Munster, and Connaught. We request Belfast to act on behalf of Ulster, Dublin for Leinster, Cork for Munster, and Galway for Connaught. The intervening spaces between those-corner stones to be made up with stones from the 32 counties—that is, eight stones on each side, and every stone to have the name of the county from which it comes deeply cut on in Irish, those from the provinces and Tara to be similarly treated.

The manhood of Ireland we address in this matter, and sak them not to for get the intrepidity, the heroism, the bravery and self sacrifice of those gallant men, who sacrificed their lives, relin quished tender associations, surrendered the affectionate ties of home and rela-tions, and placed their very lives on the altar of their native land. Will you not, then, send the best stone you can pro cure to adorn the monument that is to be erected to their memory in the city where their bones rest and their memory is ever dear? Erin can boast as no other country can that, wh rever her sons and daughters may be located by the hand of fate, their hearts always wishes, and in the silence of their soul exclaim-

We love thee-oh, but words are weak to tell The love that in the Irish heart doth dwell: The warm, deep, earnest love that, fading never Thy wandering children bear to thee forever.

E. GRIFFIN, President. REV M. P. Ryan. Treasurer (c't Michael's R C. Church). M. MULKERNS Secretary.

Preparing a Welcome.

All over Ireland, the diff rent local centenary committees are preparing a warm end hearty reception for the visiting Canadian, American and Australian dent, was well aware of this great fact; Irishmen who are coming across to help celebrate '98.

In the Historic Nine Acres.

There was a grand gathering in the Nine Acres, Phonix Park, on Sunday last, under the suspices of the '98 Centenary Committee. Theday was beauti ful and attracted many thousands of the country people, as well as a great out pouring of the citizens of Dublin. There were four platforms, one for each province, and a dezen bands which played the good old Irish airs. Among the airs were 'The Shan Van Vocht,' The Boys "hWexford," 'Who Fears to Speak of '98 laughter. In one passage the noble cap- and 'The Rising of the Moon.' Among the speakers at the Lemster platform were Mesers. J. M. Johnson, Mr. Aird, of Ulster Forever.' Again he wrote: 'As Maryborough; Mr. J. Simmons and Mr. a brother Mason, I trust you God help Hutton Hamen, of Abbeyleix. Mr. H platform, and on the Ulster platform were Mr Henry Dobbin, of Belfast : Mr. lames Ward, of Glasgow; Mr. Hugh O'Donnell, of Liverpool. On the Connaught platform were Mr. J. P. Hayden, M A., Mr. W. B. Yeats, and Mr. E. Leaby, of Galway. Several of the speeches here were in Irish. At all the platforms resolutions were submitted appealing for unity, and all were carried unan-

Church Bells Blessed.

Two new church bells were blessed by His Eminence Cardinal Logue during the last tew days. The first was at Slite Quarry Chapel, in the parish of Cocksown, and the other at the Church of Our Lady of the Assumption in Magneratet: The ceremonies on both occasions were solemn and impressive.

The Movement of '98.

Several new Ninety eight Clubs have recently been formed in Munster. and they have all affiliated with the Cork Committee, which includes all sections and parties. This is significant It indicates that the right spirit ani mates the Munster men. Among the clubs formed last Sunday wes one in the country parish near Mallow, where Thomas Russell, the friend of Wolte Tone and Emmet, who was executed in Ulster in 1803, was born.

They Had His Sympathy.

A deputation of the Irish Horse Breeding Association waited on the Lord Lieutenant on Monday last to enlist his aid in steps to be taken to improve the Irish horse. They asked that a commission be appointed and a grant from the Treasury. He refused to recommend a grant, but assured the deputation that it had his fullest 'sympathy.

Intal Sewer Explosion.

On Thursday a serious accident occurred at some sunitary works connected with the Highland Hotel at Bandoran. A man named Gallagher lost his life and a fellow laborer was a riously wounded. They were using dynamite to blast out the solid rock and the explusion of an the cause of the sad fatality.

Starvation in Partrel.

Advices from Bullensone and Mayo declare that starvation is rite in Partrel and Achill. There are so many people out of employment, the crops are so poor, and influenza and its attendant evils so taken to relieve the wants of the sufferto the Roman Oatho is communion is entirely, Mr. Skinner may find a few from which Malachy, who were the ing people. There is no sto k to be seen Sisters superior at the local institution especially remarkable because of his crumbs to simulate thought on this collar of gold which he was from the in the place, and although the fields are proud invader, sallied forth to do battle | prepared for sowing the unfortunates | ties of the young women chosen

have no seed for potatoes to plant. the people had has gone to the landlords and now they are starving in their nakedness. The same stories come from Swinlord and West Clare.

Good for County Carlow.

The Right Hon. Mr. Justice Gibson arrived at Carlow from Kilkenny on Monday morning to open the Spring Assizes. Instead of a long docket he found a pair of white gloves awaiting him, there not being a single case before the Grand Jury. In addressing that body Mr. Justice Gibson said that it was the first time in his life he had been so honored and he congratulated the people of the county for being so law abiding.

SWWWWWWWWWWWWW Notes on Gatholic News.

The Archbishop has made the following appointments: Rev. J. Ducharme, vicar at St. Joseph. of Montreal; Rev. J Lavallee, vicar at Napierville.

dead. The Freeman's Journal N.Y., re- matter of justice to a misruled people. ferring to his career, says :- He was an | Of course even the Gladstone Home Italian by birth, but a genuine American | Rule Bill was a long time coming; but and a man of strong Irish affiliations. In Land League times he was ever ready force the cause of Ireland. His parish ernment in Ireland so great that the hall was ever at the service of our dear Irish people could not appreciate the but unfortunate motherland, who, in her ages of freedom and light, did so much to carry Christianity and civilization to other nations, not excepting sunny Italy itself. Mgr. de Concilio, who was a deeply read historical stuand, with the heart of an honest man and a true priest so he was, he cheer fully and gratefully recognized the world's indebtedness to Ireland.

In the death of Father de Concilio a great scholar and an able champion of the Catholic taith has passed away. He was the author of "Catholicity and Pantheism" "the Gleries of Mary," a "Treatise on Logic," "St. Thomss" Opinion on the Land Question," and he learned compiler of the Bultimore Catechism, which is the authorized expression of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, in compendium form, used in this country.

Several of Father de C neilio's works are used as text books in our educational institutions, and his "Catholicity and Pantheism" has given him high place among men learned in ontology. Courtney spoke in Irish at the Munster | May his soul rest in peace, and may priests after his heart and mind be multiplied in our hand.

> The following appears in the editorial columns of the West Australian Cutholie Record, Bishop Gibney's paper :-Catholicism in these colonies is particulerly connected with Ireland. From Ire land came originally the great body of the Catholic population, and wails we recognise the great services done here by Bish pe and treests and members of the religious Orders belonging to other nations the vast impority of the Hier archy and ciergy, and the members of religious e m munities have been Irish A multitude of Irisb settlers remain who retain touching memories of their native land and an interest in all that belongs to it. The chiefren of Irish with re, he sides, are interested in the country of their parents, and, as a rule, if you find a native-horn Australian who tokes an interest in Ireland you find also a good Cathelie Sometimes we have met with icetane s, and instances by no means isolated in which the reverse was the case, and an indifference towards Irish sympathies was need mpanied, by an indifference towards religion. We there fore endeavor to foster a union that experience has taught us to be productive. of greed."

An American exchange, in referring to the arrival at St. L. nis last week of a hand of forty five postulants from Ireland for the Order of St. Jeseph. 84Y8 :--

*The young women who arrived in St. Louis were selected with great caution by Sister Mary, and represent some of the best families in the Old Land They have already been concated in the rod1 mentary branches, and some of them are girls of great refinement and much culivation.

'Tue life work of the order of S' Jeseph is the education and su coring of orphan children, and the training o young religieuse is directed along the already in successful operation three asylums for boxs, two for girls and onfor deaf min es. After two years in the novitiate the young women desire us of overlocked cartridge which had failed to devoting themselv a to a life of sel explode when the blast was set off was sacrifice and religion will make their first vows. Three years later these v wal are made finally and the Sisters become [literally dead to the world, and ultime | Ministers have refused to do. ately separated from the things of this

'The party of postmiants left Liver pool about two weeks ago, on too steamer Panniand, and can e alm e direct to St Lauis Every member of widepread that urgent steps have to be the happy party is delighted with what has been seen of America and the

PRICE FIVE CENTS

The Grand Old Man Nearing the End.

Lord Salisbury Said to be Seriously Ill-Mr. Redmond's Move in Regard to the Financial Question --Echoes of the St. Patrick's Day Celebration.

LONDON, March 24. It is a peculiar coincidence that the

two leading statesmen in England should during the same week be announced to be so seriously ill that their friends seem to fear that their earthly race is run. The heartfelt sympathy of every Irishman goes out to the family of Mr. Gladstone, the first Englishman who ever had the courage to formulate and advocate a bill for Irish Home Rule, not as a mere parliamentary expedient—for Mgr. Januarius de Concilio, late pastor | it was patent to all that it would mean of St. Michael's Church, Jersey City, is the end of his political life-but as a the changes proposed in it were so drastic and the amount of freedem of govgenuineness of the Grand Old Man's intentions and forever remain grateful to him. Mr. Gladstone, however, finds some degree of comfort in his old age in seeing brought before Parliament by a political opponent a certain measure of relief. Mr. Balfour's bill is neither as broad minded nor as acceptable to the Irish people as its predecessor, but it is a very long stride in the right direction, and no one recognizes the fact better than Mr. Gladstone.

The bulletins received here in London regarding his health were startling in their brevity. Something very curious must be the trouble when from the sunny shores of Bournemouth Mr. Gladstone was removed to his northern home at Hawarden. It seemed like a message of despair that the great statesman was being sent home to die. Varicus and conflicting reports were immediately scattered broadcast over the land. One thing was manimously agreed on-that, no matter what was the nature of his malady, Mr. Gladstone was suffering excruciating pain. Notwithstanding this, however, he could not let the great St. trick's Banquet pass without sending what he probably thought would be his last message to frishmen, and it thrilled through everyone who heard it. It came as a word of sympathy and it presched the old moral- Let Ireland be one in

spirit and your cause is irresistible." Mr. Gladstone's health, however, is no longer r potent factor in relities, whereas on that of his great political opponent, Lord Salisbury, hangs the fate of olivecrowned peace, or disastrous war, whether in the far East or in Ariest, His triends may that he is sufficient from brain tag,' a febrite condition which has followed in the wake of a recent atteck of influence. Naturally, in the present state of allairs the Cabinet refuses to give any information as to whother he would relinquish either the premiership or the foreign secretaryship Then again the Cecil party fear a shifting of perifolics. They remember how on the formation of the government Mr Chamberbain marcenvred alme et every Liberal Unionist family relation and political friend he had into positions of emplument, to the exclusion of Teries with established claims on the Unionist party. The Duke of Devonshire must succeed in the premiership should Lard Salistury retire and how could Mr. Chamberlain, with his record of pushfulners in West Africa and elsewhere, be kept out of the Foreign Office? It is chiefly this dread of too rampant Chamberlainism which will bring Lord Salisbury back, unless the state of his health ab olutely forbids. It is this same dread that has made Mr. Balfour Lord Salishury's locum tenens at the. Foreign Office, despite his already heavy responsibilities as leader of the Commons and the First Lord of the Treasury.

Redmond's Clever Move.

The clever tactics adopted by John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, will force a hearing on the subject of Ireland's over-taxation from the House of Commons. He put down his motion about the financial relations between lines which will make for the best re Great Britain and Ireland for the evensults among the friendless children of ling of the budget. He obtained priority, the poor. The St Louis house has and by his action the budget is blocked, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks Beach, will be unable to make his annual financial statement until the Irish debate has first taken place. It is generally believed that this action will force the government to provide facilities for a discussion of the question, which up to the present the

St. Patrick's Day Celebration.

There was a very decided improvem-n tris year in the celebration of St. Patrick a day here. All sorts of aniriendly feelings, and the dear little. trefoil was every where in evidence, from the button hole of a prince royal to the

CONTINUED ON PAGE EIGHT.

His Lordship the Bishop of Salford Refers to them in Vigorous Terms.

The Vice of Intemperance and Its Terrible Results -- Dancing Halls and their Allurements-Some of the Consequences of the Apathy of Catholics in Regard to the Education of Children - Their Tendency to Patronize Protestant Schools Deplored.

His Lordship the Bishop of Salford recently made a pastoral visit to St. Albans, Manchester, during the course of which he referred to the many dangers of the day. After dwelling upon the great mission of the priesthood and the importance of the laity performing their task, His Lordship said:

Of all the evils, perhaps, that are afflicting society at the present day, of all the sources of crime which is the most abundant, of all the evils which most frequently leads so many to the asylum, and all the causes that bring people to all sorts of depravity, nay, as we have recently seen in Saliord, which leads to shedding of human blood, I say if there is one vice that leads directly to families, not only to the ruin of their earthly prospects, but also to the loss of their souls, it is drink. And I must, with all the solemnity that I can possibly command, warn you against this evil. You women, you married women, may know what it is to have a drunken husband. You are deserving of the sympathy of the tenderest care and encour agement. But, alas, the drinking is not all on the men's side. There are other thinge, other creatures than a drunken man. There are, alse, drunken women and drupken wives and mothers. Of all hopeless things perhaps a drunken woman, when the evil has got firm hold of her, is the most seldom cured. Whatever earnings their husbands put in their hands it is just like a man pouring water into a riddle. And the husband may make as good wages as he likes, he may make as much overtime as he likes. but if his wife is a drunken woman, not only will the clothes go to the pawn, but he will find himself in debt in almost every shop in the neighbourhood, until he is ashamed and hangs down his head with shame. The supshine has gone out of that man's life, and she who ought to be his support, and his comfort, and his helpmate, is the source of all his miseries. And the children whom she ought to see at the school nicely and tidily dressed and clean—where are they? I will tell you where they will be soon. At best they will be in a reformatory and later they will be in prison, sil through the neglect of their mother and her giving way to drink. I beg you, as you value the time of this life, as you hope to save your souls, as you hope to escape hell—you know the definite declaration of divine authority:

"THE DRUNKARD SHALL NOT SEE THE KINGDOM OF HEAVEN."

I say out of love for God and for your own soul be on your guard, women especially, against drink. When a woman has become a thorough drunkard, and when she has been at it many years, I do not know a creature upon God's earth that is more deprayed than such a creature. ture. The truth is not in her. Her husband may ask questions as to whether he is in debt or not. She will lie without a blush The priest may go round from house to house and ask whether she drinks, and she will tell him, almost in a passion, that she does not. And to deceive the priest and her husband and her neighbours, and so lead them astray and prevent them from judging when she had drink by her breath. she will suck peppermint lozenges or chew oranges. A woman that has resource to such dodges as these does not mean to do better. She means simply to deceive. The drink she will have. And I say that unless she makes a resolution to avoid the demon of drink and overcome her enemy, and it is chiefly by prayer and the sacraments that she can succeed, and by keeping away from those women that have taught her the habit, that she can escape—her case is almost hopeless. I am therefore particularly anxious that the young women, those girls who have left school and who are now gone to work, should be warned of this terrible danger that threatens to blight their whole lives and to be their degradation. Let them then be ashamed to be seen going into a public house. Let them be still more ashamed of being seen sitting down in a public house. If I could root out this evil from amongst the Catholic body they would rise in the social scale to be men of influence, and a power in the community in which they live; they would raise up the Catho lic Church to a position of influence and of honour; they would represent her in the higher ranks of life; and they would lift her up before the eyes of the public. But when a Catholic gives scandal to his neighbour, when he goes home kicking the door on a Sunday night and knocking a panel out by punching it, and when he fights in the street, or when he professes himself a Catholic only in a public-house, I say that when Protest ants see such a Catholic as that, they declare (most unjustly, but they do say it): It this is a specimen of a Catho lic I am going to have nothing to do with that Church?' Who is the cause of that Protestant not making himself acquainted with the true faith, not enquiring into its truths? The scandal giver. Let us then bear in mind that we are not only to save our own souls, but also the souls of others by our good example. There is just one other danger against which I must warn

DANCING HOUSES CONDEMNED IN STRONG of the convent and pupils and some ex- cut stone coping and cross the gift of the

our young friends, in whom I take a great interest, and it is the dancing

them saints. It is very likely that they will do as other young women do, and go to dances in places where their virtue cannot remain untouched. Gradually, the catechism ought to present itself to and even rapidly, that virtue—the Cath-olic virtues of modesty and purity, that every woman, becomes undermined. go into these dancing rooms. Let, therefore, the confraternities and associations

ty you in this way. One word more. I loyalty and generosity to the Church, as am afraid that sometimes the parents we should wish when we come to die. who have children of a school age do not co operate with their clergy as they going frequently to the Sacraments, at should for the sake of the education of tending Holy Mass and Benediction on the children. I am afraid that the the week days and Sundays. Our parents are sometimes careless about the Lord in the Sacrament, of His love parents are sometimes careless about the education of their children, sometimes waits here night and day to bless us, sending them to Board schools-that is and on the Sunday nights, and some-Protestant schools-where their saith is times on week nights, Our Lord is exin immediate danger, and sometimes posed over the tabernacle to receive when they send them to the Catholic our homage and to show His love schools, they send them most irregularly for us. Our love is so cold that and most impunctually. They have all we prefer any other place to His sorts of excuses for keeping one or more house, and any excuse is good enough of their children at home—there is the to keep us from going to Him, and we baby to nurse, there is the husband's say that we have the fear and love of God in dinner, there is the washing day. It used our souls. If you had a friend, the joy of to be on Mondays, but now it has got to your heart, and he wished to show his be every day in the week including love for you and to make you a valuable Saturdays. The consequence is that the present, and you did not go near him, parents, not sufficiently alive to, not feeling sufficiently the excellence of edu cation and their duty to the teachers of for his gifts, nay, that you, as it were, giving them every chance of getting spurned them. So it is with Our Lord their children through a good examina and now, my dear brethren, make this tion and giving them a good education, your resolution—with the help of God's keep them at home for all sorts of these cylls and to the ruin of countless triffes. I suppose that your pistor life in this world a life worthy of your would tell me that year after year holy faith. Before concluding his Lord owing to parents keeping their children ship delivered an eloquent exhortation at home at odd times, he loses, I to his hearers to remember the souls in dare say, not less than £130 or £140 Purgatory, and in particular never to a year from the Government in the neglect the duty of praying for their grant. And I may tell you this fact, deceased relatives and friends.

> TEN THOUSAND CHILDREN THAT ARE NOT AT SCHOOL

> that such is the carelessness of parents

in some places, that throughout this

diocess I have, every school day of the

year, some

when they ought to be. What do you think is lost every year to the diocese by these children who are kept at home, in many cases with no just reason, by their parents? It makes the schools of my diocese lose £16,000 a year. And if that money could be saved, as it would be by the children being sent regularly, there would be comparatively little difficulty in maintaining our schools, in paying the debt of them, or in multiplying and increasing their number. iou see, therefore, how great a loss a little want of sacrifice on the part of a few families inflicts upon the whole dio though other things remain, let me urge

upon you to remember that for you as for myself life is passing away and that the question and answer that are first in

Why did God make you? To know Him, to love Him, and to serve Him in which exalts them and makes it the this world and to be happy with Him for honor of their lives to become children ever in the next.' Let us ask ourselves of Mary, the most pure Virgin-that are we thus loving and serving God with virtue which is the treasure of their our whole hearts; are our lives at this lives, which is the chief ornament of present time such as to give us good hope that we shall be with God for ever That virtue cannot be preserved if you in the next. In other words let us resolve as the grace of this visitation to day, that we will begin to lead such a of which you may become members satis | life of earnest Catholic piety, faith, love, And from this time begin such a life, would not this be a proof that you had no regard for him, that you cared not grace to lead for the remainder of your

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., 40 Park avenue, near Milton street, Montreal. 'Phone 3085.

In Australia spring begins August 20 cese. And now, after having said this. summer November 20, and winter May though other things remain, let me urge 20.

In a number of American Catholic ournals there is quite an interest being manifested in the discussion regarding the advisability of a young man assuming the responsibility of a household upon an income of ten dollars a week.

One of these journals, in commenting upon the subject, says the majority of young men to day, brought up in comfortable surroundings amid the comparative luxury to which people of very moderate means have become habituated, find ten dollars a week quite little enough to defray the expense of clothing themselves and the meeting of other incidental demands upon their pocketbook for ordinary personal wants. Ten dollars is barely enough to keep them going in single blessedness. With their ideas and the ideas pervading the circle of society in which they move, and those particularly prevalent among the feminine contingent thereof, it can be said with positive certainty that ten dollars a week will not suffice for the housekeeping expenses of any young couple of their set, unless they are both able and willing to torego the manner of living to which they have been accustomed before marriage.

It may also be put down as a demonstrated fact that not one couple out of a million belonging to this class-if we may so speak-are either capable of such a sacrifice as this involves or willing to undertake it. Therefore it may be assumed that for all practical purposes an income of this size is wholly inadequate for the purpose, among young persons of the average social condition, especially in cities.

Sometimes the assertion is made that two can live as cheaply as one. It is represented that the usual expenditure incurred by the single young man for unnecessary gratifications, can be ap plied to the maintenance of a wife with perfect success. But this is a fallacy, so palpable on the face of it, that no one is any longer deceived by it unless he deliberately makes up his mind to shut his eyes to the truth. One person might readily lavish on himself as much as would keep two or half a dozen, under a more careful and economical system, requirements of two.

Despite the comfortless and icy-like porations make sobriety one of the tests logic of the writer of the foregoing, there of fitness for employment, and society

We have no desire to assume the rôle of a prophet, but we would unhesitatingly predict, for the young men who have he courage and faith worthy of a true

The financial features of matrimony were not discussed by our fathers and mothers. They came to this country with their strong religious convictions and stout hearts as their only capital to | ready is to know how to start. face the battle of life, together with a desire to practise commendable and healthy sacrifices, good alike for body and one hindrances and duties which and soul.

The history of their success, and the reward of their sacrifices, are written in monuments of stone in every village, town and city, and they were the backbone of church and country.

There is far too much of this pessimistic advice offered to our Catholic young men, and perhaps this accounts in a great measure for the lack of enterprise leave dragging behind us will start up and courage which prevails in their midst to take their place in the ranks of men, who are leaders instead of followers, at least in proportion to their numbers, as in other creeds, and like their fathers in the past.

In all the arguments of these pessimists who now turn their lance against the ten dollar a week class, the young woman is a mere cipher, a creature without an idea, without ambition; in brief, a wax doll. The ways of the pessimists evidently were not very pleasant, as we have many lively recollections of how often women have inspired men to ac consideration the defects in the incomplish undertakings which they would have never dreamed of, much less at Canada, had adopted a resolution retempt to put in practice; we could also questing the board to support the effort give many reminiscences of families now being made in the Dominion and in trained under affectionate and self-the United Kingdom in favor of uniform sacrificing fathers and mothers, the legislation for the whole of the Domin-members of which are a credit to the ion. The board resolved to make repreparishes with which they are associated.

The Sacred Heart Review makes the the penalties incurred by unfortunate young men addicted to drink. It says:

There is no longer any indulgence for the public man who gets drunk, nor is but when the sum spent is so small as to it possible any more for a man to mainbarely supply what, in the individual | tain a first class standing in private life case, are the simple decencies of life, it if he is known to be given to intoxicacannot by any economic legerdemain be tion. It is exceedingly difficult for the made ample sufficient for the normal habitual drinker to prosper in any pro fession or to secure a situation in any branch of business. Most of the cor-

will be hundreds, aye, thousands of Cathe-shuts its door in the faces of those who lic young men whose income does not can not or do not control their appetites.

exceed ten dollars a week, who will enter

This gain, for temperance has brought into alliances with good Catholic young with it a general elevation of the standards of morality and propriety.

> To know how to be ready-a great thing, a precious gift and one that im-Catholic, to enter upon such a state of piles calculation, grasp and decision. To Catholic, to enter upon such a state of be always ready a man must be able to cut life, under such conditions, happy and a knot for everything cannot be united. He must know how to disengage what is easential from the detail in which it plies calculation, grasp and decision. To is inwrapped, for everything cannot be equally considered. In a word, he must be able to simplify his duties, his business and his life. To know how to be

It is astonishing how all of us are generally numbered up with the thousand are not such, but which nevertheless wind us about with their spider threads and fetter the movements of our wings. It is the lack of order which makes us slaves. The confusion of today discounts the freedom of to-morrow.

Confusion is the enemy of all comfort, and confusion is born of procrastination. To know how to be ready we must be able to finish. Nothing is done but what is finished. The things which we again later on before us and harass our path. Let each day take thought for what concerns it, liquidate its own affairs and respect the day which is to follow, and then we shall be always ready. To know how to be ready is at the bottom to know how to die.—Amiel.

CANADIAN INSOLVENCY LAWS.

The Manchester Guardian, in treating the question of an insolvency law for Canada, states that the home-trade sectional committee, having had under solvency laws of the several Provinces of the United Kingdom in favor of uniform legislation for the whole of the Dominsentations to the Canadian Government through the agent general in this sense. The following is a summary of the sugfollowing pointed statement in regard to gestions to be offered:—I. One law for all the Provinces and Territories. 2. Abolition of all preferences. Registration of lien on goods, book debts, or other securities. 4. Liens and preferences given within a period of three to four months prior to an assignment to be deemed invalid. 5. To provide against fraudulent and preferential settlements. 6. To provide for the means of enforcing an assignment of an estate of a debtor who is insolvent. 7. To provide proper examination of a debtor before a judge or other authorized official 8. In the appointment of official receivers, the rights of creditors to a proper supervision and control of estates to be safeguarded. . . Traders to be compelled to keep proper books of account. Other proposals aim at limiting the claims of secured creditors to the unsecured portion of them, and at preventing the commission of inequitable acts immediately before bankruptcy.

IN CHICAGO.

Insurance Agent-You want the policy made out in favor of your wife? Her name, please?

The Victim-Don't you think we'd better leave the name out? It will save so much trouble from time to time, you know.—Boston Transcript.

SOLID.

Mrs. Slimdiet (to the boarder)-That is poundcake, Mr. Starver.

New Boarder (carefully hefting a piece)
-What did you pound it with?-New York Weekly.

Some of the screws used in watches are so small that it takes 380,000 of them to weigh a pound.



and his balance in his cash account, prefly closely. There is another ledger account that the average man entirely forgets to his own undoing. It is his account, for its a "life and death" account. It is a man's duty to himself and family to look up this account once every day and see that the balance is on the right side. It doesn't pay to let this account run on,

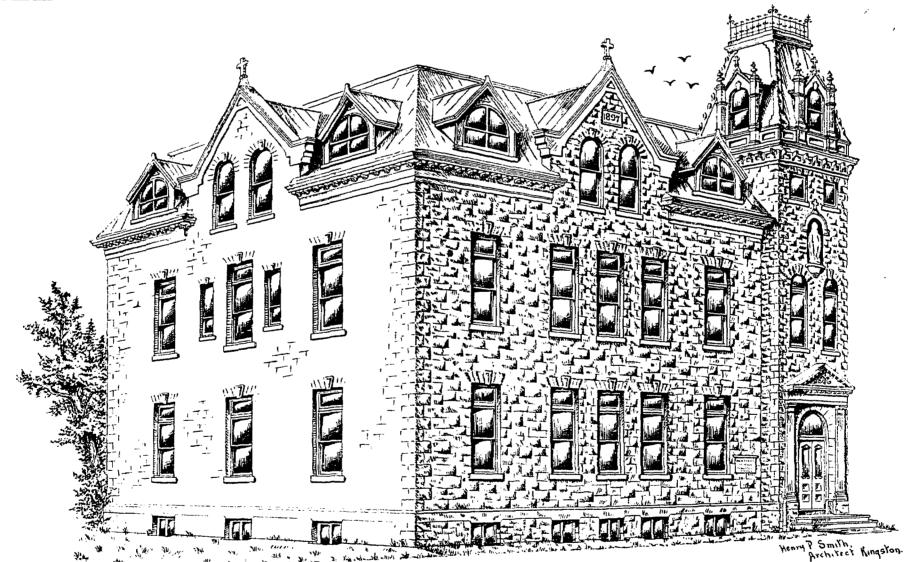
see that the balance is on the right sade.
It doesn't pay to let this account run on, and have it debited with indigestion, and then impure blood, and finally nervous exhaustion, or prostration, or deadly consumption. When these diseases come it means a debit balance with death brought down in the blood red ink of another life sacrificed on the altar of foolish overwork and neglect of health. Dr. Pierce's Golden and neglect of health. Dr. Pierce's Gotten Medical Discovery makes the appetite keen, the digestion perfect, the liver active and the blood pure. It is the great blood-maker, flesh-builder and health-forger. It makes firm, healthy flesh, but does not produce corpulence or raise the weight above mature's normal. It cures 98 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchial, throat and catarrhal affections. Honest dealers don't catarrhal affections. Honest dealers don't

urge substitutes.

"My wife had suffered for seven years with dyspepsia, sick headache and costiveness," writes Mr. Alonzo D. Jameson, of Dunbarton, Merrimack Co., N. H. "We tried many doctors and many kinds of medicine, but all were of no avail. We purchased six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which together with the 'Pleasant Pellets,' has entirely restored my wife's health. We cannot say enough to you in thanks for these valuable medicines." urge substitutes.

It may save a life. Send 31 one-cent stamps, to cover cost of customs and mailing only, to World's Dispensary Med. Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser; cloth binding 50 stamps. Contains 1008 pages, over 300 illustrations a valuable medical library in one volume.

Our subscribers are particularly requested to note the advertisements in The True Witness, and, when making purchases, mention the paper.



THE NEW WING -- CONVENT DE NOTRE DAME, KINGSTON.

CONGREGATION DE

Inauguration of a New Convent at Kingston.

Mass Celebrated in the Chapel by Very Rev. Father Kelly, V. G.-Description of the New Establishment.

We take the following report from the Canadian Freeman, Kingston, of the opening of a new Educational Establishment which, it says, is a valuable addition to the architecture of the city and a credit to the institution with which it is associated. The report goes on to a tower was placed at the junction

The opening of the new building in connection with the Convent of the Congregation de Notre Dame took place yesterday morning by the celebration of the first mass in the handsome new chapel of the institution, which was tastefully decorated with flowers. Vicar General Kelly was the celebrant, end portions of roof are relieved by stone the service being attended by the sisters | pediments, each surmounted by a fine

by Prof. Andreau and Dr. Clark on the wood work. violin, Miss Blanche Murphy on the harp, and Miss Kathleen Harty on the piano. The closing grand march by the. The chapel is 43 x 19 feet, with a ceiling whole orchestra was very fine.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW BUILDING.

The new convent building for the Sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame, Johnston street, just completed, is a handsome stone structure and quite an addition to the architectural ornaments of the city. It is built of rockfaced limestone, with fine-cut stone trimmings, and has a frontage on Johnston street of 60 feet by about 50 feet in depth, with a two-storey extension in the rear. Being old storey lower than the one building, storey lower than the one building, a tower was placed at the junction of the two buildings, the tower having a roof of ornamental metal work sure mounted by an iron creating and a flag pole. The main entrance from Johnston ordinarily for a musical studio and at the convent; every moor through the lower storey of the tother times as a puditorium for school in factor of the convent; every moor through the lower storey of the tother times as a puditorium for school in careful learns. street is through the lower storey of the other times as an auditorium for school tower, the entrance being adorned with entertainments; it is well lighted, heata hood portico in the Tuscan order, the upper portion of tower containing a niche in cut stone work. The front and TERMS.

I suppose that as the young women in the occasion, a chorus doors are of British Columbia cedar and this congregation, any more than the formed of about forty voices under the young women in others, are not all of direction of the sister in charge, render-like the control of the sister in charge, prunding, punish, which gives a special wax varish, which gives a special wax varish w

ing several choruses in a most delightful | hall with an entrance to the right into | are in red oak and the newels and balus manner, showing the careful training of the old building, and on the left the trade in dark birch. A wainscoting 3 their instructor. The instrumental chapel is entered through a handsome feet high of ash is carried up around the portion of the programme was of the circular-headed doorway, enriched with stairs to top floor and is also placed to highest order, selections being rendered pilasters and entablature in ornamental walls of main halls. Most of the wood

A PRETTY CHAPEL.

of paneled wood work decorated in white and gold; a semi-circular recess for the altar is constructed at one end, behind which is a small vestry containing a vestment cabinet and a wash basin. The other portions of ground floor are taken up with the boarders' and Sisters' dining rooms, corridor and stall hall, at the rear of which is an entrance for the pupils; the kitchen and laundry are in the extension and are fitted up with the necessary conveniences for domestic work. On the second storey are located class rooms, community room, ed and ventilated.

finish floor is of maple, in two shades of work, M Sullivan; masonry, etc., Alex. color, polished in the natural wood with Newlands; hot water heating, plumbing,

finish, such as base, door trim, etc., is in ash, natural finish.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.

The building is heated by hot water, a pair of twin 'Daisy' boilers being used to generate heat, and the superior 'Safford' radiators, of the latest design, are placed in the different rooms; a liberal percentage of radiator surface was allowed and the building is heated most thoroughly. The plumbing was not neglected and the house is complete with modern conveniences, such as baths, closets, basins, etc., all fitted up on the best sanitary principles; hot and cold water is supplied to fixtures on every floor throughout the building. Gas and electricity will be used for lighting the different rooms by means of combi-

This new addition will greatly in crease the boarding school facilities of the convent; every care was exercised in careful planning, design and construction, to make it a complete, comfortable and up to date building. It was designed The floors throughout the building and its construction superintended by are double, with a layer of deafening Henry P. Smith, architect, of this city, material between the two floorings; the

Note and Comment

It is scarcely to be expected that Protestants should know anything about the real meaning of the Lenten season. Still it is better that they should have even a dim recollection of the teachings of the Church, as understood by their forefathers before they followed in the fogisteps of Herry and Elizabeth. If the peculiar ways in which Arglicans foully imagine they observe Lent are to be taken seriously at all, it can be only with the idea that imitation is a sincere form of flattery. The imitation is a ridiculous one, of course, which might be turned to better usage if under the guidance of correct teaching. An English exchange says on this subject :--

How to bring order cut of chaos is a problem to which Anglicans, lay and clerical, are so accustomed that they cheerfully set about it at all times and at all seasons. The special problem which is exercising the minds of those represented by the Church Times is the meaning of Fasting and Abstinence. A charming variety of opinions prevails even among these elect, as the correspondence columns testify, and according to the evidence adduced there is an equally charming amount of variety in practice. Every form of interpretation is placed on the word Fasting, from that which understands it to mean beef without mustard to the view of the ascetic who considers it forbids equally mus-tard and beef. There is the man who thinks fasting allows beef and plum-pudding to be eaten, but forbids tobacco to be smoked; there is a still more modern interpreter who thinks that to give up Halma, chess draughts, cards, and out-door games dur ing Lent is to fast. On the other hand there is a very severe clerical correspondent who coursels 'A Layman' to knock off his pipe, eschew theatres, wear a hairshirt, use the discipline and go to his business with peas in his shoes. The Anglican Church nowhere attempts to define what she means by Fasting and Abstinence. She leaves it as she leaves many other things, to the private judgment of the individual, and very ludicrous is the result.'

Very ludicrous, indeed, is the result but it is to be hoped that these devout, if misguided, Anglicans will, after a time, discover the true light and find the right

a disposition to take a rational and about by law making. The omnipotence Christianlike view of matters Catholic of the law is their fundamental principle, and Irish Here is what it has to say in regard to the local government bill for Ireland, which recently passed its second

For the first time in history a bill concerning the local government of Ireland has passed through the house of Commons without a dissenting voice. In itself this is the most remarkeble legis lative fact on record, and proves that the government has taken hold of the Irish the turbulent and heretofore irreconcilable factions in Ireland, as the best of the centenary anniversary of the Rebellion of 1798. When all parties are thus agreed it is only natural to expect that the measure will prove a success, and tend towards peace in Ireland, and lowards bringing about that 'union of hearts' which Mr. Gladstone declared to be the object of his Home Rule

Ere many weeks, it is said, a local livery company in Chicago will have a dozen vehicles propelled by electric motors doing duty at depots, clubs and hotels. This first installment will be followed by others, until fifty horseless can will be in operation in all parts of

The cabs will be of three patterns—the regular hansom, the victoria hansom and the closed cab for rainy weather, This end-of-the century vehicle will be nine feet long overall and will be equipped with sufficient battery capacity to run forty miles with one charging. The maximum speed will be twelve miles an

nour and the average speed eight miles. The propelling power is to come from two motors and the electricity from storage batteries that can be charged anew after a long run in from an hour to an hour and a half. This will enable one to make from seventy-five to 100 miles a day, for the batteries can be harged at any place where there is an electric lighting plant.

Patrick Donahue, the veteran publisher in Catholic journalistic circles, celebrated in a quiet and characteristic manner his 87th birthday on the 17th March. He was deservedly made the recipient of many congratulations.

The Catholic Columbian in dealing with the timely subject, 'Charity of seem to take advantage of every opportunity to speak unkindly of their neighbors. It says :-

Giving scandal is a fault we are all in danger of lapsing into, and it is one of which the Scriptures speak in the most severe terms. Further, it is a sin which is very easily committed and of which we do not seem to recognize the magni-tude. How frequently do we hear the serious failings of our friends and neighbors discussed before an audience; failings that are not commonly known and Yet those who thus advertise the weak

most complacency, giving details as though they were recounting the incidents of an interesting novel they had recently read. Why do these people not stop and ponder over the consequences that their uncharitable language may tring about? Let us take, for example, a fault not necessarily grievous. You are told that such a person has an uncontrollable temper when her anger is aroused. You are amazed, for you have never seen a display of it—in fact, you have taken her sweetness of disposition for your model. Is it possible—you reason with yourself—that her gentleness is not genuine? You begin to wonder, then to doubt, and finally be coaxed into matrimony by taxes or find it hard to convince yourself that fines, we must beg to disagree with him. she is not a hypocrite, who, while acting the gracious woman to perfection, is hiding a violent temper. Now, let us sesume that her accuser has spoken the truth—her amiable moods are not there fore hypocritical; indeed, she is deserving of so much more praise for cultivating them. Did your informant extenu ate the fault of the person whom she accused of explaining that it was perhaps some almost unpardonable act of her own that roused the show of temper she so lightly speaks of? This is but an instance of what scandal mongers can do, and only a mild example; but when, by their insinuations or open declarations, they take away the good name of their neighbor, ah! then beware of them. The mischief they do is incon ceivable, whether they accuse justly or unjustly. And remember, if you have no higher motive for avoiding them, that they will one day turn on you as they have upon your neighbor. Be neither a giver or a taker of scandal. Let one of your lepten practices be to think and speak charitably of everyone;

PECULIAR LEGISLATION.

you cannot offer a more acceptable gift

Some of the Bills Introduced by a South Carolina Legislator.

His Great Speech in Introducing the Compulsory Marriage Act.

NATURE, says a writer in the March number of the Nickel Magazine, has

framed strange fellows in her time. In latter days there has sprung up a class of legislators and law givers, whose gray matter seems to be of a similar composition and disarrangement as that possessed by the savants of Lagado They have convinced themselves that the existing evils of our present civilization and society may be remedied or eradicated, and that the attainment of con-The Daily Witness occasionally shows tent and happiness may be brought and development of their ideas along this line has revealed some curious pro-

positions. A member of the legislature in South Carolina, on discovering that men habit ually carried whiskey flasks in the rear pockets of their trousers, recently offered a bill which made it unlawful for a tailor to make a pair of these garments containing a rear pocket. It was not long ago, too, that one of these up-toproblem with a sincere desire to meet | date satellites in legislation proposed a the wishes of the people of Ireland. law making it a misdemeanor for men When the bill was first introduced there to wear a beard, the bill being supposed were murniurs of discontent from the to be a panacea for depressions in the Protestants of Ulster, but the fact that barber business. But one of the most Overbrook, the Augustinian College of they have agreed to accept and loyally prolific themes of recent attempted legiscarry out its provisions is a proof of lation of this nature has been compulsory their willingness to work in harmony marriage. Various strange conceptions with their Roman Catholic fellow-coun- have obtained in this direction : Virginia trymen for the common good. This was, and now New Jersey is, stillicted will be accepted by all who desire to see | badly with this disease. It has been sugneace and good will catablished between | gested that the legislators of New Jersey would do better to levy a tax on their famous mosquitoes, but it is said that celebration that could possibly be held | they are somewhat sensitive on this subject. Furthermore, the present Governor of New Jersey, being himself a bachelor, would, it is said, veto any law compelling matrimony.

In regard to this matrimonial legisla-

tion it has remained for the Hon. T. S. Turner to elucidate his reasons for introducing a bill into the Virginia legislature for taxing bachelors.

'My object in offering a bill to tex bachelors,' explains the Hon. S. T. T., was based upon the apparent drifting of our young people to a condition which I consider threatens the ultimate good of our society and menaces the homes, the bulwark of our institutions and the palladium of our hopes.'

And then this Virginia logician, if an Atlanta newspaper is to be believed, describes this meanacing condition as fol-

'I discern a tendency on the part of our young men to plunge into the vortex of sordid accumulation and to ignore the establishment of permanent homes, in which the youth of the nation may be properly nourished and the succeeding generations inspired by devotion to parents and ennobled by the hallowed influences that emanates from the family

If the Hon. S. T. T. really discerns all that he says he does he certainly must have a keener eye than most men. We had supposed it was the 'tendency' on the part of some, at least, of our young men rather to drift into a malestrom of spending and extravagance than 'to plunge into the vortex of sordid accumulation'; but if the Hon. S. T. T.'s discovery be given credence, then all the wise axioms of thrift and economy in

youth have been set aside. 'Our young women,' continues the Virginian, robbed of proper homage by the insidious suggestions of mammon, are being compelled to seek employment in Speech, offers some excellent advice to the stores, counting rooms and workthose limber tongued Catholics who shops of the country. The song of the lullaby is being lost in the hum of the factory, and the wealth garnered by the greed of the bachelor finds no distribution through the channels of the home. which redounds to the moral and financial benefit of every community in

Christendom. 'I would throw a safeguard against selfish and sordid tendencies, I would tax the man who clutches at all the world and society bestows, yet yields nothing for the betterment of the one or perpetuation of the other. I would rewhich we are really scandalized to hear. trieve as fart it can be done by law the condition of our forefathers, when each nesses of their fellows, do it with the ut- home was a stronghold of patriotic de-

votion and each fireside the proud assembly in which virtue found worship-

pers and integrity in loftiest models.'

Now, this thrower of safeguards should, we think, realize that a mere tax will never put patriotic devotion into the home, or virtue and integrity by the fireside. Admitting, for the cake of argument the existence of such condi-tions as the Hon. S. T. T. has alleged, we fail to divine how a tax on bachelors would ameliorate matters. To be sure men have been known to relieve them-selves of the necessity of paying tixes by one device or another, but if the Hon. S. T. T. thinks that our young men can And again, we do not believe that compulsory marriage would remedy those 'conditions' which have so aroused his wrath. Although it is quite probable that a strong faith and a real, genuine philanthropic feeling for the welfare of society has raised up the Hon. S. T. Turner to such lofty flights of rhetorical indignation, we are inclined to believe that his logic-engine is a trifle out of gear, or that our esteemed contemporary in Atlanta has been making fun of him.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28, 1898. The April number of The Messenger

of the Sacred Heart contains a paper of Mr. P. J. Coleman that may be taken as a model for the descriptive articles so much in vegue. It is in good taste. clear, graceful and connected, passing easily from one to another of the interesting features in charities and educational institutions of the See of Philadelphia in 'A Glimpse of a Great Archdiocese.' No special provision has been made for the idly curious, the socially envious, or the affectionately partial, hence the only portraits are of those who have acquired distinction by years of strong and noble efforts, and have deserved of the public that their faces should be well known and carry their dignity as a seal-the Archbishop of Philadelphia, the Most Rev. P. J. Rvan. D.D., and the Auxiliary Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edmond F. Prendergast. The fashion of interlarding the pages of sketches which should be partly historical and carefully descriptive with photographs of exceedingly commonplace individuals, unknown to fame and undeserving of it, is a cheap clap trap sort of advertising and currying of favor which lowers the art of good writing and ministers to the meanest and lowest species of prying curiosity and vanity.

Those who wish to see a face in which they can have no interest of an ennobling nature, are only second to the inferior natures that, well aware they have done nothing for the world, - and are to appear before it only as well dressed (or undressed) lay figures,—are silly enough to yield up their shadow for the embellishment of an article, too often poorly written, and nothing more than a knotted thread on which to hang such shadows, hoping to gain some favor through the vanity to which they minis ter. There are a number of illustrations in Mr. Coleman's paper, but they are all faithful pictures of places and very pretty views of very pretty places. The Seminary of St. Caarles Borromeo, at St. Thomas, at Villanova, the Sacred Heart Convent, at Eden Hall, the Convent of the Holy Child, at Sharon Hill. and the splendid and practical charities of the Drexel Sisters, are all treated of with exactness and the pen of a practised writer. Such descriptions are 'twice blessed '-they awaken gratitude for what has been done for the honor and glory of God, and they incite to new efforts and greater diligence.

The Messenger for April is even better than usual, all the articles being of sound and thoughtful interest, and its one story. 'The Witness of St. Antoine,' by M. T. Waggaman, of deeper meaning, yet of living attraction Denahoe's for March came in late, but it had an excellent excuse, for it has brought out again the illustrations of Father Chidwick's article, 'A Parish Affort,' in the September number of 1898, together with Father Chidwick's portrait, and thus impressed upon the public mind the fact that, in the awful disaster in the harbor of Havana, the faithful and fearless chaplain was a Catholic, and had already told and told well, the pleasant story of his duties God and the hearts of the people and his responsibilities. In the present rush and gush of all serts of magazines and all sorts of 'stuff' in them, one is apt to forget by the end of the month what they read in the beginning, and that article of Father Chidwick's six months ago deserved to be recalled to memory. His portrait, too, among 'People in Print,' is most opportune. Now, that is a face we should all desire to see, and, seeing, should trace carefully in its line and steadfast lines the clear statement of his manliness, his priestliness, his love for his fellow men and his humility. It is a noble face. It was something we may certainly count reverently among the providences of God' that the chaplain of the illfated Maine was a Catholic and was Father Chidwick.

We do not do very much as yet in the way of magazines in Philadelphia. The American Catholic Quarterly has lost its moving spirit in Mr. Charles A. Hardy. The Augustinian magazine of Our Lady o: Good Counsel has reached its seven h

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volume with a steady growth, and is [THE SOCIETY OF ARTS OF CANADA really an attractive and well arranged publication, intended, of course, principally for the members of the Pious Union of Our Lady of Good Counsel, but each month of more general interes'. On the tables of the charming reading-rooms of the American Catholic Historical Society, at 715 Spruce Street, we find all the Catholic publications, and may enjoy the holiest and the least spiritual, the wit of the cleverest and the unquenchable sarcasm of The Globe, which ling. is always a readable surprise in some quarter. Such a society (or a branch of ours) should be in every place where there are Catholics readers, for, after all, it is only by wide reading and comparing that one arrives at a true estimate of the

value of a periodical.

Lent is passing! How soon it goes after it is once here, and how long the time looks to us as it approaches! The feeling that not only should we give more time to God than at other seasons of the year, but that it is easy to find | the time and the devotions, is certainly a great blessing. The churches have many visitors. Scarcely are they ever without worshippers. The Cathedral on Logan square is always a resting place for soul and body, it is so beautiful, so majestic, so still. The sanctuary lamp is now one of many branches, and the twinkting stars are always trembling and quivering in the distance as one enters. Close to the door there is now a new statue of heroic size. It is of wnitest marble. The Blessed Mother stands alone on a high pedestal. Hitting out to wards the whole world, it seems, her lovely Babe. Her arms are raised and extended to their utlest reach and the Babe extends His tiny hand in blessing. Tuere is something so exultant in the Mother's lifting of Him on High, and something so shrinking and humbly FRENCH, GERMAN. modest in her own hiding, as it were behind Him, that the heart stirs with love and adoration for all it expresses. have not been able with many enquiries to learn the story of this work of art, but it has arrived since my last visit to the Cathedral. The pedestal bears a splendid brass, dovering its whole front, with several inscriptions, quotations from the Litanies of Loretto and from the Ave Maria. It is well werthy a place in the temple of our

SARA TRAINER SMITH.

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Meets in its hall, 157 Ottawa Street, on the first Sunday of each mooth, at 2:30 p.m. Spiritual Adviser, REV. E. STRUBBE, C.SS. R.; President, JOHN WHITTY: Secretary, D. J. O'NKHAL, Delegates to St. Patrick's League: J. Whitty, D. J. O'Neill and M. Casey.

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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 Wilness" one of the most prosperous and powerful Catholic papers in this country. I heartily bless those who encourage this excellent

† PAUL, Archbishop of Montreal.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 2, 1898.

WHAT CAUSES

THE 'LEAKAGE?"

Some time ago we referred to a discussion which was taking place in the columns of our Catholic contemporary The Visitor, of Providence, R.I., on the causes of religious indifference and loss of faith amongst Catholics, and gave copious extracts from "Clericus," who appears to us to have lucidly exposed these causes. The discussion still continues, and the latest contribution to it is a four column letter from a layman, who signs himself "Spes"-a singularly inappropriate name for one who holds the opinions which he expresses.

According to "Spes," the "leakage" is due to the treatment, by a number of priests, of the present generation as if it were the generation that is passing away. He says: "It is not to discredit our fathers that I assert that the faith Catholics brought to New England, half a century ago, was for the most part an illiterate faith-a true faith and stronger, if you will, from its very illiteracy, but yet a faith which required, for its preservation and expansions, means and conditions very foreign to those required at the present time. This was the faith that reasoned not, that questioned not, but delighted in the very act of submission. This was the faith that enjoyed a good scolding far more than a set sermon, but which. if unable to appreciate grand symphonies or perfected elocution, had an abiding love for every stone and brick of the church, because they knew and felt that it belonged to them; that it was from their little store, so unstintedly given, that it had been erected, and that within its walls was the peace and hope and love they could not find in the angry world around them. These men and women have lived and brought and guarded the faith well, and like everything else are passing away. But to assert that with them is vanishing faith and love for the Church and sacraments is to go directly in the face of every testimony of history to the development of the Church in a new country. The present generation is not one whit behind the former one, but the conditions, the environment, that proved sufficient in the one case, is absolutely nugatory | St. Ligouri; July 9, Rawdon; July 10, and harmful in the other; and here, it seems to me, we strike the root of religious indifference. It is the holding of these same conditions, the keeping in the same circle of doing things with regard to a generation of altogether unlike traits, that I unhesitatingly attribute what I should call the present stagnation."

stronger faith" of his fathers, the Catholic layman succeeds only in showing the weakness of his own. His position-like that of a jew others to be met | robust constitution nothwithstanding has received some secular education, affliction of the eyes, which to one their faith—the difference being in favor of his "Literate Faith," we suppose he would call it. But the difference is in home at Hawarden from Bournemouth the opposite direction; for the secular where it was thought by his medical education which he has received has evidently proved too much for his intellect, which cannot see that the faith of a Newman or a Manning is as simple as the faith of the most illiterate Catholic peasant. There is no such thing as an | that his eager interest in important "illiterate" faith; nor can there be a public affairs has gone, and his keen of the following dates: March 20 and a faith which "reasons" or "questions." appetite for information as to the polit. 27, Nov. 13, Dec. 11, 1895, and January Faith is above reason; and if it "ques- ical and literary movements of the day 8, 1896,

tioned" it, it would cease to be faith; a man is either a Catholic or he is not, no matter what his condition and environment may be.

Further on he endeavors to give reasons for his peculiar attitude :-

"In one of the New England dioceses, he says. "there are two parishes side by side. One is in charge of a priest whose age and requirements belong to the past generation. He is a good man and of unspotted record. The majority of his parishion re are American born and bred, many of them active, bustling and inquisitive. Now, outside the fact of his priesthood, to which they all do reverence, there is an utter lack of sympathy between himself and the people. Their ways are different, their points of views are different. His scoldings, for which he is famous, have just as much effect as Brownson had on Protestants in his most furious flights against Protestantism, i.e., none at all. He will not change; it may be that he cannot

"In such conditions," he argues, s 'leakage"—a desertion of the Church by some of the congregation-is only natural. He does not tell us what the "points of view" are on which there exist differences between the venerable pastor and his flock. There is only one point for Catholics as to their duties as members of the Church, so that the difference cannot be on this score. They must have reference to secular or indifferent ma ters; and in these things all of us have a right to differ from one another as much as we please. They do not affect our faith. "In the other parish:" he tells us, "is a rector comparatively young. He is a pleasing speaker-not a great one. He evidently prepares his sermons with care, taking into consideration in their preparation the calibre of his audience, and delivers them : earnestly and feelingly."

"There can be no 'leakage' here," he argues; on the contrary, attendance at the church is increasing.

In the last-quoted passage we have the key to the religious attitude of "Spes." He is not a Catholic at all; he is a Protestant or an infidel. The sterling Catholic doctrine expounded by the aged priest is too old-tashioned for him, and besides, his "point of view" is different from that of the former. He must have | ment, which has doubtless been embita "rector comparatively young," who prepares high-toned and up to date sermons, and delivers them "earnestly and | pathy of the whole Irish race. feelingly," or he will not go to Mass. The Catholic doc'rine, as set forth in Butler's Catechism-at which he sneers, by the by-was good enough for the past generation; but it is too trite for this one. 'Clericus" was right when he stated that ignorance and vanishing to Catholic doctrine--are the main 'leakage" which results from it.

ARCHBISHOP BRUCHESI'S PASTORAL VISITS.

Archbishop Bruchesi will commence his pastoral visit of the country parishes | known :of the archdiocese on May 15. The following programme has been prepared by order of His Grace for May, June and July :- May 15, Lavaltrie; May 16, Lanoraie; May 18, Berthier; May 20, Saint Ignace; May 21, Isle Dupas; May 22, Saint Barthelemi; May 24, Saint Cuthbert; May 26, Saint Norbert; May 28, Sainte Elizabeth; May 29, Saint Thomas; May 31, Saint Paul; June 1, Jolietto; June 5, Saint Felix; June 7, Saint Cleophas; June 7, Saint Gabriel; June 9, Saint Damien: June 10, Saint Jean de Matha; June 11, Saint Emilie; June 12, Saint Zenon; June 18. Saint Michel des Saints; June 15, Saint Come ; June 16, Saint Alphonee; June 17, Saint Beatrix; June 18, Saint Melanie; June 19, Saint Ambroise; June 22. Sault au Recollet : June 28, Rivieres des Prairies; June 24, Point aux Trem blee; June 27, Longue Painte; July 3, St. Leonard; July 5, Ste. Marie Salomee; July 6, St. Jacques de l'Achigan ; July 8, Chertsey; July 11, Notre Dame de la Merci; July 13, St. Calixte; July 14, Ste.

MR. GLADSTONE'S CONDITION.

Julienne; July 15, St. Esprit; July 16,

It seems to be beyond doubt that Mr. Gladstone, England's greatest stateuman, is rapidly approaching the end of his long earthly career. There is something In trying to cast a slur upon "the pathetic in the suddenness of the physical collapse which has overtaken a man who, until a couple of years ago, was accounted to have a marvellously with in large cities—is untenable. He his great age. First came a dangerous which his fathers lacked; and he jumps | accustomed, like him, to read a great at the erroneous conclusion that this deal daily, must have been peculiarly makes some difference in his faith and distressing. Now have come the double affliction of facial neuralgia and postnasal necrosis. His removal to his advisers that the bracing salt sea air would improve him, indicates that his condition has become critical. The cable informs us that he has grown suddenly old, in mind as well as in body,

The state of the s

has vanished. Hitherto happily unfamiliar with bodily pain, his sufferings are consequently more than ordinarily soute, and have a very depressing effect upon him.

The affectionate esteem in which Irishmen hold the illustrious statesman, through whose efforts the Home Rule Bill was passed by the house of Commons, will be enhanced by the fact that his last utterance on public affairs was a message read at the St. Patrick's Day Banquet in London, in which he said:

"I send a word of sympathy to the banquet on St. Patrick's day. Your cause is in your own hands. If Ireland is disunited her cause so long remains hopeless. If, on the contrary, she knows her own mind and is one in spirit, that cause is irresistible.'

That he remains faithful to the Irish national cause, to the furtherance of which he bent his splendid enthusiasm, his magnificent oratorical talents, and his matchless statesmanship, is characteristic of Mr. Gladstone; for he has never flagged in his devotion to any cause of the righteousness and justness of which he has been convinced.

MRS. PARNELL'S TRAGIC END.

The terrible death of Mrs. Parnell, mother of the great Irish National leader, will cause profound regret wherever interest is taken in the cause of home rule for Ireland. While she was sitting by the fire her clothing ignited, with the result that she was fatally injured and died shortly afterwards. Mrs. Parnell, who was, as is well known, a daughter of Commodore Stewart-"Old Ironsides"-of the United States navy, always took a deep interest in the Irish National movement, and was legitimately proud when her distinguished son became the tried and trusted leader of the Irish Parliamentary party. It was at Avondale--a place that will ever possess historic renown as the birthplace and home of Charles Stewart Parnell-that the sad event took place. The old lady had gone there to pass her closing days with her son. John Henry, who was recently appointed City Marshal of Dablin; and in his bereavetered by the manner in which it was brought about, he has the cordial sym-

MEMORIES OF NINETY-EIGHT.

Amongst the many able and elequent addresses heard on St. Patrick's day on '98" that delivered by the Rev. Father Dollard at the annual concert of the faith—the ignorance being in reference Irish Catholic Benevolent Union, in the Auditorium, Toronto, deserves more causes of Catholic indifference and of the | than passing notice. If space permitted we would gladly reproduce it in our columns. His description of the battles between the Wexford pikemen and the Royal Red-Coats was graphic and stirring. Here is his account of an incident of the rebellion which is not generally

Another division of the Wexford army marched to attack Ross. Bagnal Harvey had planned to attack the town on three sides at once, and had this been done its capture was assured. But while preparations were being made, the Wexfordmen were galled by the fire from some out posts at the 'Three Bullet Gate,' where the town was strongest, and Harvey sent the brave young leader, John Kelly, of Killan, with five hundred pikemen, to drive in the sharpshooters. But so eager were the insurgents that Kelly was followed by more than he wanted, and a great mass of pikemen flung itself against the gate, captured the guns, and drove the garrison into the town. The town was almost captured, when Major-General Johnson bravely rallied the troops and the insurgents were driven back again to the gate. Here a strange act of heroism took place. A boy of thirteen, of the respectable family of Lett, had some days before run away from his mother in the town, and joined General Harvey's Wexford army on Cor bett Hill. Seeing the disorder of the insurgents the boy snatched up a green flag, and crying out, Follow me, who dare,' rnshed again into the town. He was followed by about five thousand pikemen, uttering appalling cries. The astounded garrison was swept back again through the blood reeking streets, and driven across the Barrow into the County of Kilkenny.'

Father Dollard's oratorical style may be judged from the following extract from the closing portion of his ad-

"Such were the men of Wexford in '98. They failed for want of leaders and co-operation on the part of the other thirty one counties of Ireland. This year a great many of the exiled Gaels will visit the scenes of that fierce fight, to view the green graves by Ross and Oulart, and mourn the heroes whose dust is strewn thick on the historic hills. A right royal welcome they shall receive from the descendants of the men of '98. The red rain of battle no longer tinges the verdant vales, the shout of the pikemen is heard no more in the quiet glens; and Barrow and Sianey roll their floods un-ensanguined to the sea; but the stern old race still clings to its own, and today the men of Wexford have hearts as bold and forms as stalwart as were the hearts and forms of their heroic fore-

We would feel greatly indebted to any of our readers if they could favor us with copies of the TRUE WITNESS of each

THEIR CRITICS.

The Daily Witness | La Patrie's The Gazette and the Dublin Man. Insult. and '08.

appeared in the Montreal Gazette on St. | ter | preferred him to her "Saxon" Patrick's Day, entitled 'Who fears to suitors, what was the reason? Was it Speak?' What object the Gazette had because he was an Irishman and a in view in publishing the article, we Catholic, or because he was a wealthy confess our inability to divine.

The writer says: 'It seems almost as edge what they owe to the Anglo-Saxon race as it is to wring from Englishmen a tribute of gratitude to the Celt.'

get any Irishman to acknowledge, on the part of his fellow-countrymen, that | mate ability as a journalist and because they owe to the Anglo Saxon race any. he added to English jeurnalism a novel thing but just resentment at centuries of wrongs, some of which still continue to exist. The history of the relations of the Anglo-Saxon race with Ireland will be searched in vain for an iota of evi- Gazette in reference to the struggle of dence in support of any claim of the former | '98. We shall content ourselves with exon the gratitude of the latter. Since pressing our amazement at them. With 1829 several injustices to Ireland have one more quotation from the article been removed by the British Parliament. But what were the motives which prompted their removal? Was a sense of which qualify their nationality by of justice, a disposition to be fair, a sen- calling themselves Scoto-Irish, Anglo timent of remorse at past and present | Irish, and so on." misrule, or a desire to atone for blood guiltness, amongst these motives? Unquestionably no. The memoirs of the Duke of Wellington and of Lord John | The mistake of the writer has doubtless Russell prove that it was a fear of civil war, as a result of O'Connell's agitation, which motived the passage of the Eman- | Ulster, or the descendant of an Irishman cipation Bill. Mr. Gladstone has ad- from Ulster, earns renown, it is the mitted that it was to the Clerkenwell habit of some "Saxons" by birth or explosion that the removal of that descent to call him "Scotch-Irish," the monstrons injustice, the Irish Established reason being that they begrudge the Church, in 1869, was due. After reforms have been granted from similar motives. All of them have been preceded by agitation and grudgingly conceded. Why, then, should Irishmen be grateful for has appeared in the Gazette. In this them? Many measures of justice to Ireland must still be accorded by the Irishmen desire to live in peace with our British Parliament; but Irishmen will have to fight hard, both inside and out side the House of Commons, before these measures are enacted. In view of all this what excuse can the Gazette offer for declaring that "it is time that insults to the 'Saxon' should cease, not so | nation. much because of its offensiveness, as because of its absurdity and insincerity." The absurdity and insincerity are on the side of those who advise the people lookout for an opportunity to cast a slur of Ireland to be contented with their on the Catholic Church or the Irish hard lot, to be abjectly meek, until it | nationality. In publishing a list of the shall please the 'Saxon' to take pity on them and right some of these political | Court of Queen's Bench-a list which wrongs from which they have so long

Then the Gazette tells us that, " if the Irish people would keep religion out of their politics, it would clear the atmosphere a good deal, and would be wel-

auffered.

comed by the world at large." In these words we have the key to the whole article. Irishmen have often they would only give up their religion everything would be well with them. It was because they clung to their religious faith with a tenacity which has earned the admiration of the world at large-excepting the "Saxon" portion of it—that the "Sixon" persecuted them and deprived them of the political rights of which they have never ceased to demand the restoration. Had they become traitors to their religion their national aspirations would have become extinct, and the "Saxon" would not have been bothered with the agitation for Home Rule and a Catholic Univers ity. Irish politics are necessarily and logically bound up with the religious faith of the Irish. The Gazette pro-

"What would Mr. Justin McCarthy he without the English readers for whom he writes? What quarrel has Mr. Maguire, who married the late Speaker's daughter, with England-at least, with the England of to day. He made his fortune in a British colony, and his friends are some of the men that the Home Rulers denounce. Is Mr. T. P. O'Connor less prosperous or happy in London than he would be in

Surely the individual success of the three gentlemen named has no bearing upon '98, or upon the celebration of its centenary, or upon the Irish question generally?

But since their cases have been mentioned is not the obvious commentary upon them this: Is it not because Mr. Justin McCarthy's books are good and attractive and not because their author is an Irish Catholic that they are read by English readers. What thanks are due to the English reader for buying books, from the perusal of which he dewould derive from the perusal of others? himself, not to the author. As to Mr. Maguire, he made his money by his religion handicapped him in the race they will be glad to know that the Irish | true Church.

A somewhat curious editorial article | for fortune; and if the Speaker's daugh and a fine handsome man, with whom she was convinced that she would be hard to get some Irishmen to acknowl- | happier as a wife than with any of her "Saxon" admirers? Miss Peel consulted her own interests when she became Mrs. Maguire. With regard to Mr. T. P. We should think it would be hard to O'Connor, M.P., he has succeeded in the "Saxon" capital because of his consumwhich at once became popular and brought to him the reward he deserved.

We have not space enough at our disposal to refute the statements of the we shall close. It is this: "Ireland is, we believe, the only country the natives

This is erroneous. In Ireland nobody ever hears anybody calling himself 'Scoto-Irish, Anglo-Irish, and so on." arisen from the fact that in the United States whenever an Irishman from

Irish their due there as they do at home. We fail to see any reason or justifica tion for the publication in a Canadian journal of such an article as that which country we Irishmen and descendants of Saxon" brothers, our brother Celts from Scotland, and our French-Canadian brothers. We have no quarrel with them nor they with us. We are all Canadians, and desire to do our best to promote the greatness and prosperity of our Canadian

The Daily Witness and the Dublin Man. THE Daily Witness is ever on the names of the prisoners sentenced at the comprised twelve names-it went out of its way to describe one of them as an Irishman from Dublim. Nothing is said, of course, of the nationality of the Irish feeling thus exhibited aside we might ask our contemporary whether a Russian or a Prussian could be said to hail from Dublin? Perhaps the idea in heard this idea expressed before. If taking care to explain that this man from Dublin was an Irishman to boot was to emphasize the fact as to his Hibernian nationality. Anyhow, it is a despicable prejudice which uses such means to express itself.

"La Patrie's" Insulis,

The historical associations which bind Ireland with her stronger Celtic sister, France, in sincerest affection are well known to students of history of both. With many an Irish family it is a proud recollection that one of their sons died under the French flag fighting against "la perfide Albion." At Fontenoy the Irish brigade turned the tide of battle and routed the English in vaders of France. As the orator of the evening at Sta Patrick's annual concert held in St. Mary's Hall, Bleury street, on the evening of the 17th of March, pointed out, the last struggle of the Bourbons was led by an Irish Count, and the last great battle of France against the Prussians was led by an Irish General. That great soldier-of "J'y suis, j'y reste" fame-was afterwards elected President of the present French Republic. And on the other side we like to recall that Napoleon the Great sent both ships and men to help the Irish heroes of '98 in their struggle to free themselves from the galling yoke of their English oppressors

Mr. Tarte, the Minister of Public Works, is evidently innocent of any knowledge of these events, else he would not have allowed to be published in La Patrie, on Saturday last, the wanton insult to Irishmen which appeared in it on that day. It was a comment on a speech recently delivered by Mr. William Redmond, M.P., from which it reproduced the following rives more pleasure than he thinks he extract:-"The ardent desire of Irishmen at home and in the United States His preference is selfish and personal to is to see France and America, those two great republics which we love so much. march hand in hand towards their glo own business capacity in a country rious destinies. If the French people where neither his nationality nor his take an interest in the Irish question

Nation, while struggling for independence, earnestly desires the prosperity of France, her great Celtic Sister, who has always borne aloft the torch of liberty. Between France and Ireland there are bonds stronger than British intrigues, The tri-colored flag and the green flag may yet float over civilization and free. dom, when the Union Jack will be trodden under foot by indignant peoples." La Patrie's comment on this is as follows: "Now, we deem it our duty to put the newspapers of France on their guard against the Irish element and its tendencies, especially in the United States. For the Irish, both priests and politicians, are the worst enemies of our beautiful French language, and of our national influence in the American Republic. And the same thing must occur elsewhere."

We do not, of course, attach as much importance to the editorial utterances of La Patrie as we should if it were the recognized organ of the Liberal party instead of being, as it is, merely the personal organ of Mr. Tarte. La Patrie's opinions on religious questions have been repudiated by both Premier Laurier and Premier Marchand. Its political opinions, as expressed by Mr. Tarte and his sons, have recently been repudiated by Mr. Prefontaine, M.P., and a score of other Liberal members of Parliament from this province, who actually went so far as to request Premier Laurier asking for Mr. Tarte's expulsion from the Cabinet. A recreant to the party which he deserted, Mr. Tarte is denounced by the leading members of the other party which he joined after his deter tion. The opinions of his journalistic organ, then, have little weight, as they do not reflect those of the Liberal party.

We should not, however, have been surprised at the gratuitous attack upon Irishmen even if La Patrie were a recognized official Liberal mouthpiece: for the degree of ingratitude with which Irish Liberals-men who have worked hard and loyally for the party through long years of defeat and discourage. ment-have been treated in regard to vacant positions in the civil service, by the Laurier Government is such as to merit denunciation in no unmeasured terms. We say this with all the more frankness since we are, as our readers are now well aware, absolutely neutral in politics. Nor are our remarks in this connection confined to Irishmen in the civil service. For our part, we should prefer not to see so many of them there. We should like to see them in less subordinate walks of life, where they could forge ahead with the exceptional abilities which they undoubtedly

Mr. Tarte is a born mischief maker. He is never happy unless he is sowing dissension and strife somewhere. He has been remarkably quiet for the past few months-since the Liberal members from the Montreal and Quebec Districts demanded his expulsion from the Cabinet. Afraid to meddle with Liberal politice, he has broken his long silence remaining eleven. Leaving the anti-by an attempt to stir up ill feeling between French-Canadians and the Irish. But his reprehensible effort will inil. Irishmen and French-Canadians have too much in common—there is no reason why they should not have everything in common-to allow Mr. Tarte to antagonize them. When Mr. Dalton McCarthy tried to abolish the French language in the Northwest, the Irish Catholic members of Parliament gave practical proof of their friendship for their French-Canadian fellow-citizens by voting against his motion. The presence of Mayor Prefontaine, M.P., the leading Liberal member of the Montreal district, in the Irish procession on St. Patrick's Day and at the concert given under the auspices of St. Patrick's Society on the evening of that day, is a far truer index to the fraternal relations existing between Irishmen and French-Canadians than the spiteful article in Mr. Tarte's personal organ

THE MISSION AT ST. ANTHONY'S.

It must be most gratifying to all Catholics in the West End to see the rapid growth and great interest taken in the church work of St. Anthony's parish, under the fostering care of the Rev. Father Donnelly. Since the foundation of the parish there has been a markedly continuous increase in the numbers attending the services of the church, and the great success of the present Lenten mission is such as to encourage greatly the good paster.

The first week of the Mission, for married and unmarried women, opened on March 21, and was attended by unexpected numbers, over 1500 devout women being present. This week the Mission is devoted to the spiritual welfare of married and unmarried men. Up to the present time over 1200 men have listened daily to the earnest teachings of the Reverend Fathers who have conducted the Mission, Fathers O'Bryan, S. J., Devlin, SJ., and Murnane, SJ., preach-

ing at intervals.
The mission will be brought to a close to morrow evening at 7.80, when the sermon will be preached by Rev. Father O'Bryan, S. J , whose moving eloquence has so often urged the faithful to greater spiritual endeavor and whose sound reasoning has brought many into the

There is a long and discussive article published in the San Francisco Monitor, dealing with Church music. It is evidently written by an able man and one acquainted with Church music, but the acquaintance seems to have been made within the limits of somewhat narrow lines, his immediate surroundings, perhaps, being responsible for this. The point to be arrived at, after all is said and sung, is that Church music as produced on the Pacific coast is not representative of the reverence that music pays to religion in other parts of the continent. For with all due deference to the writer it is difficult to see how a finely worked out fugue, a contrapuntal effect, or even a delicate bit of fioriture, is irreligious, let alone irreverent. The best ideas of a rausician's soul, as is well illustrated in the works of all the great writers, have a religious tendency. If the feeling at the moment of composition is to anthemize a great "Amen.' there is no doubt that the whole of that strain will bear the most religious sort of analysis. The mere fact of concurring. as the "Amen" for instance does, could scarcely be illustrated by two short. sharp syllables, which by no possibility gould add any dignity or solemnity to the words which had preceded them. Why should a "Gloria." for instance. be not the greatest hymn of praise that ever rose from the heart of man?

We are not told that the angels who chanted the Infant Saviour's praises over the stable at Bethlehem sang in mournful tones. We have no angelic score sheets, it is true, of that magnificent theme, but we have every reason to believe it was a joyous one. And if poor uninformed man whom the great Creator has endowed with a faculty for the sweetest of all arts should attempt to illustrate to his fellow mortals what a jayous canticle it was, is he to be blamed because he offers a wreath decked with the brightest flowers of his imagination? or are we who attempt to interpret his ideas to be blamed for being flippant because we appreciate the sparkling neauties that like little dew drops cling to the petals of the humble ox eye when it raises its head in the morning in mute homage to God?

A few extracts from the Monitor will serve to show the ultra severe taste which has actuated the writer :--

"The question of church music is one of the most difficult with which ecclesiastics have to deal. With the best possible intentions, and with a true sense of what is proper in the carrying out of prayer of praise or adoration. An elab and pastors have entered joyfully on the of the operas, the words of the O Salv work of choir reformation and have turis or the Tuntum Ergo are fitted to it and hood to lament the occurrence as they been sadly compelled to admit absolute in the presence of the Blessed Sacrament | gaz d into the angelic face of the de and utter failure. The Caurch has spoken of the matter over and over again. Papal briefs, synodal decrees and episcopal pronunciamentos in all sorts of keys are strewn along the centuries behind us, yet the choir sings on heedless of any regulations save the taste of the organist. Needless to say, this taste is not always in accordance im sic hall song or some catchy hallad with the mind of the Church. Generally

it is in direct violation of it. Rites says: 'Only such vocal music is mous manner in which they treat allowed in the Church as is of an earnest, pious character becoming the antics which they famey are the house of the Lord and the praise of God, and, being in close God. But what shall we say when a means of inciting and surthering the devotion of the faithful. There are dezens of regulations such as this, but to quote one is quite sufficient for our purpose. The vocal music of the church service is a prayer, of which the sacred text forms the principal part. The music is added to give solemnity and for the purpose of in citing and furthering the devotion of the faithful.' This should never be for-Sotten Any piece of music which is not written in agreement with this princlole, or which does not help in some degree to produce this effect on the congregation, is not proper music for the church. How much of the music we hear in our churches fits this measure ment? Are we going too far when we say that there is not a single church in this city where the music is not such as to take the attention of the congregation from the things of God, rather than to serve as a help to the devotion of the

We do not know exactly what sort of music the good Catholics of San Francisco are subjected to It must be very indifferent church music indeed which has not an elevating tendency, and of course it can not be elevating when a paper like the Monitor cries out against it. It is the generalization of the music provided in Catholic churches that objection is taken to. If the editor of the Monitor were to attend a few services in Notre Dame, the Gesu. St. Patrick's, St. Ann's, St. Anthony's, St Mary's, St. Gabriel's or the Cathedral, he would probably change his ideas as to the incompatability of classical music and religious feeling.

The Monitor continues;

"In church music it appears to be quite lawful to altogether ign we the meaning of words. , Kyrie Eleison and

scale notes. And so we often hear the most vulgar and sensuous airs for the most sublime and prayerful canticles of the liturar of the Church."

It seems quite incomprehensible to us that the Masses usually sung should be classified as vulgar and sensuous. Tell us if you will that Mozart, Haydn, Cherubini, Gaunod, Neukomm, Faucounier, Bonitus, are sometimes florid, but a boundary line must be drawn at terming them vulgar. Does not the Passion music of Bach comprise all the technical difficulties that need real musicians for its interpretation? and will any body tell us it is frivolous?

The writer in the Monitor continues: Gregorian or Plain Chant is the music which has the Church's approval, and which is said to be best suited to be the handmaid of religion. There is a simple majesty and beauty about it that make it harmonize with the prayers of the Church as no other style of music can. At the same time there are, we think. insuperable obstacles to its adoption in our churches; and so, however majestic Plain Chant may be, and undoubtedly is. it is not for us. We may read the fine things that are said of it, and perhaps once or twice in a life time catch a faint echo of its celestial swell, but we can have no hope that souls will be led heavenward by its strains on this Coast, at least for our day and genera-tion. We must be satisfied with tion. We must be satisfied with lesser things and try to make the best of what we have. According to the best authorities on this matter, the best of what we have is not very good. The Masses of Haydn, Mozart, Weber and others are many of them, we music, and some may be surprised to hear that the famous, or infamous if you will, 'Twelfth Mass' was never written by Mozart. 'It is full of musical platitudes and coarse harmonies of which Mozart could never have been guilty.' It does not require a very extensive knowledge of music to feel the utter inappropriateness of these Masses. They are no more a prayer than is the Tinkers' Chorus' in 'Robin Hood,' or the higher operatic music which they so much resemble.'

What is the writer striving after? In one breath he deprecates church music as he finds it, tells us of the grandeur of the plain chant, which he looks on as an impossibility, and an instant afterward compares the magnificent strains of the | gle to mark the closing acenes of the greatest masters of music to a very fact, the last infantile breath was drawn mediocre comic opera, which bears the stamp of Americanism from its mere arms, and so gently did the transformareminiscent features. Once more the tion take place that it was difficult for a Monitor savs :--

that choirs are not so much to be needed nor were blamed-they do but sing what is given to them It is at the Benediction service that the deadliest work is done. an O Salutaris or a Tantam Erga, and on the after through love to bless us and His face by an idiot who has neither up in them. Despite the strong mater manners nor religion. Not unfrequently had teelings arising from human aill.cthe adapted air is that of some volgar tion, I cannot reall that even the One is astonished sometimes at the liberties Salvation Army Jassies take "A regulation of the Congregation of with holy things, at the almost blasphe the most sacred subjects, and at a means of praising and adoring connection with the sacred text, is we find worse in our own chinelics, dedieated with solemn blessing to the ser vice of God and the play of His Name and in the presence of Rim Who diefor us and lives among us for love of us The horror of the thing is await to contemplate. These words may prear far fetched. We beg to assure our read as that they are not. Much more has b. said, very much stronger statements have been made by many great authorities in | dress itself to each one present, savethe Church. All the world over the to them, do you take proper need of the abuses of our church choirs are an abomination in the House of God. Toshame, the disgrace of it all is that there seems to be no way of putting an

> There is only one thing to be said about the last paragraph. It is above our comprehension here in Canada, where music is a distinctive feature of our church services, where such a thing as irreverence is unknown, and, where the music rendered is sung or played by men and boys whose teachings thoroughly imbue them with a religious feeling, which the music only tends to accentuate. It is a good thing for our choristers and chapel masters that no such charges of flippancy or irreverence can be laid at their doors, as seems to have been necessary in San Francisco.

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

The members of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society received Holy Communion in a body, at 8 o'clock Mess, on Sunday, March 27th. There was a very large attendance of the menibers, including the boys of the junior branch wearing the badge of the society.

There are souls in the world who hav the gift of finding juy everywhere, and leaving it behind them when they go Their influence is an inevitable gladder Gloria in Excelsis may be synonymous out meaning to shine. Their brighterms or syllables of them may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have a great work to do for God shangarabetitutes (a. the may be only hearts have ing of the heart. They give light with chance substitutes for the names of the Father Faber.

Some Thoughts Awakened by the Death of a Child.

A Curious Incident Which Occurred in Connection With the Sad Event--The Lessons of the Silent City of the Dead Written on

QUEBEC, March 28, 7

During my sojourn in Quebec, and while writing in my study-room one morning, my attention was attracted by the craps that hung from the door of a friendly family directly opposite. This various dates mentioned on the monuemblem of sorrow and death was not, however, of the dismal sable hue that denotes death in the mature stages of life. It was of the purest white, and of the peculiar description that indicated the snapping of the thread of life of a tender bud that had barely been allowed time to come into the world and look around it before it was called homeward to enjoy unbroken rest. A very few days before, I had visited the interesting family and had seen the little toddler playfully passing from the arms of a loving mother to the embrace of a devoted father, in her first efforts at walking. She was surrounded by a little are told, in no sense ecclesiastical music. | brother and numerous sisters some years Experts say that only two of Mazart's older. Then childish merriment held many Masses can be admitted as Church | sway in the happy household, in which there were

NO VISIBLE SIGNS OF DISEASE OR SICKNESS. If there could be even a suggestion of sadness in the sudden death of the little infant, it would naturally arise from the thought of the uncertainty of life in any stage of human existence; but in regard to the case we are here discussing, it was a striking and beautiful example of how sweet death becomes when it means nothing else but the passing from a life of pure innocence here to an unceasing life of bliss for evermore. As the lifeless body of the little tot lay in her tiny white cellin, rigid and cold, there were not even a single feature of the face changed from what one would suppose the natural posture in peaceful sleep. There were not a hint of suffering or pain or strug white the babe reposed in her muther's time to perceive the change. It was a veritable instance in which the question "The Masses are bad enough in all night be fitly asked. 'Oh! grave, where conscience, but they are at least written is thy victory? Oh! death, where is thy as Masses and by renowned artists, and sting " No mortuary chamber was

TRAPPINGS OF WOE

considered necessary. The diminutive Every singer thinks that he or white collin rested upon some gentle inst. Mr. Whitty, the President, occur she is at liberty to lay violent hands on supports in the parlor, and its peaceful pied the chair. The orator of the even little tenant was viewed by troops of ing was Mr. Frank J. Curran, B.C.I. warp it out of all form or fitness for a courteous neighbors and friends who who lectured on Insanity and its rela prayer of praise or adoration. An elab gathered, according to prescribed tion to Crime. Mr. Curran treated his the liturgy of the Church, many bishops orate piece of music is taken from one custom, to condole with the parents, but subject in a masterly and entertaining little forces. I doubt if any of them had the hards | manner from a legal, medical and paythis thing is sung. There is no conceptour. It is far more likely that tion of what is due to our Lord, no in their heart of hearts they wished and regard for His dignity. He stays there | prayed that some of their own offsprings might share a like (ate before a corange some sensuous love song is flung in ling world had laid its polluting stains morner of the dead child uttered a sigh o regret, because the better promptings or the true Christian neart would forbal such a thing. E ery well instructed Camelic knows that the Church blesses God when it pleases Him to c II out of this world of am and sorrow a soul innocent and dear to Him before defilement has entered therein. This considing the attention and the diversion and itrate, I am sure, was present in the mind at a lithesympathetic visitors, for they betrayed no toxens of gloom or and ness, but rather chatted gleently on the I creventional or current tonics of t cay, and yet in the circumstance before them there were reminders from which means one one could be draw The surit of the little for, so in the white of the might be supposed to it and and down of all human flesh? You cannot, of course, take tright at my own changed condition because or its sublime peacefulness and my happy mode of exit i in this sphere, but are you securely providing for an end as happy as mine?

A CURIOUS INCIDENT happened at the time of this death. A forious snow storm, lasting for several days, completely blocked the way to the cemetery. Consequently, no interment could take place, so that the little dead body was kept above ground for days beyond the prescribed time, and yet neither parents relatives or friends regratted the delay, because it seemed al most a pity to consign one so pure and beautiful to the lonely grave or vault. The calm sleeping aspect remained, and not a feature showed symptoms of decay. The longer the mortal remains lingered the stronger grew its apparent claim to thide with the living, but the inevitable decree did not allow that, for it is ashes to ashes and dust to dust' with the youngat the purest and the best, as well as with the degraded and wicked, once the immortal spirit takes its flight beyond.

On a certain propitions day, the father, ear relatives and well-wishers accompanied the body to St Patrick's splendid urying-ground on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and the tiny white coffin waenderly placed in the vault among an ecomulation of others, some of which ad journeyed all the way from Califoria, in their heavy metallic coverings. When the fit time arrives all of these vill be deposited in mother earth, await there the call of the Angel's rumpet voice. People even of the unniest nature can hardly rerain from serious thoughts upon ntering a graveyard, for in that solemn domain we see striking proot of the

shortness of men's career and the vanity | C. St. Amour, of all things human. When we look among the graves of the dead and see the resting place of children and youths. we imagine we can discern the tears of the parents upon the tombs: when we go a step farther and see the graves of the parents themselves, we are apt to con. sider the folly of grieving for those we must quickly follow; as we busy ourselves in reading the epitaphs of the buried persons it is pleasing to note memorials of their virtues while living, but in very many cases the only record of them is that they were born on one day and died on another While this brief epitome of man's career may be enough to inscribe upon a tombatone, it is a sad reminder of

HOW LITTLE THE WORLD THINKS OF US ONCE WE HAVE GONE.

and perchance the vanity of the chissel' ed record may be regarded as the measure of remembrance by surviving relatives. As we pursue the solemn subject in its different aspects and study the ments, we recognize that all ages and sexes and conditions of persons are lying there, enemies or rivale in life, resting side by side, and men who perhaps disturbed the peace of communities in their day, by their poise and clamors, now confined to their parrow underground beds. When we group the buried ones and see that some of them were interred hundreds of years ago and some only yesterday, we are almost constrained to loook into the distant future and to think of the great day when all of us will be of contemporary age, and, in obedience to the awful trumpet call will have to make an appearance together. Reference to vital concerns of this nature may not be agreeable to all min is; it were well nevertheless to sometimes take a view of life's stern problems as well as of its gay and de ightful scenes. We cannot hope to stave off the coming of the evil day by wilful forgetfulness of its approach any more than the little child can hasten the flight of time by shoving forward the hands of the clock.

In our reverie we did not care to pry into the unknown as regards the future of departed beings, but we were fain to know if the little one whose remains in the next life, or be restricted to the size it had on leaving this world. Questions of this delicate nature are, no doubt, out of the line of the ordinary lay writer, and would not have occurred to us only for the deep interest we took in the death of the angelic creature who made the step from time to eternity so noiselessly, and emphasized the fact to clearly, that death, under certain circumstances, is simple, delightful and happy: whereas it gets the dreadful name of being associated with all that is horrible, fearful, awe inspiring and

WM. ELLISON.

INSANITY AND CRIME.

The third of a series of Free Lectures, under the auspices of the St. Ann's Young Mens' Society, took place in their hall, on Tuesday evening, the 29th chological standpoint, citing some well known local criminal cases in explanation of the different theories held by scientists on the questions arising fram a plea of insanity, besides giving very in teresting definitions of the various forms of the disease itself,

A nearty vote of thanks to the lecturer was proposed by Mr Gorman, second ed by Mr. E Mullarkey and Rev. Father Strubbe. The musical part of the entertainment was graciously presided over by Miss Quinn while Mr Mullarkey's tenor solo, " Alone for Thee," was raptuiously applicated and eliented a well deserved encore. The St. Ann's Young Men have every reason to feel print if the success of these evidings from as to instruction all rded by the lectures.

As there is no show of beauty in the remotate a constituency beauty to the transfer lowners of later tions tall a loss of foundations large shalever herricar bassedness the sele can ever attain. -- Augustine.

Perfectly Cured

Weak and Low Spirited - Nervous Prostration - Appetite Poor and Could Not Rest.

"I take great pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla to others. It has been the means of restoring my wife to good health. She was stricken down with an attack of nervous prostration. She suffered with headaches and her nerves were under severe strain. She became very low spirited and so weak she could only do a little work without resting. Her appetite was poor, and being so weak she could not get the proper rest at night. She decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, as we had heard it highly praised, and I am glad to state that Hood's Sarsaparilla has perfectly cured all her ailments." G. BELLAMY, 321 Hannah St., West, Hamil-

Hood's Sarsa-Is the Best-in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Get Hood's.

Remember

ton, Ontario.

Hood's Pills are tasteless, mild. effec-MONTREAL

CITY & DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK

The Annual General Meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held at its office, St. James TUESDAY, 3rd MAY next, at

for the reception of the Annual Reports and Statements and the election of Directors.

By order of the Board,

HY. BARBEAU, Manager.

Mr. H. F. Hickey.

There was a general expression of deep regret when it was announced last week that Mr. H. F. Hickey, son of Mr. Martin Hickey, one of the leading parishioners. and a church warden of St. Authony's, had passed away to his reward at the early age of 20 years. The funeral, which took place on Sunday afternoon from 1059 St. James Street, was attended by a large number of citizens of all classes and creeds and by the Ancient Order of Hibernians, six of whom acted as pall bearers.

The chief mourners were the father, Martin Hickey, and three sons, M. J. Hickey, D. W. Hickey, and C. S. P. Hickey, also James Hickey, Patrick Hickey, and Patrick Lovett, first cousins, and Jno. McDonald, brother in-law.

Among those present were: Ald. T. inselia, Ald. George B. Sadier, Ald. D Gallery, B. Connaughton, F. B. Mc-Namee, J. P. Nugent, M. McCready, M. Stewart, C. A. McDonnell, M. Burke, J. Ithem.

J. A.C.St. Amour, J. Dwyer, B. Newman, D. Cartin, P. Vanier, D. McDonald, J. McCrory, J. O'Hearn, M. Callaghan, E. Burns, F. Heffernan, B. Hamilton, F. Lafortune, J. Lyman, L. E. White, John Kane, P. Carroll, T. Bertrand, G. W. Barsalo, G. Bowell, Jno. Purcell, E. D. Gillis, A. McDonald. A. Smith, W. Walsh, J. Smeaton, J. Gabourey, T. Montpetit.

The TRUE WITHER offers to Mr. Hickey and family its sincere sympathy in their sad bareavement.

Mr. Thomas Farmer,

The death of Mr. Thomas Farmer, at one time a resident of Montreal, is reported. The sad event occurred on the 12th of March at Troy, N.Y. He leaves five children, Mr. Hugh Farmer, Miss Lizzie Farmer, of Dallas, Ore., Mrs. Upper, of Portland, Ore., Mrs. Ellen Mo-Lean of Pine Blutis, Ark., and Mrs. Alnaise, of Troy, N.Y. Deceased was well known in this city, and was highly respected.

Greatness is to take the common things of life and walk truly among

The Very Finest Specially Selected

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY

We offer a very choice parcel at \$6.00 per Imperial gitten . \$13.00 per desen bettles. Our own importation in wood and our own bottling in our walls.

EASTER ALBS AND EASTER STOUT.

IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC.

We offer a magnificant stock of Messers. Wim. Dow & to, a selectmented India Pale Alea; and Stous, the Brewery's own bottling, in perfect condition.

Dow's XXX Strong Ale, in quarts and pants, capsuled and plain.

Dow's India Pale Ale, in quarts and pants, capsuled and plain.

Dow's Pale Bitter Ale, in quarts
Dow's Pale Bitter Ale, in quarts
Dow's Pouble and Single Stout, and Dow's Celebratud Crown Steat, in pines.
ACTFull stocks of one and all.

EXGLISH ALES AND IRISH STOUT.

We offer Bans's Pale Ale in original casks, containing 8 dozen pint bottles, at \$13.26 were incased in the tiny white coffin would attain to fuller growth and stature Hibbert & Co.

Hibbert & Co.

Hibbert & Co.

Hibbert & Co.

7.6 Remit by Post Office or Express Money Order, Bank Braft or Cash
We offer Sir Arthur Guinness, Som & Co.'s Blaten Foreign Bublin Stout (Burke's
world renowned bottling) at \$12.80 net cash, per original cash of 8 decempints. Not less than an
original package at this price.

AMERICAN LAGER BEERS.

"BEADLESTON & WOERZ" NEW YORK "IMPERIAL BEER," Tresh Stocks received into Store Yesterday.

We offer 50 casks Bendleston's "Imperial Beer." in white place Tivel: Rottles, \$1500 per decan pints. Net Cash.

The Treaton Brewing Co., Treaton, New Josey, Special Brew "Lager Beer." same as supplied to the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, in waite glass from bottles, \$1.20 per dozen pints, \$14.

THE "KAISER" GERMAN PILSENER BEER

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

We offer the "Kajser" Beer, browed and lostfled at the German Happer Browery, Bremen Germany in quart bottles at \$1.20 per dozen quart. In cases of t dozen quart bottles at \$7.50 per cases. We ofter the "Kajser" Beer in part battles at \$1.25 per dozen part. In cases of 8 dozen pints at TRASER, VIGER & (O), Solo Ag att for the "Kaiser" Beer.

PASTRY AND BREAD FLOURS.

Lay in Your Easter Supplies Now For Ready Money.

OGDAMES "BEST" FLOUR.

Barrels \$ 7 per barrel
Half barrels :11 per balf barrel
25 lb, bars : 6 8 per bag.

" PAME " PLOUR.

Barrels Shiper larrel
Hall barrels (6) per helf barrel
25-16 bags 095-per bag

"FIVE ROSES" PLOUG.

" WHITE TROST " PROURZ

OF THE POLLOWING BRANDS OF CHEMPAGNE,

carried regularly by usin stock, we proceed a make a

SPECIAL DISCOUNT FOR EASTER.

Hore are our Nett Cash Prices raken in case lots . | Per t aso | I doz. qts. 2 doz. pts. | 1 doz. qts. | 1 doz.

TABLE RAISINS FOR THE EASTER DINNER TABLE.

LAY IN YOUR EASTER STORES NOW.

Some of the very finest "Wost End Table Fruit" that ever left Malaga. Table Russins in boxes and quarter boxes, for sale by the box, quarter box, single layer or pound. The very Finest Angelos Imperial Clusters, Seven Crown, tableraisins
In original quarter boxes
In original whole boxes

The Finest Angeles Imperial Clusters, Six Crown table raisins..... In original whole boxes Single layers

The Finest Angeles Imperial Clusters. Five Crown, table raisins ... In original whole boxes Fine Angeles Imperial Clusters, Four Crown, table raisins In original whole boxes

The Above Fine Table Fruit has been specially imported for our best trade, is in perfect condi-and the finest we over handfed.

NEW MAPLE SYRUP. NEW MAPLE SUGAR.

1000 POUNDS, FINEST EXTRA QUALITY, NEW MAPLE SUGAR, in one pound blocks
HILLHURST FARM NEW MAPLE SYRUP, in gallon and half-gallon cans, from SENATOR
COCHRANE'S FARM, at Hillhurst, P.Q.

MAZAMA. MAZAMA-An admirable cereal food, nearishing, wholesome and very easy of digestion.

Full directions with every package. Pamphlets concerning the Health Food Company's coreal reducts on application. We offer Mazama at 25 cents per package, \$2.00 per dozen packages. WHEATENA.

Wheatena is made from the Pecled Wheat and retains all the natriment of the grain. Wheatena is completely cooked in one minute. Full directions with every package. 35 cents per package, \$4.00 per dozon packages.

FRASER, VICER & CO., Sole Agents, 207. 209 and 211 St. James Street.

NOTES AND REFLECTIONS.

CORRESPONDENT to one of our monthlies in an endeavor to illus trate the effects of imagination upon a certain class, relates the following incident, which is a trifle peculiar walls, and turns her attention to the one need but visit the great establishin some respects. Here is what he various samples of wall paper adorning ments, such as the S. Camley Co., John

A gentleman who lived near us died after a long, painful illness. His wife, who had been untiring in her devotion, fainted as soon as his life was over and there was no longer need of vigilance; she was with difficulty restored to consciousness, and we were quite uneasy about her health. The day after the funeral I called to see if I could do anything for her or the baby. I found her composed and apparently well. During my call I expressed my pleasure at finding her so well, and told her we had been

afraid she would be sick.

'No,' she answered with a tone of quiet self-control, 'I am not going to be

And I knew she would not. Some years afterward when she was about to move away, I bade her good-bye. I said I hoped she would like her new home.

'Thank you,' she replied with a smile, I intend to like it.'

It would be almost impossible for a woman like that to fail to be pleasantly situated. She carried her atmosphere of sheer with her, made her own 'good light,' and studiously looked at her surroundings from the most favorable point of view.

The most trivial occurrences have oftentimes separated life-long friends, and even married couples will quarrel over petty matters, such as a laundry bill: but the following incident reported in an exchange goes to show how slender is the thread that binds the affections in these days of progress :

The oldest divorce case ever heard of was recently in an American court between parties of 73 and 63 years respectively. Having a good property for their old age and a family of grown up children, they were thinking of their latter end and began to look around for a cemetery lot. But the quest for a peaceful grave proved too much. They quarrelled over its location, and concluded to part before they got there.

A contributor to the Ladies' World, in dealing with the question of training children, gives some good advice which should be carefully read by parents. He

The sooner you teach your children how to conduct themselves toward their parents, each other, and their friends, or for photographs of famous buildings the better will be your prospect of comfort with them.

be impressed on young children is a habit of kindness to every living crea- and pleasing effect. ture. This habit may date its beginning from lessons of kindness toward the

play with. In nearly every young human being, mendiy, id every human being, there lies dormant a desire to destroy, to inflict pain. This desire sometimes wakens and the child shocks its elders by some overt act which seems totally at vari-

ance with its usually gentle disposition. A wise and tender mother who discovers such a tendency in her child will at once seek to impress the little one with the fact that it is hurting its pet or its little friend, or whatever creature it happens to be, and that to do such a

thing is very naughty and wrong.

As a rule, parents pay very little attention to the molding of their children's minds in certain very important directions. They worry about clothing them well, and educating them well, and but few know how to attain either end, for it cannot truthfully be denied that seven eighths of the children and adults one sees are neither properly dressed nor educated in the true sense of the term.

A contributor to the fashion columns of a New York daily says that the war talk has had its effects on the small boys' clothes. Every boy is begging for a soldier's cap or a sailor's blouse. The result is that military suits for boys from 3 to 14 years old are being sold as fast as dealers can make them up. Union blue and Confederate gray are equally begins to thicken, add one tablespoon popular when it comes to color, but it is hard to tell which sells better, the naval fatigue suit. Guns and swords and long. pistols ornament the front of both sailor and soldier caps.

The season has arrived when the average mother thinks that not only herself. but every member of her family also. must take a tonic. It is great fun in some households to witness the wry faces of some of our young men when the mater appears with the big black bottle and spoon. Springtime, on the account, is always looked forward to with a certain amount of uneasiness by this class.

its scores of victims again this spring on this side the Atlantic, and it is rampant on the other side. Its annual attacks have led people to adopt certain ready-made cures, so called. This practice has become so alarming in France that great professors of science, like Huchard and Landouzy have taken up the mattter in the medical press of Paris and pointed, take the fish out carefully and throw out the dangers of using certain drugs which afford temporary relief. These scientific men declare that all the coaltar preparations, such as anti-pyrine, phenacetine, anti kamnia and the rest, are extremely injurious if persistently used by persons who do not understand their effects on the system. The abuse of these drugs in Paris, it is said, has resulted in many deaths. In their vac it is essential to know the constitutional top of the gravy when the fish is put on peculiarities of the patient, for the heart. | the table. brain and other vital organs are acted on by them, and an overdose or too frequent prove fatal.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES.

HE time approaches when the mistress of the house, with a convenimporting houses. It is well therefore, much as the writer dislikes the papering question. Writing on this subject recently, he said :-

In the newspring importations of wall papering there is no hint of the gilt tracery so long in vogue. Fven the expensive drawing room papers show no supply the needs in dress but als gold in the design, and those intended imaginable want of a household. for hall, library, and dining room are in softly blended, quiet tones, in imitation of is pestry, cashmere and dragon-fingered canvas. Papers for bedrooms are colored like fine chintz in homely direct blues, reds and greens, but the groundwork of one and all of these designs is lustreless and dull in finish. For the nursery come wall papers that are studies in bird and animal life, and fairy tale papers—a delight to child eyes, with the legends plainly indicated, and not 100 much detail to tire the understanding. For the living room there are substantial sanitary papers, comely to look at, and for all their dainty wood coloring and dull finish capable of being washed off in good earnest when soiled and of looking never the worse for it. For the bathroom the highly glazed tile papers (as much like colonial and Dutch tiles as two peas) are shown, and to vary the choice tile papers in imitation of the French idea of their Flemish neighbors' wares are reproduced in amber and dull blue, and delicate old rose. The figures and houses on this tile papering stand out as if embossed, the flowers look ready to be picked from the groundwork, and the highly glazed surface can be washed and washed again and show no sign of its reincarnation.

The newest 'fad' in furnishing is the bathroom scale. This convenience for ascertaining one's daily weight comes in various styles; some are in white enamel and gilt; others ard enamelled in pale blue and have a nickel-plated beam. They range in price from \$5 to

If the hall of your house is lighted well, and it generally is now a days in out of-town residences, the walls at the side of the stair case going up to the upper or second storey offer good hanging space for engravings and etchings, or places. The ascending gallery can

be made very attractive and interesting. A novelty in Swiss curtains with ruf-One of the most important things to fled edges shows insertions in delicate colors, adding very much to their cool

Green is very much in favor as a color from lessons of kindness toward the in carpeting, matting and upholstering, little puppy or kitten given the child to but should not be used to the rigid exclusion of all other colors.

> The tops of beautifully polished tables should not be concealed by spreads and scarfe; these latter are meant to cover less beautiful table tops.

Wash chamois skins in warm suds, ringe in warm water and dry them by stretching and rubbing.

To preserve the lustre of handsome table-tops used to bold books and orna mental objects, provide small velvet or plash, feltlined mats, square or circular as needed, to lay under articles.

For a choice sauce beat one whole egg or the yolks of two light with two heap ing tables poonfuls of sugar, and heat one pint of milk or cream to boiling. Add some of the milk to the eggs by degrees. to avoid curdling; then add them to the rest of the milk and cook, stirring con stantly, until the custard begins to thicken. If any flavor is desired, beat it in after taking the sauce from the

A delicate yellow sauce is made like the foregoing, using the yelks of three or four eggs and only one fourth of a cup of sugar. When it has cooked till it ful of sparkling gelatine soaked in a little cold water for five minutes, take suits or those designed after a soldier's it off the fire, flavor and stir well and

For a delicious snow white sauce beat the whites of two eggs to a froth and add by degrees a cupful of powdered sugar, beating all the while. When it is thick and smooth, flavor and thin to the deis made by dissolving one cupful of sugar in one of water and heating it gradually. When very hot season with a little salt, add either four teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, rubbed smooth in a little It is said the grip is beginning to count | cold water, or the same of gelatine, soaked in cold water, and stir until it looks clear. Then allow it to cool, whip a cupiul of cream, stir it in and whip together briskly for some minutes.

> CREAMED HALIBUT.—Boil two pounds of halibut in salt water until done, then away half of the water. Fill up the remainder with milk, then add a tableappoinful of sugar and a small piece of butter. Thicken by stirring in half a cup of flour, beaten smooth in cold water. When the gravy is done, replace the fish and let it boil for five minutes. When it is ready to serve have the bottom of your serving dish covered with sliced lemons, which should come to the

For that tired feeling you must enrich use without skilled advice may easily and purify your blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the medicine you need.

THAT fashion in dress holds sway and exercises a powerful influzent wad of bills at her disposal, ence in directing the fancies of matron begins to grow weary of plain white and maid these beautiful spring days, into an envelope. A second, larger begins to grow weary of plain white and maid these beautiful spring days, into an envelope. A second, larger begins to grow weary of plain white and maid these beautiful spring days, into an envelope. A second, larger some of the show rooms in wall paper | Murphy & Co., James A. Ogilvy & Sons' Alphonse Valiquette & Co., and other ceremony. To the chosen few bidden well known patrons of the TRUE WITNESS, fad, to give the views of an expert on the to realize the fact. Hundreds of the fair sex surround the counters busily en-gaged in the endeavor to secure some of the mother of the bride to send ansex surround the coupters busily enthe countless novelties in patterns which are to be found in these well stocked emporiums, which, by the way, not only supply the needs in dress but also every

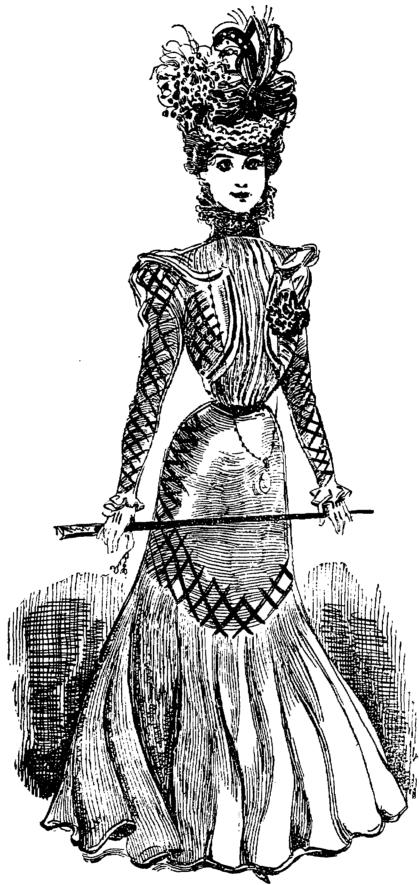
> Spangles are certainly the rage now-adays. There are spangled net gowns, bodices, waists, hats, bonnets, fans, and now comes a spangled parasol The latter are showy and effective, but grate on a woman with very dainty taste. The

that fashion decrees. Wedding stationery, says the fickle dame, according to this writer, shall be of uncalendered paper of a creamy tint suggestive of the wedding gown of satin. Everything must be specially engraved in the plainest script and the wording simple—thus, 'invites you to be present' is just now better form than 'requests the honor of your presence' on the invitation card. This is, properly speaking, a note

of invitation. It is printed on the first page of a sheet of note paper, folded once and slipped the hands of a messenger or mail car rier. The invitation is sent only to those whose presence is desired at the to the reception and feast still another card is enclosed.

nouncement cards to distant friends and acquaintances. These, again, are on cream laid paper, with the wording en graved. In the lower left hand corner may be the simple statement, 'At home Fridays in October, with the address. In case a long absence is planned this is delayed until the return from the bridal trip. Then cards are sent out in the name of the husband and wife, announcing when they will be at home to receive friends.

It is the duty of the husband then to



ONE OF THE LEADING STYLES FOR SPRING WEAR.

newest one is made of coarse Brussels provide his wife with visiting cards. Others are embellished with bands of jet

Ed. Mansfield, the proprietor of the well known Shoe Emporium, on St. Lawrence street, save that patent leather slippers are again in style and that they are to be worn with everything this summer. They are modish and make the feet look we'l. Every sweet has its bitter, however, even when it comes to footgear. Patent leather is the coldect of all leather in winter and the hottest in summer. Chiropodists say that it sired consistency with whipped cream— has thrown as much business into their about a cupiul will be needed. Another hands as dotted veils have into those of the oculist. Be this as it may natent leather is fashionable, and women will wear it. Philosophers tell us that for everything we lose we gain something else, and if a woman won't wear patent leather boots, ties, or slippers, because they draw her feet, she can't expect to have her feet to look about two sizes smaller than they really are.

The new slipper, says an American authority. Icok something like those on the feet of the Father of His Country. They have a moderately round toe and a tongue as long and broad as a gossiping woman's, which comes well up over the instep and is cut off square at the top. Large steel or jet buckles finish the slip pers, which have very high heels. Another design has a more modified tongue and bright red heels. Red hows, with a butterfly design wrought in red heads, hold the fronts, which are slashed over the tongue together.

A writer in the circles of fashion authorities, doubtless anticipating the usual gaiaxy of June brides, takes time by the forelock, and offers the following hints to those whose bank accounts may permit them to indulge in all the whims

net, over silk, and has an elaborate de. The lady's cards must be nearly square, sign in silver, gold, or colored spangles, cream-laid, of very thin boards, almost like stiff note paper, and they should her receiving day. To accompany this is ber husband's card, of about half the size, engraved in a smaller, heavier Buffalo, N.Y.

> Wedding anniversaries are distinguished by special designs. Invitations to tin and eilver weddings are printed in the white metal. For a wooden wedding there is a parchment paper imitating birch bark, the lettering being done, as if by hand, with a quill pen. For the paper wedding no ink at all is used, the wording being stamped in raised letters. The fiftieth return of the happy day is marked by gorgeously illuminated invitations with the initials of the aged bride and bridegroom interlaced in a beautiful and symbolic monogram at the top of the sheet.

Sashes of white satin ribbon are worn with pale pray and light fawn gowns. The ends are cut round and trimmed with some sort of lace, point, possibly, if you can afford it.

Black taffeta silk gowns are well represented in the early importations and they are made very dressy with rows of lace insertions showing the colored lining through its meshes. The Emire tortoise-shell comb, set in

below the knot of hair at the back, is a useful as well as stylish ornament. White swiss and organdie are used as a substitute for chiffon in some of the

accessories of dress. For example,

ECONOMY in taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, because "100 doses one dollar" is peculiar to and true only of the One True BLOOD Purifier.

revers in chemisettes and collar bands large orlians and yokes on children's wool gowns, while other ye kes are a succession of tiny plaited frills of swies Frills of batiste and white organdie edged with black lace or baby ribbon trim the grown up gowns, and the finest of mull embroidery is used for trimming both wool and silk.

Cravats made of rose pink glacésilk rimmed across the ands with three rows of narrow gathered violet ribbon, with a two-inch space between the rows, are striking bits of color in the department of neckwear Other neck scarls of silk are trimmed on the ends with hemstitched lawn, and a narrow collar of lawn turns ove ther tucked silk neck-

The latest novelty in petticoats to wear with evening gowns is made of soft muslin in pick, blue or yellow, patterned with dainty rosebuds. It is made with a deep flounce trimmed round and round with valenciennes insertion in straight or Vandyke form, and the number of frills or lace at the foot is limited only by the length of your purse

Velvet belts studded with jewelled medallions, and leather belts dotted all over with turquoises and cabochons of various colors, add their brilliant rain how tints to the long list of novelties in fancy belts.

Collars of pearls, and coral beads of the old fashioned irregular shape, fastened with jewelled buckles, are still worn with dressy afternoon gowns.

The new spring wraps, so far as they have heen displayed, are very dressy expensive mixtures of colored silk or brocade, covered with lace and chill n ruilles edged with tiny ruches. In shape they are either round and short, tlaring out over the shoulders, or long at the back and rounding up in front in a quaint, old time manuer. These novel garments are made of colored chiffon, shirred around the shoulders and finished with three or four ruche edged ruttles at the bottom, which taper to a point where they meet the shoulder shirring.

Striped silks of bright blue, green, and red, with plenty of orange, display their gorgeous colors among the new parasols, but the prettiest of all the stripes are the black and white. The special ele gance of many of the new parasols is confined to the lining, which is chiffon shirred into puffings, or a deep ruttle of

White serge gowns are made very striking with a bodice of taffeta in some bright color, laid in tiny box plaits from neck to belt. The eleeves and a wide collar are of serge, and the skirts are quite plain.

Moiré grenadine made over moiré eille forms very effective gowns when trimmed with bias bands of black satin. White chiffon over white or colored Liberty moiré is an exquisite combination for a

dressy costume. Trimmed skirts are now the feature. Rows upon rows of lace insertion encircle the skirts of foulard and taffeta gowns, as well as those of transparent materials. In some the deep circular flounce is almost entirely composed of alternate bands ofsilk and lace insertion, either black or white. When the lace has a straight edge it is finished with a tiny frill of narrow edging or gathered baby ribbon. This sort of trimming is applied to organdy as well as silk gowns. One elegant imported costume, says a critic, of black tileta has several rows of black chantilly insertion around the circular flounce, beginning at the upper edge and leaving a wide hem of the silk at the bottom. The bodice and sleeves are also encircled with rows of insertion, of which all the edges are finished with a frill of narrow lace. The lining is of dull rose silk, showing prettily through the lace insertion.

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By "THE DUCKESS."

[CHAPTER VII]

'Honor's a mistress all mankind pursue; Yet most mistake the false one for the true.

EYRE having received permission, and being anxious on his own part to bring matters to a climax, makes an early opportunity o' requesting a private interview with his host. The time chosen is today. As wet a day as ever came out of the heavens, and the one after that on which Andy McDermot arrived.

There had been a hurried interview between Eyre and Dulcie in the morning, in which the girl had seemed down hearted and dispirited, and inclined to let matters stay as they were, bad as they undoubtedly must be considered; but Eyre-fired with sorrow for her, and a determination to save her from the impending disaster that threatens her. namely, her marriage with that miscreant Anketell—had refused to listen to her fears, and is now standing outside The McDermot's private den, waiting for admission.

It is soon given.

The den is an awful agglomeration of things useful and useless-principally meless-but beloved as having once belonged to better days than these. In the midst of the chaos sits The McDermot, calmly smoking a pipe that could never have seen a better day than this, as it is now as black as black can be.

Bless my soul, Mr. Eyre! You, says he, rising and pulling forward a chair for his guest, - 'you sent me word, I now remember, that you wanted to see me. Feeling strong, eh?—better, eh? Have a brandy and soda?

No, thanks. No, I assure you. The lact is, I-I wanted to speak to you about your daughter.'

About-my daughter?' The Mc-Dermot lays down the decanter and turns his eyes full on Eyre. 'Well, what about

It is a little difficult to explain to you; but I have come to the conclusion that your daughter is not happy in the engagement she has contracted.'

Ah!' says The McDermot, wrinkling his brows. 'Is that all? Don't you want to tell me you have fallen in love with Dulcinea—that she would be happier in an engagement with you? and therefore you think her coming marriage with Sir Ralph Anketell an iniquitous arrange-

' Not iniquitous so much as mistaken,' says Eyre, keeping his temper admir ably, under the other's ill-concealed sarcasm; 'besides, must it come to marriage

so I have been given to understand by both parties.' Engagements have been broken before

I dare say-I know nothing of that. I know only this, that my daughter's engagement with Sir Ralph Anketell shall not be broken.'

Not even it it were for her good ?" ' How should it be for her good?'

'Happiness counts,' says the younger man quickly. 'McDermot!' (earnestly), I should not try to disarrange your views for your daughter, if I could not offer as much as I should cause her to lose. I can make settlements.'

'No doubt, no doubt! That is matter. sir, for the lady you may choose to

'Just so: that lady is your daughter.' 'There you make a mistake, Mr. Eyre,' says The McDermot distinctly. You will never marry my daughter with my consent. With regard to her own consent, that is already forfeited. Her word is given to another. And one word, sir: permit me to say that as my guest

'No. I shall not permit you!' inter rupts Eyre passionately. 'Is every sacred, earnest feeling to be ruled by society's laws? Your daughter is unhappy. Surely there are occasions when the best the most honorable rules should be broken! And, knowing her unhappy—

You are elequent, sir,' says The Mc Der not, with a reserved smile. 'Forgive me if I break in upon your admirable dissertation on the weak points of society, You say my daughter is unhappy. May lass your authority for that speech?" Certainly!' (hotly). 'She herself has

'Excellent authority indeed! My daughter' (grimly) 'is evidently even a greater fool than I thought her!'

You misjudge her, says the young man, eagerly.

The McDermot lets his eyes rest on him for a moment. 'I can follow your line of thought,' says he, slowly. 'The

woman who could appreciate you could be no feel-eh?'

'Sir!' says Eyre, frowning.
'But are you sure of her affection? Is every young girl's first word worthy of

I desire to keep to the point, says Eyre, a little haughtily. 'I can offer your daughter a position. I on my uncle's death, shall inherit a title. I can offer her quite as much as Sir Ralph

can. I—, 'Sir!' interrupts The McDermot, sternly, 'if you could make her a duchess, I should still decline your proposal. My daughter has given her word to marry Sir Ralph Anketell, and by that word she shall abide!

So it is all over, then—in that quarter, at all events. Eyre, having bowed him self out of his host's presence, after forcing himself, as in duty bound, to make courteous acknowledgment of hospitality received, which acknowledgment has been as courteously accepted, has sent a message to the village for a trap to take him and his belongings to the inn down there as soon as may be. He is raging with indignation and disgust.



That old Goth! He will give his daughter to a man she hates just because in a foolish moment the poor girl had been coerced into an engagement with him. Never had the spirit of Don Quixote been so strongly reproduced as id Mr. Eyre's heart at this moment. He will come to her aid, father or no father! What! would any man stand still and see a girl wantonly, deliberately sacrificed, and not put out a hand to help-to save? If so, his name is not Lucien Evre!

To see Dulcinea is, however, necessary. She must be made cognizant of the plot laid against her happiness.
Up to this, poor child, she has regarded her engagement as a usual thing, if hateful; but she must now learn that force will be employed if she refuses to go calmly to the altar with that abomination, Sir Ralph.

He has only just stepped into the corridor when he comes face to face with 'Well, I've seen your father,' says he.

'What! Oh, no!' says she. 'Yes, I have; and a bigger old-

beg your pardon. But—'
He says I must hold to my engage ment with Sir Ralph?"

'He says that, and that only. If you were a slave, he could not have made it more distinct that you were without see you home.'

'Well—it's this, then!' says she, with power in the matter.'

'Surely' (growing very pale) 'you exaggerate a little. A slave: Whose

'Sir Ralph's presently, if you don't take swift measures to free yourself. Dulcie, you trust me, don't you? Come away with me. Come this evening. There is a train at half-past six; meet me there, and —' And what?

'I'll take you up to town to my aister's, and we can be married to morrow morning '

'Married to morrow morning! Andand he —— 'He!' (meaning her father: she, however, had not meant her father); 'why,

he deserves all he will get-no more.' 'True, true!' says she, as if trying to work herself up to the necessary point of valor. 'A slave, you said. But still

'Dulcinea! Dulcinea!' roars some one in the distance. It is the voice of the

'He's calling me: I must go!' says she, taking her hand away from Eyre in a little frightened fashion.

'Remember,' whispers he, holding her by her sleeve-'remember the train: the station is only a mile from this; 6.30-keep it in mind. I shall be there. It is nothing of a walk, and ---But-my clothes!

'Oh nonsense! My sister will ---' 'Dulcinea!' It is a very angry roar

Dulcines, with a wistful, undecided glance at Eyre, rushes down the passage that leads to her father's sanctum, and disappears.

'You called me, father?' says she, punish me for being a little-you know nervously.

'Called you! I should think so? Half a dozen times at least. What were you doing? Philandsring with that is in thundering idiot upstairs, eh? I should him? think, considering his birth-and he comes of decent people enough, though they are English—that to make love to a girl in her father's house without her to talk of him like that " father's consent was a most damnably low sort of thing to do.'

of him like that, says Dulcinea, loyally. glowing eyes - I know that he detests Eyre had meant to befriend her. A ray me!" of the fire that blazes within her father's Come in and have your head shaved eyes shines in her own at this moment. Come quickly. Typhoid, I should say, 'Look here!' says The McDermot, to look at you.' furiously: 'you can fancy yourself in Nonsense! furiously: 'you can fancy yourself in love with whom you like, but you shall a lineatic. I mean every word I say, marry Anketell, all the same. You've The very last interview I had with him given your word to him and I'll see that he was rude, and cutting, and indiffer-

you keep it!' 'I shall not marry him unless I wish it, says his daughter, with distinct defiance; whereupon The McDermot thoughtfully, breaks out in a terrible way, and says You can jes all sorts of bitter, unpardonable things, until the girl, who is in a white heat of rage in her own way, flings wide the rest and peace, and room for thought.

She finds, however, only her cousin.

VIII. 'Is it not time, then, to be wise?-Or now, or never.'

Perhaps to her it has seemed that rest' and 'peace' may be found in him. Fond hope!

'Andy!' calls she. He is at the other end of the garden, and at first does not hear her. 'Andy!' however, restores him to a proper frame of mind.

'Hi!' says he, from the middle of a bed of cabbage.
'Come here! come at once! It is something very important.'

This bri gs him to her at the rate of forty knots an hour. 'Weil, what's the matter now?' says

'Everything!' says Miss McDermot, with commendable brevity.

'That generally means nothing with a girl, says her cousin, contemptuously. However, to do you justice, you look like business this time What is it,

'If I could be sure of you, Andy,' says she, forlornly; 'but you will be as likely as not to take his side.' 'Whose side?'

'Well, you see!'—hesitating—'It's this way'—(dead pause).

'Oh! go on, for goodness' sake. If you have anything on what you are pleased to call your mind, get it off! You look' (with all the delightful sympathy that, as a rule, distinguishes the male members of one's family) 'like a sick chicken. Anything fresh? or is it the same old game?—our well-beloved uncle on the rampage again?"

'Yes! and this time with a venge ance l'says Dulcinea, wrathfully. 'He —insists on my keeping my engagement with Sir Ralph, in spite of the fact that [—decline to go on with it!'

'You!' (Andy pauses, and twists her round so as to get a good view of her.) 'What's up now?' says he. 'You de cline to go on with your engagement! Why? What's the matter with Sir

Raiph?'
'That isn't the question!' says she, vehemently. 'I recuse to discuss Sir Raiph with you or anybody. What has to be considered is, whether I am to be sold—yes sold—against my will to any.

bodv !

blandly. 'There's something behind, this slave market business, isn't there? I never heard a word of it until—that young friend of yours fell into the bog, and was dragged out by some incon-siderate person by the hair of his head, and brought home to be nursed by you. 'I don't know of any one who fell into

a bog, and was pulled out by his hair,' says she, coldly.
'Look here, Dulcie,' (putting her down on a mouldering rustic seat), 'let's give a name to it. Eyre is the bogged one's name. And I expect he has been making love to you eh?

'At all events, he isn't like some people!" exclaims she, with a little frown. 'He doesn't lecture and scold and trample on me from morning till

'We shall now proceed to give a name to the trampler,' says Mr. McDermot. 'Anketell! And so you want to throw over Anketell and marry Eyre? Is that what it comes to?' 'N-o. Not exactly.'

'Then you want to throw over Anketell and not marry Eyre. Is that it?"

'No-not quite. 'Then, my good girl, what is it? If you could throw just one ray of light upon the mystery, I might be able to

a sudden touch of passion. 'I won't submit to be ordered to marry any one. and certainly not a tyrant like Sir Ralph! Why, if you could have heard nim yesterday! But never mind, that. The fact is, Andy, that Mr. Eyre—asked me to marry him; and—I didn't say yes—because—Well—never mind that either. But he went to father, and father, it appeared, was distinctly rude, and told him—Well' (sighing) 'never mind that either.'

Is there, asks Mr. McDermot, mildly, anything I may mind?

Yes-this, says she, her anger growirg. 'He then sent for me.'
'He? Eyre? Just like his impudence.

'He is not impudent; and it was father who sent for me.' 'To give you a good scolding, I

hope.' 'If you hope that' (trying to rise), there is no use in my going on with this explanation.'

Yes, there is -every use. I'm sure to come in handy sooner or later, and therefore it is necessary the plot should be laid bare to me. Come, go on. do! We can have our little war later. What did the governor say to you?"

'That I should marry Sir Ralph whether I liked it or not-that nothing should prevent my keeping my engagement with him. He' (paling) gave me to understand that it I loatned Sir Ralph should still marry him.'

'il it you don't loathe him.' 'im not sure, I' [passionately -- 'I am actually certain that he has backed up father in this matter, and if only to

-a little-'Yes-I know' [nodding].

Well, to punish me for that, be, too, is in the plot to compel me to marry

'What rot!' says her cousin forcibly, if inelegantly, 'That isn't a bit like Auketell!' You must be out of your mind

'You don't know him as I do. You think he is fond of me. Now, I' [raising 'You wrong Mr. Eyre when you talk her head and gazing at her cousin with

ent. and cruel, and-

'He must have forgotten to pay a compliment or two,' says her cousin, 'You can jest if you like,' says Dul-

cinea, rising now with determination.
I did think, Andy' | casting a repreachful glance at him | that I might have door and rushes into the garden, to find hoped for sympathy and help from

'I don't think I understand it,' says Andy, carefully. 'You want to marry Eyre, and you don't want to marry Anketell; is that it?"

'No' [shortly]' 'I don't want to maryr either of them.'

'Not Eyre!' [doubtfully]. 'Certainly not. All I want is-to be free. To let Sir- to let father see that I am not to be commanded to marry any one. Andy' (coaxingly), 'help me. Speak to-father-do! Help me to breik off

this odious engagement.'
'And so let ou free to marry that whipper snapper upstairs with his black, black eye! No, I won't says Andy, with decision; 'Sir Ralph is worth a dezen of him. Do you think I don't see through you? You have fallen in love with that Italian [who looks quite abourd without the monkey and the organ], and you

want to pretend that all you desire is freedom. 'You refuse to help me, then?' asks Dulcinea, looking sucdenly very tall, and very white, and very earnest.

'To your hurt !- yes.' 'Very well, then. Since you have all forsaken me I shall act for myself. I shall let you and father and Sir Ralph see what I can do-unaided.' She turns, and walks down the path

towards the gate. Look here. Dulcie. Come back! let's talk it over,' says he, hurrying after her, impressed in spite of himself by her manner. But she waves him to one side with an imperious gesture, and is soon

lost to sight. 'It's going to be a fine evening for fire-works,' says Mr. McDermot, contemplating the sky with a thoughtful air. Great display! unlimited variety!
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(To be continued.)

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CANADIAN PATENTS.

59 224-W. H. Halpenny, Minnedosa, game apparatus. 59,352 -Pierre Gagnon, Quebec, bicycle support.

59 257-William Webster, Lindsay, foot power boat.
50:307-Jos. Leduc, St. Hyacinthe, maple receptacle.

AMERICAN PATENTS.

601,076-George A. Hunsinger, Rainham Centre, Can., engine governor 601 153-Charles W. MacWilliams, Preston. Can., sugar cane header. 600,953-Francis W. Rabbi et al, Ottawa, device for blueing clothes.

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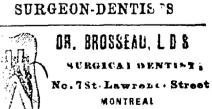
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DROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MON REAL SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1633.

Dame Mary Ann Jackson, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to roperty of Thomas H. Love, of the same place, Lau dryman, and duly authorized, has takenanaction in separation as to property against her saio husband.

Montreal, 15 March, 1898.

GEOFFRION, DURION & ALLAN, 25.5

CANADA, Province of Quebec, District of Montreal—Superior Cour:—No. 1618—Dame Eva. Gertrude Mann, of the City and District of Montreal. wife of John Augustine Mann, of the same place, Plaintiff; vs. the said ohn Augustine Mann, Defendant.

An action in separation as to property has been instituted in this cause

CHARLE—A. DUCLOS,

Attorney for Plaintiff,

Montreal, 12th March, 1898.

35—5

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-----UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

At one moment it seems as if war was United States; at another the clouds seem to have cleared somewhat and a peaceful solution of the problem seems dent McKinley was dignified in every is invoked. way and was worthy the production of a genuine statesman. It was in striking contrast with some of the uncouth correspondence which has recently crossed the Atlantic and which made the work of American diplomatists the laughing stock of their more polishes and more experienced European brethren, The scream of the Eagle has had more effect on European diplomacy than have the speeches of the jingoes, and the Spaniards are not even mentionwho clamor for war. It is in just ed, and the closing clause of the report this particular of keeping a steady hand on the helm, notwithstanding the political pressure brought to bear on him, Following is the report of the Court of which stamps President McKinley as a Enquiry, read in both branches of Congreater man than he has hitherto been gress on Monday: regarded. The question of the disaster to the Maine is really of only secondary importance. The pivotal point is the Cuban agitation and the desire to either see an independent state made of the Queen of the Antilles or have her annexed to the great republic.

the report of the Court of Enquiry, the President was exceedingly moderate and conciliatory. In December last, when he sent another message to Congress and referred to the Cuban question. he was much more surefooted and emphatic. It could have been taken in the light of an intimation to Spain, if not of an ultimatum. He said :-

"The near future will demonstrate whether the indispensable condition of a righteous peace, just alike to the Cubars and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is like ly to be attained. If not, the exigency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes, that action will be uetermined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy." In referring to the action likely to be taken, be discards the idea of annexation by force. I speak not of fercible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression."

It is strong language to use—"It will be faced without misgiving or hesitancy." It seems evident from those words that the President at the time had full confidence that the whole trouble could be settled diplomatically and that the presumably good offices of the United States would be willingly accepted by Spain. The haughty Castilian pride. however, saw things in a different light; and even with the added complication of the Maine incident, there at present | in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, she at seems no immediate reason to believe that Spain will deviate from the course upon her arrival. There were two exmarked out for her. It is this stubborn-plosions, of a distinctly different charess on Spain's part which makes Presikent McKinley thoroughly realize how terval between them, and the forward close his nation is to the horrors of war. part of the ship was listed to a marked degree at the time of the first explosion He was a brave soldier himself, and being a soldier he is loth to plunge his people into a whirlpool of blood and ruin.

No one doubts that in the long run the United States would thoroughly de court, caused by the partial explosion feat Spain. There might be what is of two or more forward magazines of the the United States would thoroughly decalled "glory" and a large war indemnity attached, but would that balance the orphaned homes, the battered cities, not to speak of the tremendous financial and commercial losses ?"

President McKinley does not want | that the after part of the ship was prac war, and he is holding out for peace. This can easily be seen by contrasting the extract from his December in ssage in regard to the forward part of the ship with the one read on Monday last. In are, however, established by the testi this message, the negotiations between mony: That portion of the port side the United States and Spain for a re- of the protective deck which extends sumption of the friendly visits of warships are first dealt with. Then follows port. The main deck about frame in detail an account of the vait of the thirty to frame forty-one was blown up aft and slightly over to starboard, folding the forward part of the middle. by the Spanish officials, and her subser superstructure over and on top of the quent destruction on the night of after part. This was, in the opinion of February 15. The President then refers | the court, caused by the partial explosion to at length and favorably comments of two or more of the forward magazines upon the assistance rendered by the neighboring vessels in the harbor, espeof the ship from a point eleven and a
cially by the boats of the Spanish half feet from the middle line of the cially by the boats of the Spanish ship and six feet above the keel when in the cruisers, to the wounded, and the its normal position, has been forced up tributes of grief and sympathy offered so as to be now about four feet above the from all officials quartered on the surface of the water, therefore about island. The effect of the disaster upon thirty four feet above where it would the people of the United States is touched upon and the President extols the self-control of the nation and the determination expressed on all sides to await material proof before forming a judgment as to the cause, the responsibility, the facts warranted and the remedy due. 'This course, the President says, 'necessarily recommended itself from the outset to the executive, for only in the light of a dispassionately ascertained certainty could it determine the nature and measure of its full duty in the matter.' The appointment of the Naval Court, its man ner of procedure and its findings are somewhat on the port side of the ship. then referred to at considerable length, no comments being made.

The message concludes as follows:-'I have directed that the findings of the Court of Enquiry and the views of this

Government thereon be communicated to the Government of Her Majesty, the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate a course unavoidable between Spain and the of action suggested by honor and friendly relations of the two governments. It will be the duty of the executive to advise the Congress of the result, and in possible. The recent message of Presi the meantime deliberate consideration

> Nothing could be calmer, more dignified or peace-making than the above, It only remains now to see whether Congress will force the President's hands.

> The report of the Court of Enquiry was another specimen example of calm, deliberation, in which every precaution was taken not to give offence to Spain. In fact during the whole report Spain would make it very difficult for even the most blase jingo to find a casus belli-

After full and mature consideration of the testimony before it, the Court finds as follows:

(1.) That the United States battle ship Maine arrived in the harbor of Havans, Cuba, on Jan. 25, 1898, and was taken to buoy No. 4, in from five and a half to aix fathoms of water, by the regular government pilot. The United States Concul at Havana had notified the In his message to Congress, regarding suthorities at that place the previous evening of the intended arrival of the Maine.

(2) The state of discipline on board the Maine was excellent; and all orders and regulations in regard to the care and safety of the ship were strictly carried out. All ammunition was stowed in accordance with the prescribed instructions, and proper care was taken whenever ammunition was handled. Nothing was stowed in any one of the magazines or shell rooms which was not permitted to be stowed there. The magazines and shell rooms were always locked after having been opened, and after the destruction of the Maine the keys were found in their proper place in the captain's cabin; everything had been reported secure at eight p.m. The temperature of the magazines and shell rooms was taken daily and reported. The only magazine which had an undue amount of heat was the after ten-inch magazine, and that did not explode at the time the Maine was destroyed. The two after boilers of the ship were in use at the time of the disaster to the ship, but for auxiliary purposes only, with a comparatively low pressure of steam, and being tended by a reliable watch. The boilers could not cause the explosion of the ship. The four forward boilers have since been found by the divers, and are in a fair condition. On the night of the destruction of the Maine everything had been reported secure for the night at eight p.m., by reliable persons, through the proper authorities, to the commanding officer. At the time the Maine was destroyed the ship was quiet, and therefore least liable to accident baused by movements

from those on board. (3) The destruction of the Maine occurred at 9.40 p.m. on February 15, 1898, acter, with a very short but distinct indegree at the time of the first explosion. The first explosion was in the nature of a report like that of a gun; while the second explosion was more open, pro-longed and of great volume. This second explosion was, in the opinion of the Maine.

CONDITION OF THE WRECK.

(4). The condition bearing upon this, being principally obtained from divers, di not enable the court to form a defitically intact and sank in that condition a very few minutes after the destruction of the forward part. The following facts from about frame thirty to about frame forty one was blown up aft and over to

(5) At frame seventeen the outer shell be had the ship sunk uninjured. The outside bottom plating is bent into a reversed V shape, the alter wing of which, about filteen feet broad and thirtyfeet in length (from frameseventeen to frame twenty-five) is doubled back upon itself against the continuation of the same plating extending forward. At frame eighteen the vertical keel is broken into two, and the flat keel bent into an angle similar to the angle formed by the outside bottom plating. This break is now about six feet below the surface of the water, and about thirty feet above its normal position. In the opinion of the court this effect could have been produced only by the explosion of a mine situated under the bottom of the ship at about frame eighteen and (6) The court finds that the loss of the

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Maine on the occasion named was not in any respect due to the fault or negligence on the part of any of the officers and members of the crew of said vessel. (7) In the opinion of the court the Maine was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, which caused the partial explosion of two or more of her

regular magazines. (8) The court has been unable to ob-(8) The court has been unable to obtain evidence fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon any person or persons.

W. T. SAMPSON. Captain U.S.N., President. A. Marix, Lieut. Commander U. S. N., Judge Advocate.

Then the final stage came, when con gressmen and senators, ramping in exuberant outbursts and declarations of war, forced the President to show his hand. The ultimatum, which plainly states that the independence of Cuba was necessary to the preservation of peace, was equivalent to a declaration SERGES. of war, or an ignominious backdown of: | NEW BLACK ALL-WOOL FAST DYE one side or the other. A week ago it nite conclusion as to the condition of would have been impossible to imagine the wreck, although it was established that Spain would enter ain for a moment such a proposition. At the present writing the Spanish Cabinet are busy helding meetings, and Gen. Woodford has been informed that the propositions made by President McKinley are under consideration. The very fact of considering such a demand as com plete independence indicates that Spain sees the danger of her situation. Sae appreciates the absolute certainty of ultimate defeat after a more or less prolonged struggle, in the beginning of which she would undoubtedly be able to harrass some of the American sea ports and considerably hamper com merce. But in the end she would be defeated, would lose Cuba and would likely have a big war indemnity to pay, not to speak of what might happen in the far East. Under these circumstances per hars it is better that the Spanish Govern ment should step down from its pedestal and accept as large a purchase price as it is possible to get for the last remaining territory in a bemisphere that was



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[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE]

THE LONDON BUDGET

hathand of a street gamin. At St James Palace, at the guard ount, the band played Irish airs, and a brilliant crowd attended the Iriah industrial sale at Lansdowne House The list of patronesses included almost all the royal f mily. Ladies Lansdowne, Waterford, Dofferin, Blandford and Fingall were among the indefatigable saleswemen. Many of the stall holders wore green.

Negotiations in the Far East.

What the ontcome of the negotiations in the Far East will be mebody dare prophesy just yet. The Government, in its utterances by responsible ministers. has boldly declared that British rights will be defended even in the case of war. Subsequent events, however, have gone night. Enquire of P. McGOVERN.

prove that the whip hand in the another disturbing question; but again, and that gradually such advantages will better of the argument. Should China be offered to Japan as will make her take side with Russia, and thus leave England completely isolated. That there will be a show of strength made by a mobilization of naval vessels seems at the present writing a foregone conclusion, but what form the demonstration trol. will take cannot now he even guessed at. Whether the partition of China will be

diplomatic dealings is held by Russia, in this the Muscovite seems to have the hand over Port Arthur to the Russians, the Gibraltar of the East will be gone, not withstanding that the harbor is supposed to be open to the warships of all

The longest fence in the world is a locked on quietly, or whether Great wire netting in Australia, 1,236 miles Britain will take a hand in it herself, is long, to keep out rabbits from the fi lds.

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