

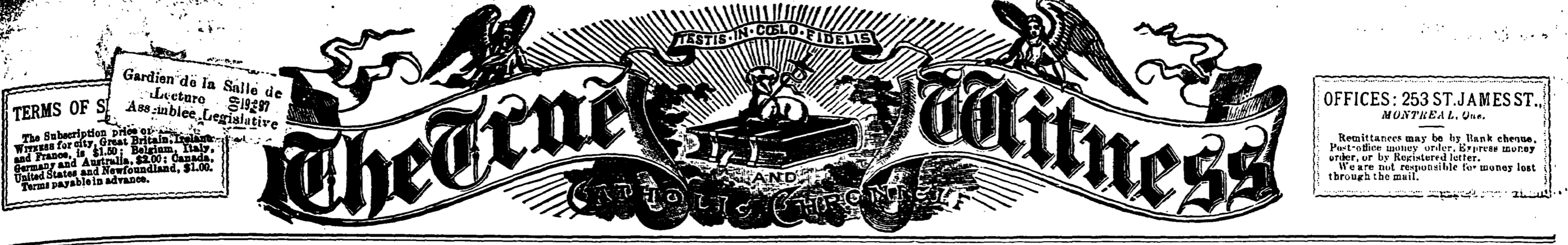
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OUR IRISH LETTER

Mr. Redmond, M.P., Declares the Proposal of Mr. Harrington, M.P., an Impossible One.

The Cork Incident Still a Source of Controversy.

The Daily Testimonial—The Question of the Financial Commission—Kane and His Orange Bugaboo—Irish Teachers' Privileges—Manual and Practical Instruction—The Success of the Irish Tourist Association.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—One of the features of the week was the arrival of Mr. John E. Redmond, M. P., from America. He was accorded a reception at the National Club. In the course of a spirited address Mr. Redmond declared that the proposal of Mr. Harrington was not only impracticable, but an impossible one. The same old difficulty which confronted the promoters of the recent Convention seemed to occur in the deliberance of Mr. Redmond, as he stated that Mr. Harrington did not submit the proposal to the Dillonites, whom he styled the opponents of the Parnellites, and it was not right that the section be represented should be asked to consider it. He closed his address with an enthusiastic prophetic declaration of future success, which, while calculated to momentarily uplift the hopes of the rank and file of Irishmen who are praying for a unity of sentiment in the ranks of the Irish party, is without doubt simply prolonging the struggle and allowing opportunities for bettering the position of Ireland to pass which it will cost years of labor to regain. There is, however, a sentiment growing slowly in the country which will sweep away every vestige of that individuality which is blocking the progress of the national cause, and it will burst forth some of these days into a perfect whirlwind, unless some of the leaders change their tactics.

The controversy over the recent action of Mayor Meade of Cork in attending the ceremonies in connection with the consecration of the Protestant bishop of Killaloe has lost none of its vigor during the past week. The Cork Constitution has devoted columns to bitter abuse of Catholics, and the Cork Herald in a recent issue in dealing with this phase of the subject, after pointing out the whole-souled vigor which that journal has exercised in the endeavor to propagate strife, closes an admirable article in the following terms which goes to prove that Catholics who pander to a so-called sentiment of toleration at the sacrifice of Catholic principle seldom if ever appreciate the magnitude of the risks they incur. This is how the Cork Herald closes the article in question:— "We have introduced this subject by a reference to the attempt of a Protestant journal to use the incident for the purpose of generating sectarian bitterness in a community where all Christian denominations have long lived together in peace and unity. It would, however, be most unjust to suggest that this bad business had its origin with the Constitution. The responsibility for it must, unfortunately, rest on Catholic shoulders, and on Catholic shoulders alone. If evil passions have been awakened, if hateful controversies have arisen, if the recollection of past bitterness has been revived, this has been the work, not of any Protestant, but of the Catholic Alderman who proposed, and of the Catholic Mayor who assented to the proposition that the civic head of a great Catholic community should officially flout the Church for which thousands of Irishmen have laid down their lives. We have no intention of discussing the motives of the two gentlemen referred to in acting as they did. To do so would, we fear, bring us on the ground of politics, and to make this a mere party question would be to degrade an argument both high and great to a very low level indeed. We are bound, however, to say that in the political party to which Messrs. Meade and Roche belong there has almost since its birth prevailed to teach Catholic ecclesiastics and their teaching a tone and temper of which the present accident was the inevitable outcome. We say this, while at the same time freely admitting that the majority of Parnellites, however they may have condoned and defended the grossest attacks on their own clergy, have always been at the same time sincere Catholics. The action of Mayor Meade has, we believe, grieved and shocked the great body of such men. For it marks a new stage in the process of Catholic degeneration. Hitherto the controversy has been that it is only on political

lines that Parnellites rebel against ecclesiastical guidance. But now Mayor Meade would be the first to assert that there is no political question involved. Admittedly the issue is purely a religious one, affecting solely the doctrines and practice of the Church, and on which there can be no pretence that the ecclesiastics concerned are exceeding their jurisdiction or going outside their proper sphere. Is it vain to hope that as, when things are at their worst they mend, so the shock to Catholic feeling which the present incident has caused will at length open the eyes of men hitherto misguided to the danger of the paths which they have been pursuing?"

There is much anxiety being manifested regarding the attitude of the Government on the question of the financial relations between Great Britain and Ireland, in view of the fact that it will come up for discussion in Parliament early in March. The prevailing opinion is against another Commission being appointed, as the Government have all the information required to pass judgment upon the matter. The indications are that the British Parliament will be confronted with a really united and determined representation from Ireland, such as is unprecedented in its history, a representation without a discordant voice, and one which will only be content with a process which will bring about a speedy restitution.

Dr. Kane, Grand Master of the Belfast contingent of Orangemen, has again resumed his old rôle of protection of Protestantism in Ireland. He seems to fancy that the sentiment of unity which now prevails in connection with the Financial Relations matter may be used by Catholics as a means to carry out their designs against his creed, and in consequence the movement to secure aid for a Catholic University as a case in point. In a recent outburst he declared there should be "no surrender" of any rights to Catholics, and if any attempt were made to favor the project of higher education in this manner, that the direct consequences would follow.

The recent move to extend the privilege, as it is called, to allow Irish teachers to follow their vocation in schools in Great Britain, may have one salutary effect, and that is to increase their salaries, as the compensation offered in England is greater than in Ireland. The new move only deals with elementary branches.

There seems to be some misunderstanding, in Limerick, in regard to the proposal to tender a testimonial to Mr. John Daly, the ex-political prisoner. That gentleman, as a result, attended a meeting of the Testimonial Committee and delivered a brief address regarding the subject, in which he took a manly stand, despite the great delicacy of his position. He wished the committee to abandon the project, but subsequently, after much pressure, consented to leave the matter in the hands of the committee.

The annual meeting of the Irish Tourist Association was held last week in the apartments of the Royal Dublin Society, and the results attained were regarded as most satisfactory. The coming year is looked forward to with much interest, and the prospects, judging by the aspirations of the members of the administration, are exceedingly bright.

The Commission on Manual and Practical Instruction in Primary schools held a meeting on Friday, when Prof. Carroll, of the Albert Model Farm, offered some very good suggestions. He dealt chiefly with the feature of agricultural training, and he gave many instances which go to prove that the system in vogue is by no means perfect, as there is far too much theory, many of the establishments where the instruction is given not having a foot of land connected with them.

Religious News Items.

Cardinal Steinhuber, a member of the Society of Jesus, is prefect of the Congregation of the Index. It is also a Jesuit, Cardinal Mazzella, who is prefect of the Congregation of Studies. Cardinal Oreglia, Camerlengo, the dignitary who makes all the arrangements in case of a conclave, was formerly a Jesuit.

Statistics compiled by M. Eugene Louvel on "Catholic Missions in the Nineteenth Century" fix the total number of missionaries as 13,300, of whom 8,500 are French; of Brothers, as 4,800. He further asserts that of the 119 priests who have been martyred for the faith during the present century no less than 95 have been French.

Abbe Arhan, curé of St. Martin's, at Brest, recently met with a dreadful death by burning. His charred remains were found in his bed-room and it was supposed that he was seized with an attack of paralysis at the moment of retiring to bed, and that in his fall he upset the candle, which set light to the carpet. The sad event has caused much grief in the whole city.

which has been an inspiration for brush and chisel throughout the Christian era. This wonderful masterpiece is the work of Prof. Brandt, a noted portrait painter as well as sculptor, who presented it to the Telfair Gallery.

The Feast of St. Matthias, the Apostle, Feb. 24, was marked by an unusual event in the history of the Church in America. On that day, three cities of the United States witnessed the consecration of Bishops. In Buffalo, Dr. Quigley was consecrated Bishop of the Diocese of Buffalo; Dr. Prendergast in Philadelphia, to be coadjutor to Archbishop Ryan, and at Dubuque, Bishop Lenihan. Bishop Prendergast is a native of Clonmel, Tipperary, where he was born 55 years ago. Bishop Quigley is a Canadian by birth, but an American by education, and is only 42 years of age. Bishop Lenihan is a native of Dubuque and in his boyhood served as altar-boy in the Cathedral.

The death is announced of Rev. William T. Corcoran, pastor of St. Vincent's Church, South Boston. Father Corcoran was a native of Brandon, Ireland, where he was born on January 6, 1839. At the age of twelve he left Ireland with his parents and went to the United States, where his education was continued in various institutions until he entered Holy Cross College, Worcester, and after graduating with high honors from this seat of learning he entered St. Sulpice, in Paris, where he pursued his theological studies in preparation for the priesthood.

Father Corcoran was ordained in 1867, and was appointed as curate to St. James' parish, Boston, where he labored devotedly under the guidance of Rev. John J. Healy, who is now Bishop of the diocese of Portland, Maine. He was later sent to Hyde Park to form a new parish in that district, and while there was instrumental in erecting the Church of the Most Precious Blood. After eight years of spiritual work in Hyde Park, he was assigned to the pastorate of St. Vincent's, where he spent nineteen years before death summoned the beloved pastor from his flock. Father Corcoran was 58 years of age, and was a brother of the Rev. Lawrence Corcoran, rector of the cathedral, who died several years ago.

SENATOR O'BRIEN'S

Third Daughter United in Marriage to Mr. E. Amos, C.E.

The Ceremony Performed at St. Patrick's by the Pastor, Rev. J. Quinlivan.

A quiet but very pretty and fashionable ante-Lenten wedding took place in St. Patrick's Church yesterday morning, when Miss Sadie O'Brien, third daughter of Hon. Senator O'Brien, was united in marriage to Mr. Edouard Amos, C.E., of the firm of Belanger & Amos of this city.

At half-past 10 o'clock the bride entered the church, leaning on the arm of her father, and the organ under the skilled touch of Prof. Fowler, the well-known and popular organist of the grand old Irish temple, poured forth the inspiring and joyful strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March, as the bridal party approached the altar. The bride was attired in an elegant and becoming traveling costume, and presented a charming picture as she knelt before the Blessed Virgin's altar, where the Nuptial Mass was celebrated.

Rev. Father Quinlivan, S.S., the Pastor, was the celebrant and performed the marriage ceremony. During the Mass an excellent programme of music was rendered by Prof. Fowler, who brought forth the full power and beauty of St. Patrick's grand organ. At one moment the listeners were enchanted with the flute-like melody and again deceived by the wonderful resemblance to the human voice in its expressive tones during the rendering of the Irish melodies. Miss Amos, a cousin of the bridegroom, sang Gounod's "Ave Maria" with excellent effect, her beautiful voice giving new meaning and expression to the grand composition. Miss Le Boutillier rendered the "Intermezzo" of Mascagni, and the "O Salutaris" of Dana, in a charming manner.

Selections from Lohengrin and the Wedding March were played by Prof. Fowler as the bridal party left the church, after the ceremony. Only the following immediate friends and relatives of the contracting parties received invitations to the wedding ceremony:—Mr. and Mrs. J. Quinn, Miss Quinn, Mrs. Duquet, Dr. and Miss Murray of Toronto, Mr. C. Quinn, Miss J. Quinn, Mrs. Whitney, Mrs. Amos, Miss Amos, Mr. Louis Amos, Mr. Adolphe Amos, Mr. Paul Amos, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Boyer, the Misses Boyer, Mr. Guy Boyer, Mr. and Mrs. Baby, the Misses Baby, Mr. and Miss Alphonse Boyer, Mr. F. Chaffee, Dr. Roy, Mr. Marechal, Mr. Belanger, partner of Mr. Amos; Master T. Guerin and Miss Carol Guerin, grand-children of Hon. Senator O'Brien.

After the ceremony a reception was given at the beautiful residence of the father of the bride. A large collection of beautiful and valuable presents testified to the bride's popularity, although her wedding was a very quiet one. Among the gifts received from intimate friends and relatives were the following:—A cheque, a piano and the house furniture from the father of the bride;

dinner set of cauldron ware, Mrs. Whitney, sister of the bride; table crystal, Mr. Edward O'Brien, and Mr. W. O'Brien, brothers of the bride; mahogany chair, Miss Annie O'Brien; cheque and drawing room furniture, Mme. Amos, mother of the groom; mahogany chair, Mme. Amos, sister of the groom; M. and Mme. Louis Amos, brother and sister-in-law of the groom, silver cream service; W. Adolphe Amos, brother of the groom, silver punch ladle; M. Paul Amos, brother of the groom, silver fruit service; vitrine of table silver, Mme. Arthur Boyer; silver-encrusted dishes, Mme. Boyer, grandmother of the groom; Dr. and Mrs. Murray, Toronto, chair and Doulton centre piece; silver-tipped travelling bag, Mr. and Mrs. W. Murray, Toronto; Doulton jardiniere, Mr. and Mrs. McClatchie; Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Coghlin, ivory-handled nut-crackers and grape scissors; Mrs. Godfrey Bird, silver tray; Mr. W. J. White, silver ladles; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. May, silver bomboniere; Mr. E. J. Quinn, silver bowl; Miss Quinn, silver and cut glass charette; Mr. J. Malcolm McIntyre, silver bomboniere; Mr. Foster Chaltee, empire clock set with brilliant; Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Patterson, silver ladle; Mr. and Mrs. McGuinn, Sevres rose jar; Mlle. Geoffrin, vase; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hopkins, silver salts; Mrs. John McDougall, silver bread tray; Miss Constance Dawes and Mr. Norman Dawes, card receiver; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Teroux, silver spoon; Miss Gabrielle Hobbart, silver spoon; Mr. and Mrs. McKenna, silver fish service; the Misses Hagar, silver-encrusted table centre; Mrs. Edward Murphy, silver marrow scoop; Miss Lucie Amos, Bohemian glass vase; Mr. and Mrs. J. Quinn, silver sugar sifter, berry spoon and sardine fork; Mr. Norman Leslie, rose jar; Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Hopkins, silver salts; Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Henshaw, silver fern dish; Miss Boyer, tea cosy; Senator and Mme. Thibaudau, silver salad service; Mr. and Mme. Baby, mahogany table; Mr. and Mme. At phone Boyer, oil painting; Mr. Guy Boyer, silver teapot; Mr. Frank Hopkins, cut glass and silver multi-tier; Mr. and Mrs. John Cassis, cut glass flower stand; From the following bachelor friends of the groom, MM. Jules Hamel, George Hamel, Louis Levin de B. Thibaudau, Charles Archer, C. de B. Leprabon, Foster Chaltee, J. de Boucherville, J. J. Barry, C. P. Beaubien, Arthur Cox, Leo Hudson, J. A. Drouin, S. O. Delorme, L. Marechal, M. de Baugny, P. Davidson, L. Galarnau, W. Scotte, C. Branchaud, W. Desbarats, Ernest Belanger, Dr. P. Roy, Dr. L. de Harwood, Dr. R. Boulet, Dr. E. D. Benoit and D. J. Kennedy, handsome silver tea and napkin rings. Fra. and Leo Duquet, silver napkin ring; Mrs. Kane, the Misses Kane, silver sugar sifter and silver berry spoon; Dr. and Mrs. J. G. McCarthy, crystal bowl; Mr. and Mrs. Aime Geoffrin, silver butter cooler; Mr. J. R. Clancy, silver ladle; Mr. Rene Baby, gilt framed mirror; Miss Josephine Murphy, silver salver; Mr. and Mrs. Baby, mahogany table; Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Landry, Royal Worcester vase; Miss Amy Murphy, gold pen handle; Sister St. M. Carolina, silver crucifix; Louis Boyer and Aurele Boyer, large Doulton vase; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan McIntyre, silver bon-bon dish and tongs; Mr. W. Frew Robertson, silver coffee spoons; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Trenholme, large berry spoon; Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Judah, silver cream ladle, sugar tongs and teaspoons; Mr. J. H. Birks, cut glass, silver mounted decenter.

them, more especially as the scraping of his own critical stub might be placed forthwith in the class of unnecessary noises. But there is one particular noise that raises the ire of the mildest and meekest. It is a sound, or rather a succession of sounds, that no mortal can bear unflinchingly and that no amount of custom or intimate acquaintance can mollify. It is the blood-curdling, incisive shriek; the sou-reaching, nerve-barrowing, scratchy-scratch of the agonized wail of the rheumatic trolley—the music that reverberates upon the suffering tympanum and jumps along the twitching nerves of the poor mortal who travels along the Wellington and Ontario route. Music hath charms that soothe the savage breast, but the Trolley Galop does not fill the bill. It has the power of calling forth the savage in the civilized citizen, but in a very irritable state. It has power for exasperating torture that would shame the most headstrong fish contrivances of ancient days, and set the harmless, inoffensive people of Point St. Charles, who pay their five-cent fares as scrupulously as the people above the hill, are expected to sit complacently listening to a trolley orchestra that would shatter the brains of anyone but a street-railway conductor. The grand march accompanies you for several blocks after you leave the car and you are rather surprised when its thunderous din dies away at last.

Point St. Charles has enough to endure without keeping time to a trolleysome trolley score. The people of this section will be satisfied to dispense with the trolley music, as they desire no further attention from the Street Railway Co. than is bestowed on its other ordinary or extraordinary patrons, so the removal of the noisy trolley would be a great boon to the ordinary traveller who cannot appreciate their efforts and a greater relief to the sick and feeble along the entire route who are compelled to endure unnecessary noise and suffering through the negligence or economy of a wealthy corporation.

Rev. Father Doyle, C.S.S.R., associated with the general Mission being held at St. Patrick's, preached a charity sermon on Sunday last, at St. Ann's. The sacred edifice was thronged, and there was a generous response to the appeal, as seldom if ever in recent years has there been such need for the exercise of good works in the district. Father Doyle's able and scholarly discourse was one to be long remembered.

The anniversary religious ceremony of St. Ann's Total Abstinence and B.V. Society will be held this evening at the parish church, and Rev. Father Hogan, C.S.S.R., one of the missionaries now officiating at St. Patrick's, will preach the sermon. Father Hogan enjoys the reputation of being a powerful speaker and takes especial interest in the cause of temperance. There is consequently a rich treat in store for the parishioners of St. Ann's. The St. Patrick's and St. Gabriel's Temperance Societies will assist at the ceremony.

OUR RAMBLER

IN ST. ANN'S DISTRICT AND POINT ST. CHARLES.

A little while ago a Press crusade was launched against the evil of unnecessary noise, but very soon, as if fearful of the rustling of the newspaper leaves, or, perhaps, because the din and the clang of the outside world swallowed up the weak small voice of the cold type, the subject was dropped, and Noise rules again in the full enjoyment of undisputed Night. Noise is the voice of the nineteenth century, shrieking the tale of its boasted triumphs of scientific research, invention, social progress, enlightenment and what-not, up to the calm and peaceful heavens that listen to the babbler's cry—the latest link in the long chain of Ages—that would rend the Universe with its self-gratulations, but only cracks its voice against the towering citadel of inevitable and unchangeable Truth.

The earth can spin around very quietly without an accompaniment of creaking noise. The planets revolve in their orbits without disturbing our midnight slumbers and the sun sends its beams earthward and we never hear them sliding from its axis. But, among the procession of struggling bipeds that dot the earth's surface, every man, woman and child has a voice; and every man, woman and child knows how to use it—to make a noise. Obscurity is not to be tolerated. Home no longer satisfies. What's the use of living if the world doesn't know we are here? So the shout goes up in the squall of the infant, in the small boy's treble, in the ringing demi-semi quavers of the female agitator, in the sharp staccato of the male enthusiast, and the oily, dulcet tones of the mature politician. "Here we are! Clear the way!" The ordinary citizen is sufficiently familiar with these variously pitched echoes to accord them the recognition of old acquaintanceship, and to forego the temptation of criticising or censoring

the Closing Exercises of the Services to Married Men—Opening Sermon to Young Women, by Rev. Father Wissel—The Young Men's Turn Next Week. Commencing Sunday

The second week in the Grand General Mission, now in course of progress for the parishioners of St. Patrick's, was reached on Sunday afternoon, when the exercises to the married men were brought to a successful conclusion. The attendance during the week was most satisfactory, and the closing ceremony was very edifying. It is said that the number of married men who regularly assisted at the services and complied with all the requirements to make a good Mission, exceeded that of the married women the previous week.

The Mission for the young women opened in the evening, and it cannot be denied, judging by the immense gathering which thronged the sacred edifice, that they may be fairly entitled to bear the palm of victory in regard to the measure of enthusiasm they have displayed on the first evening. It is no exaggeration to say that there were not less than 3,000 young women in attendance when Rev. Father Wissel, Jr., ascended the pulpit to deliver the inaugural sermon.

Next Sunday evening that section which Rev. Father Wissel, Jr., C.S.S.R., the Superior in charge, styled the hope of the parish, the young men, will enter upon their week of spiritual work. It is expected that they will not allow themselves to be outdone by the young women in the measure of their loyalty to their spiritual duties. To them has been accorded the privilege and the honor of closing the preparatory work for the fitting celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the sacred edifice which their fathers so earnestly labored to erect to the glory of God, and for their special accommodation. We have reason to believe that the young men will muster in all their strength on Sunday, and not only uphold their reputation and the confidence reposed in them, but make the coming week a record one in the history of missions in the parish. There will also be a special exercise for school boys under 15 years of age beginning next Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The parishioners on all sides are loud in their praises of the magnificent work being performed by the Redemptorist Fathers in charge of the Mission.

A MIRACULOUS IRISH STATUE.

Sheds Tears of Blood—Seen by Hundreds

An interesting correspondence, says the New York Freeman, has taken place between Dr. Zalka, Bishop of Jaurin, Hungary, and Bishop Healy, Bishop of Clonfert, concerning a miraculous statue which is honored in the Cathedral Church of Raab, Hungary. Dr. Healy sends his correspondence to the Irish Ecclesiastical Record, and the following is his letter to the editor:— "Reverend Dear Sir,—The following documents speak for themselves, and are well worth preserving. A fuller account of the wonderful occurrence recorded in Dr. Zalka's letter will be given in the March number of the I. E. Record. Perhaps the most striking fact in connection with the occurrence is the coincidence, wholly unknown in Hungary, that the very year 1897—the ninth of William III.—in which the image of the Blessed Virgin brought from Ireland by Bishop Lynch shed tears of blood, was the year in which the most atrocious penal law ever enacted in Ireland was passed by the Williamite Parliament in Dublin. It decreed the expulsion of all Catholic ecclesiastics of every grade from the country, and made it high treason for any of them to return to their native land. Yours faithfully,

JOHN HEALY, D.D., Bishop of Clonfert."

Bishop Zalka wrote to the Bishop of Clonfert, and tells him that on the 17th of March, 1897, a statue of Our Lady, which was brought from Ireland by a exiled Bishop of Clonfert, the Most Rev. Walter Lynch, shed tears of blood for three hours in the presence of an immense concourse of people and many priests.

Dr. Zalka informs His Lordship of Clonfert that there is to be a great celebration of the bicentenary of the miraculous event, and asks him to send particulars of the exiled Bishop, Dr. Lynch. In that very year, when the image shed tears of blood, the Williamite Parliament in Dublin passed most atrocious laws against the Church. No doubt Ireland will join the celebrations that are to take place in Hungary in honor of Our Lady, who showed such compassion for poor, suffering Ireland.

Women do not like to have their husbands disparaged, but no woman was ever offended at the remark: "How did such a handsome woman happen to marry such a man?"

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# JULIE GADBOIS.

A Story of the Neighborhood of the Old Church of Notre Dame De Bonsecours.

BY B. F. D. DUNN.

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## CHAPTER II.

There is a time in most lives when the momentous happens; when what appears lacking in interest becomes clothed with the loveliness of imagery begotten of subtle fancies that have awakened in mind and heart, making the love of life take deep root, until the growth thereof develops into an infirmity of faith and hope whose perfume intoxicates the senses and allows even dull minds to feel something of the divine ecstasy that thrills the souls of mystics.

The fateful moment came to Julie Gadbois in the busy morning of a May day, when the light and gladness of seventeen summers had made her a winsome creature, with that touch of sadness in her nature which created a disposition akin to reticence and allowed the garrulous to say that Mme. Plamondon's helpmate was a modest, quiet girl, and wise beyond her years. This aloofness, allied to the respect which her character created, made her appreciate all the more such warmth of affection as she received in the narrow sphere of her daily life, made up of duties that would have been unbearable by monotony had not the simpler joys thereof been magnified in proportion to their rarity. Hence it was not strange that when Clovis Bergeron brought his gift of wild pink roses, and gave them to her amidst the noise and bustle of the mid-day meal that May market day, she should have accepted them with feelings until then unknown. True, he did not commit himself by word or look; but she, in the innocence and simplicity of her heart, saw the action in the light of her own feelings, and the wild pink roses were to her imagination the offering of one who regarded her with eyes of admiration if not of love; besides, there was an honest goodness in his open face and frank manner that idealized him in her conception of what a man should be; and this was heightened by his bluff ways and natural heartiness, the gifts of nature to the tillers of the soil.

Three years spent at the College of Ste. Therese had done much in the way of developing fine natural gifts, and he might have succeeded in one of the professions, which it was his mother's wish he should adopt; but the green fields and meadows wooed him from noise and traffic, and he resolved to stay at home and help his father in his old age. This touch of self-sacrifice made him doubly dear to the parent, who recognized in the dutiful homage of his son a blessing vouchsafed by Providence for his closing years of life.

It was with the impatience of a child for some promised holiday that Julie looked for the recurrence of the market days that brought Clovis Bergeron to the little shop; and it was her especial privilege to wait upon him, leaving away the usual dishes with feelings akin to those felt by the bearers of sacred vessels. It was not strange that in her untrained and virgin mind imagination was the guiding light, making her see the man, whose influence was magnetic, as a superior being, having powers denied to other mortals, and causing emotions of the soul that left her with shuddering lips, but eyes in which a lover might have read exquisite confessions. But he was not her lover; and though he admired the luminousness of her face and the deep light in her eyes, he attributed both to her goodness of heart and ignorance of worldly ways. She, indeed, belonged unconsciously to that heroic band of martyrs who brush against us on the crowded road of life; whose martyrdom savors not of the rack or sword, but of silent torture—in being misunderstood.

That summer of her life was redolent of subdued joy, and she lived in an atmosphere of faith and hope, qualities that buoy up all souls that have naught to lean upon in life, and whose aspirations are bounded by no limit. Yet even in this state of fancied security the unexpected came with merciless suddenness, and like those flowers that blossom late in autumn, the keen frost of reality blighted her tender years and left her with a crushed and agonized spirit.

It was high noon of a hot August day, and old Philippe Lamouche, who acted as guardian of the Marche, shuffled along the roadway, wiping from his dust-degreed face the great beads of sweat that trickled down from the bald crown, upon which, beneath his great straw hat, he had placed a cabbage leaf to counteract the fierce rays of the sun. Approaching the open doorway of Mme. Plamondon's shop, he peered into the bright kitchen to assure himself of a welcome, for Mme. Plamondon was no lover of talk when the practical duties of her business kept her busy at pots and pans. But at that moment she was adjusting the strings of her blue-checked apron, and Julie was putting away the dishes that stood in small heaps on a corner table. A third person was present, in a visitor from the cooerage a few doors down, Monique Contant, a maiden lady, and almoner of the Little Helpers of the Poor, a Society composed of devout women, who used their spare hours in making garments for their poorer brethren; and Monique Contant had brought her basket with her to serve as an example to less thoughtful mortals. As her needle flew in and out of the bright cotton she was at work upon, her tongue kept up a rattle of small talk; news connected with the doings of her neighbors, and chiefly of the eccentricities of old Cousineau's daughter, who had taken a

boutique near Peltier the grocer, and was endeavoring to entrap the lodgers of Mme. Blais at a reduction of twenty-five cents in their board money.

"Women grow wise when they marry," said Lamouche, pulling at four hairs that grew from a mole on his nose and stuck out like the whiskers of a cat.

"God save us from such wisdom!" replied Monique Contant, sententiously, raising her small black eyes to a statue of St. Joseph that stood on a little shelf beneath the mission cross that Mme. Plamondon brought with her from St. Flavie, away back in the fifties.

"It is what I was telling our good friend, Clovis Bergeron to day, when he threw out hints about his intended not having enough judgment," said Lamouche, ignoring the irony of Monique Contant's reply.

"What! Is Clovis Bergeron going to be married?" enquired Mme. Plamondon, throwing back her head and looking at the old guardian from above her spectacles.

"Oh, yes; when Easter comes again; to his neighbor's daughter at St. Laurent. They grew up together on adjoining farms, and he thinks her an honest and good girl."

Having ceased speaking, Lamouche drew out his clay pipe and tobacco pouch, the latter made from the bladder of an ox, but so old and stained from long usage, that it resembled tanned leather. He proceeded to light up and let the women talk it out about the marriage and the excellence of the man against whom nobody could say anything.

But one who stood in the far corner arranging the shelves of the cupboard had overheard the news, and, in the act of placing a pile of plates, gave a faint cry of sharp pain, unnoticed by the busy women who kept on talking about the merits of their patrons.

To her it was a cruel thrust, and for a moment things seemed to whirl around, so that she steadied herself by holding the door of the cupboard. Upon the brightness of her life had come a dark cloud shutting out the light of hope in human things and making her taste of the longing that fills sick souls when they pray for death, and see in the visitation thereof a benign and merciful relief from torture the heart cannot bear.

In descending from the stool before the cupboard, she halted, like one seized with sudden stupor, and placing her hand to her forehead moaned as though unable to proceed.

"What is the matter, Julie?" enquired Monique Contant, turning round to look at her.

"It is nothing," she replied evasively. "A pain catches me here in the breast, and I have to stand till it goes away."

"She shall go to Beauport with the pilgrims from St. Jacques," said Mme. Plamondon, not noticing the agonized expression on the girl's face, but thinking at the same time that her mother was wont to be that way, and fearing for the worst.

"Yes, that is a happy thought," replied the visitor, letting her sewing fall upon her lap, "God is the true physician and prayer the best medicine."

## CHAPTER III.

The determination of Mme. Plamondon that Julie should go to Beauport was carried out at the end of the following week, and in company with Suzanne Decary, the beadle's daughter, she went down to the boat to join the *Congregation des dames et demoiselles* of the parish of St. Jacques in their annual pilgrimage to the Lourdes of America.

Mme. Plamondon and M<sup>re</sup> Charette stood at the door to watch the boat swing out into the stream and catch the sound of the *Ave Maria* stealing out from the saloon of the Trois Rivières, where the pilgrims were banded together for the opening exercises of their pious undertaking.

"May St. Anne effect a miracle in her behalf!" exclaimed M<sup>re</sup> Charette, taking up her snuff box and turning the cover.

But in the mind of Julie Gadbois there was the thought of him who had given his heart to another. Of the brooding pain that filled her own she prayed God to relieve her through the intercession of his saint; for, like the pilgrim to Kevelar, she had but one apparent ill—the consuming fire of an unconquerable love.

The first rays of the sun were gilding the pinnacles of Notre Dame when she returned from Beauport, still to be ring within her breast a weight of unexpressed emotion that would not pass away, which mental warfare helped to increase and make unbearable; and when she reached the humble dwelling place of her grandmother she found her busily engaged in preparing the morning meal. She would fain have confessed her mind, if it had been possible to fashion speech; but words failed her. Entering, she stood for some moments near the end of the table, averting her face to conceal the tears that were gathering in her eyes, for the return to the familiar surroundings intensified her remembrance of past happiness.

There are terrible moments in life through which we must live, and suffer such exquisite torture that the recollection thereof, in after days, causes the nerves to quiver with vague pain.

The sound of her grandmother's voice, making enquiries about the journey, compelled her to turn round, but the very action served to dispel the last remnant of self-control, and hiding her face on the old woman's bosom she wept bitterly.

"What has happened, Julie?" asked the grandmother. Poor child! you have worked too hard! You must rest for some days and pick up strength. For

myself, I thank God that He has enabled me to bear up at my great age. But He has promised to befriend the widow; yes, and the orphan too. So cheer up, cheer up, Julie."

She stroked the girl's head with her hard, toil-worn hands, so touching to look at, where the knuckles seemed to start out like congealed roots beneath skin that seemed mummified.

(To be continued.)

## LORD RUSSELL

On the Influence Exerted by Voluntary Schools.

Replying to the toast of "The Bench and the Bar" at a festival dinner at the Cecil Hotel in aid of the Jews' Infant Schools of London, recently, Lord Russell of Killowen said he rejoiced to think that there was a prospect of justice being done to the Voluntary schools of the country. The work of education had been done, so far as it had been done, by the Voluntary schools of the country—Protestant, Nonconformist, Catholic, and Jewish schools—as the bulk of the education was now being done through the same agencies; and when by recent legislation the State had acknowledged that it was its duty and its concern that the children of the people should be educated, and should be freely educated, there could be no longer any answer to the claim of those who did worthy work for education to be paid by the State. Outside the influence and the efforts of those interested in Voluntary schools, however, the large mass of the children of the humbler classes of the community particularly were left without any proper education at all, and, therefore, it seemed to him that the advocates of the support of Voluntary schools should recognize as a fact that there was proper work for the Board schools to do which it was not in the compass of the Voluntary schools to undertake. They ought also to make it clear that it was recognized by them, as a necessary consequence of the grant of public money, that there should be such machinery—by inspection, by examination, and by certificate—as should insure to the State that it was getting value in secular education for the money that it paid.

Lastly, they ought to make it clear that they were asking for support, not for the purpose of teaching their religious views to their children except in so far as that was in their opinion a necessary part of the general scheme of education—that they were not asking payment for religious teaching, but that the payment they were asking for was for secular education in the interests of the country. He had always thought that, so far as the great towns were concerned, there never had been, and there was not, any real difficulty upon this question. The difficulty arose in the rural districts, where population was sparse, where there was a handful of Nonconformists and much greater number of those who belonged to the Established Church. One must look at these questions practically, and he was afraid, it must be admitted, that some of the most strenuous opposition to the grant in aid to Voluntary schools proceeded from those who did not recognize the undoubted qualities and services of the great bulk of the clergy of the Established Church. In other words, a jealousy existed in Nonconformist minds against the children of Nonconformists being driven into what were commonly called the parson's schools. Such a case as this could only be dealt with in a practical way. Where there was a sufficient number of children of any particular denomination, to furnish a school for that denomination, by all means let them have it, but where there was a handful of Nonconformists in a Protestant community, or a handful of Protestants in a Nonconformist community, in each case the principle of national education must be carried out, and adequate protection, under conscience or other clauses, must be given to the minority. He could not help thinking that it would be well if men interested on all sides in this question were to approach it in the spirit he had suggested.

## ROYAL GHOSTS

Are Said to Be Appearing at Windsor Castle.

An Old Country correspondent writes: Really, Windsor Castle seems to be overrun with apparitions. Queen Elizabeth's shade is by no means alone in her glory. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor was seen by a reporter of the London Daily Mail about the apparition which appeared to Lieutenant A. St. Leger Glyn, of the Grenadier Guards, as recorded in the newspapers. The Dean was quite ready, after the enquiries he had personally made, to believe that Mr. Glyn had seen something of a supernatural character in the library of the Castle. But he was inclined to doubt, despite tradition, that the appearance was that of so good a Protestant as Queen Elizabeth. He had a stronger belief in the apparition, some years back, of another sovereign, King Charles the First, whose spirit is said to visit one of the houses in the Canon's Close, on the opposite side of St. George's Chapel, on June 26 each year. The last person who is recorded to have been favored with the manifestation on the part of the Royal Martyr was Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter, wife of the present Bishop of Ripon, who was between 1882 and 1884 a canon of Windsor, and occupied a house in the canon's quarters in the lower ward of the castle. Mrs. Boyd-Carpenter's story, so the Dean now told it, was to the effect that on the night of June 26, in one of these three years, her husband was engaged in conversation in the dining-room with Sir Walter Parrat, organist to the Queen, at a late hour, and that she was in her bed-room on the first floor reading when she heard steps in the passage approaching her room, the door of whose door was lifted, and the door slowly opened, revealing, in place of the Canon, whom his wife expected to see enter—nobody at all.

After a brief pause the door was closed again, and the steps were heard receding along the passage after the most approved ghost story fashion. When Dr. B. Carpenter arrived upstairs half an hour later, his wife related the circumstance, and he recollected that the day was June 26, and that King Charles was traditionally supposed to "walk" in that house on that night. The Castle authorities at Windsor do not appear to have hitherto

paid that attention to its distinguished visitants from beyond the Styx which the shades have every right to expect, in the way of recording the various apparitions and tabulating the annual dates thereof, which may account for the infrequency of their visits in recent times. Nothing, one imagines, could wound the feelings of the average Royal ghost more deeply than, after taking the trouble to show some considerable distance to come itself, to find no one about at the time from whom it might exact the unwilling homage of a "dose of cold shivers."

## X-Rays

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### OUR REVIEWER.

The February number of the Notre Dame Scholastic, one of the brightest of college publications, contains a collection of essays on popular themes.

The Victorian, from St. Viateur's College, Bourbonnais, Illinois, has arrived and its pages are bright and entertaining.

The Annals of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart furnishes a choice assortment of Catholic reading to its subscribers. "Stray Moments with Divers Authors" in the February number is one of the interesting articles within its pages.

The Shan Van Vocht, a national monthly magazine, published in Belfast, Ireland, and edited by Miss Alice L. Milligan, is devoted to Irish literature and the encouragement of the Gaelic language. The current number is a very good one.

The Gaelic Journal, published in the Gaelic language, with English translations affixed for the benefit of the uninitiated, is exclusively devoted to the preservation and cultivation of the Irish language. It contains anecdotes, stories, Donegal folk-lore, ancient Irish proverbs and a Notes and Queries column.

In The Month, for February, the opening article, "Weeds from the Pope's Garden," is contributed by Rev. Herbert Thurston, and treats of some of the converts to Anglicanism in the eighteenth century. "Catholic France To-day," by V. M. Crawford, and "The Altar of our Ancient English Churches," by H. W. Brewer, are articles of special interest. "Rus in Urbe," by Ruricola, treats of ducks and their habits, and will prove interesting to the student of natural history.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD MAGAZINE for March contains an appropriate poem, "Ash Wednesday," by William L. Moore. A second article on the social problem, entitled "Public Opinion and Improved Housing," by the Rev. George McDermot, C.S.P. Lelia Hardin Bugg contributes a striking tale, "Mother and Son." The Samoan Islands are graphically described in the course of a paper which is accompanied by some excellent views and portraits. A bright sketch of Irish life, "The Vicar's Ham," is furnished by Dorothy Graham. Charles Shane writes trenchantly on a "Recent Attack on the Church," (from the pen of Mr. Henry Lea). "The Personality of a Favorite Poet" is a warm tribute to Eleanor C. Donnelly's powers by an anonymous friend. Jesse Albert Locke dissects "Dr. Fulton's Answer to the Pope" on the subject of Anglican Orders. "A Member of the Embassy" contributes an interesting reminiscence, "The British Evacuation of the Ionian Islands," and the paper is aided by many fine engravings of famous Hellenic places. Rev. A. M. Clark, C.S.P., traces the genesis of "The Revolt from Calvinism in New England." Rev. Francis W. Howard writes philosophically of "The Ethics of Life Insurance." The Ambassador of Christ is ably reviewed by a masterly critic. Dr. Austin O'Malley, John Jerome Rooney, and Bert Martel contribute to the poetical portion of the magazine.

MARCH LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.—The first article of a notable series describing the official, social and domestic sides of life in the White House is one of a score or more admirable features which make up the March Ladies' Home Journal. It is by ex-President Harrison, and presents a vivid, interesting picture of "A Day With the President at His Desk," detailing the wearisome routine of our Chief Executive's daily life. Another article with a bearing in the same direction recalls "When Lincoln was First Inaugurated." It tells the incidents of Mr. Lincoln's memorable trip to Washington and his inauguration, the apprehension for his safety, and the excited condition of the country at that time. Conspicuous in the same issue are Paolo Tosti's "Home Again"—a song without words—the first instrumental composition by this world-famous song-writer, and Alice Barber Stephens' drawing, "The Woman in Religion," the second of her "American Woman" sketches. "The Day After the Servia Got In," a delightful short story,

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records the romantic adventure of a Princess, and "The Colonel and Me," the first of a series of chats by Isabel A. Mallon, gives some charming glimpses of Southern life. Edward W. Bok speaks with directness and to the point regarding the "fast" young man; discusses the rewards of literature, and the uses of adversity: to teach us to see the bright side of things. Evangelist Moody addresses his Bible Class on "Regeneration," and "Droch" discusses "English Social Life in English Fiction" in his delightful vein. William George Jordan tells many remarkable anatomical facts about "These Wonderful Bodies of Ours," and ex-President Harrison, with an article on "Congress," concludes his admirable series on "This Country of Ours." Mrs. Korer's departments are, of course, rich in interest for women. Her lessons are on cooking fish and oysters, and her other contributions cover the whole field of household economy. "This Easter's New Hats and Bonnets," illustrated from the most recent Paris models; "The New Easter Costumes," "Planting the Lawn," "A Model \$2,000 House," "Amateur Photography at its Best," etc., are among the numerous practical articles of timely value. The pictorial features of the March Journal are admirable, especially the cover, which gracefully and beautifully symbolizes the birth-month of the crocus. By The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. Ten cents per copy; one dollar per year.

## A VICTIM OF ASTHMA.

HAD NOT SLEPT IN BED FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

SEEMED DOOMED TO TORTURE AND CONTINUAL MISERY—FATHER, GRANDFATHER AND GREAT GRANDFATHER HAD DIED FROM THE TROUBLE—RELEASE COMES IN OLD AGE—THE CURE LOOKED UPON AS A MIRACLE.

From the Whitey Chronicle.

For years stories of famous cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have appeared in the Chronicle. During this time we have been casting about for a local case of such a nature as to leave no doubt of the efficiency of these pills. We have found several, but in each case it proved to be a sensitive body who could not bear to have his or her name and disease made public. Recently, however, a most striking case came to our ears.

Mr. Solomon Thompson lives on a beautiful farm on the west shore of Mud Lake in Carden township, North Victoria. He has resided there for forty years, being the first settler around the lake. He was reeve of Carden and Dalton townships thirty-five years ago, before the counties of Peterboro and Victoria were separated, and he used to attend the counties' council at Peterboro. Mr. Thompson has been a victim of asthma for forty years or more. However we will let him tell his own story on that head.

On October 15th, 1896, we took a trip to Mud Lake to visit the haunts long familiar to us, and made it a duty and found it a pleasure to call upon Mr. Thompson and learn from seeing him and hearing his account of it how he had been cured. For twenty-five years we had known him as a gasping, suffering asthmatic the worst we ever knew who managed to live at all. We often wondered how he lived from day to day. On calling he met us with a cheerful aspect and without displaying a trace of his old trouble. Being at once ushered into his house, we naturally made it our first business to enquire if it were all true about the benefits he had received from using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "Beyond doubt," said he, "How long have you used them, and how many boxes have you used?" he was asked. "I started a year ago, and took eight boxes." We next asked him if he felt that the cure was permanent. "Well," said he, "I have not taken any of the pills for three or four months. Still I am not entirely satisfied yet. You see my father, grandfather, and great-grandfather died of asthma. My people all take it sooner or later and it always ends their days. I have lost three brothers from the fatal thing. Knowing my family history it is hard for me to gain faith, but I can tell you for nearly thirty years I never slept in bed until I took Pink Pills. As you must have known, I always slept sitting in the chair you now occupy. I had a sling from that hook in the ceiling and always sat with my head resting in it while I slept. I now retire to my bed when the other members of my family do." "How old are you, Mr. Thompson?" "Seventy-six," was the reply, "and I feel younger than I did thirty years ago. I was troubled a great deal with rheumatism and other miseries, probably nervous troubles arising from want of sleep, but nearly all the rheumatism is gone with the asthma."

During the conversation Mrs. Thompson, a hale old lady, the mother of thirteen children, came in and after listening to her husband's recital of these matters, she took up the theme. "I never expected that anything could cure Solomon," said she. "We were always trying to find something which would give him relief, so that he would be able to sleep nights, but nothing ever seemed to make much difference. At first he took one of the pills after each meal, but after a time he increased the dose to two. We noticed he was greatly improved after taking two boxes and began to have hope. Later on when we saw beyond doubt that he was much better, I recommended the pills to a niece of mine, Miss Day, whose blood had apparently turned into water and who had run down in health and spirits so bad that she did

not care to live. Why, she got as yellow as saffron, and looked as if she would not live a week. You would hardly believe it," said Mrs. Thompson, "but that girl was the healthiest and handsomest girl in the neighborhood before three months had passed, and all from taking Pink Pills." Mrs. Thompson was called from the room at this juncture to attend to some household duties, and Mr. Thompson resumed the subject of his marvellous cure. "You can have no idea," said he, "what it is to go through twenty-five years without a good night's sleep without pain. I can find no words to make plain to you the contrast between the comforts I now enjoy and the awful life I had for so long. I had a big family of mouths to feed and had to work when at times I felt more like lying down to die. I would come in at night completely tucked out, but even that was no guarantee of rest. There was no rest for me. I seemed doomed to torture and continual misery. When my folks urged me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I thought it would be useless, but I had to do something or die soon, and here I am as right as a fiddle." The old gentleman shook his head to add emphasis to his last sentence, and looked like a man who felt joyful over a renewed lease of life, with all his old miseries removed.

After congratulating our old friend on his divorce from the hereditary destroyer of his kindred, we drove away. At many places in the neighborhood we opened discussions upon the case and found that all regarded it as a marvellous cure. Where the Thompson family are known, no person would have believed for a moment that anything but death would relieve him from the grip of asthma. Every word that is written here can be verified by writing Mr. Solomon Thompson, Dalrymple post office, and an intimate acquaintance of twenty-five years enables the writer to vouch for the facts narrated above, and for the veracity of Mr. Thompson in any statement he may make.

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

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APOSTOLIC CONSTITUTION

Of Our Holy Father, Pope Leo XIII.

On the Prohibition and Censure of Books.

(Liverpool Catholic Times.)

The head and sum of the duties and offices which must be most diligently and sacredly observed in this apostolic dignity is assiduously to watch and with fullest strength to strive that the integrity of Christian faith and morals suffer no loss. And that, more than at any other, is especially necessary at this time, when, through the unbridled licence of men's minds and hearts, almost every doctrine which the Saviour...

ances of the Rules of the Index, which seemed no longer opportune, she removed by decree, or, with a kindness equalled by its foresight, permitted to be repaired as obsolete, in view of the strength of custom and use around her. In quite recent times Pius IX., from his Pontifical pre-eminence, sent letters to Archbishops and Bishops in partial mitigation of Rule X. And as the Vatican Council drew near he gave the duty to some learned men, chosen to prepare arguments to weigh out and appreciate all the Index Rules and to appraise what should be done with them. They unanimously decided that they ought to be changed, and several of the fathers openly professed their agreement with this decision and asked the Council to ratify it. On this point letters are extant from the French Bishops expressing the opinion that it was necessary and too urgent to be delayed "to put the rules and the whole Index upon a basis better adapted to the age and easier to observe." And the same opinion was held by the German Bishops, who asked that the "Rules of the Index... should be submitted to a new revision and be edited afresh." And many Bishops from Italy and the other countries were of the same mind. And these all, if we keep in view the state of the times, of civil enactments, of popular usages, make a just request, and one in accord with the maternal charity of Holy Church. For in the rapid march of minds there is no field of knowledge in which literature does not too boldly wander; whence comes the daily glut of pestilent books. And what is sadder still is that amid this great evil the public laws are not only conniving, but allowing great licence. Hence, on the one hand, the minds of so many are loosed from religion, and on the other such perfect impunity of reading without restraint whatever issues from the Press. Wherefore, bent on remedying these troubles, We have considered things feasible, from which all may gather a certain and clear rule of action in this matter. First, that the Index of books unfit to be read should be most diligently re-examined, and when this is done, should be published. Secondly, We have considered the Rules and have decreed, while preserving them in substance, to make them easier, so that anyone, unless he be of evil mind, will not find it hard or troublesome to obey them. In this not only are We following the example of Our predecessors, but We are imitating the maternal zeal of the Church, which desires nothing so deeply as to show herself kind, and has so watched over and still watches over her ailing children that she may with zealous love be sparing to their weakness.

Whence, after mature consideration with the Cardinals of Holy Church who belong to the Sacred Council of the Index, We have decided to issue the General Decrees which are written below and are conjoined with this Constitution; which Rules alone are to be used by the Sacred Council, and to be religiously obeyed by Catholics throughout the world. We wish that these alone be regarded as law, and We abrogate the Rules issued by order of the Holy Council of Trent, the Observations, Instructions, Decrees, and Monitions, and whatever else has been decreed and ordered on this matter by Our predecessors, excepting alone the Constitution "Sollicita et Provida" of Benedict XIV., which We decide to leave in force, as it now is in force.

General Decrees on the Prohibition and Censure of Books.

SECTION I. The Prohibition of Books.

CHAPTER I.

THE FORBIDDEN BOOKS OF APOSTATES, HERETICS, SCHISMATICS AND OTHER WRITERS.

1. All books which were condemned before the year 1600 by the Supreme Pontiffs or by oecumenical councils, and which are not enumerated in this new Index, must be considered condemned as before, with those exceptions which are permitted by these General Decrees.

2. Books of apostates, heretics, schismatics, and all other writers which defend heresy or schism, or in any way tend to overthrow the basis of religion, are absolutely forbidden.

3. Likewise are forbidden books of non-Catholics which professedly treat of religion, unless it is known that they contain nothing contrary to Catholic faith.

4. Books of those authors who do not professedly treat of religion, but merely in passing touch on truths of faith, are not to be considered forbidden by ecclesiastical law until they are proscribed by special decree.

CHAPTER II.

THE EDITIONS OF THE ORIGINAL TEXTS OF HOLY SCRIPTURE, AND OF VERSIONS NOT IN THE VULGAR TONGUE.

5. Editions of the original text and of ancient Catholic versions of Sacred Scripture, even of the Oriental Church, published by any non-Catholic, even though apparently edited faithfully and integrally, are allowed to those only who are engaged on theological or biblical studies, provided, however, no attack be made, in the prefaces or notes, on dogmas of the Catholic Faith.

6. In the same way and under the same conditions are allowed other versions of the Holy Bible edited by non-Catholics, whether in Latin or in any other classic language.

CHAPTER III.

VERSIONS OF HOLY SCRIPTURE IN THE VERNACULAR.

7. Since experience has proved that, on account of men's boldness, more evil than good arises if the Sacred Books are allowed to fall without check in the vulgar tongue; wherefore all verses in the vernacular, even though made by Catholics, are entirely forbidden unless approved by the Holy See or issued under the care of Bishops, with notes taken from the Holy Fathers of the Church and from learned Catholic writers.

8. Prohibited are all versions of the Holy Scriptures made by whatever non-Catholic writers in whatever vulgar

tongue, and those especially which are spread broadcast by Bible Societies, again and again condemned by the Roman Pontiffs, since they entirely discard the most salutary laws of the Church relative to the issuing of the Divine Books. But these versions are allowed to those who are engaged in the theological or Biblical studies, on observing the regulations set forth above in No. 5.

CHAPTER IV. INDICENT BOOKS.

9. Books which professedly treat on, narrate, or teach lasciviousness or obscenity—for here the question is not one of faith merely, but of morals, which are easily corrupted by the reading of such books—are absolutely prohibited.

10. Books, whether they be of authors ancient or modern, belonging to what are called the classics, if infected by this taint of turpitude, are, on account of their elegance and propriety of language, permitted to those only whose station or teaching office affords a reason; but on no account, unless expurgated with exceeding care, must they be given to or read before boys and youths.

CHAPTER V.

SOME BOOKS OF A PARTICULAR KIND.

11. Books detracting from the reverence due to God, the Blessed Virgin, the saints, the Church and its worship, the Sacraments, or the Apostolic See, are condemned. Under the same prohibition come those works in which the idea of the inspiration of Holy Scripture is perverted or its extension too strictly limited. Books in which the Ecclesiastical Hierarchy or the clerical or religious state is deliberately assailed with opprobrium are likewise forbidden.

12. It must be held as unlawful to publish, read or keep books in which fortune telling, divination, magic, the summoning of spirits, and other such superstitions are taught or recommended.

13. Books or writings which tell of new apparitions, revelations, visions, prophecies, and miracles, or which introduce new devotions, even under the pretext that they are private, are proscribed if they are published without due permission from ecclesiastical superiors.

14. In like manner are prohibited books which uphold the lawfulness of the duel, suicide, or divorce, which treat of the Masonic sects and other societies of that kind and maintain that these are not baleful but useful to the Church and civil society, and which defend errors proscribed by the Holy See.

CHAPTER VI.

SACRED PICTURES AND INDULGENCES.

15. Pictures, however printed, of Our Lord Jesus Christ, the Blessed Virgin Mary, the angels and saints, or other servants of God, which are not in conformity with the sense and decrees of the Church, are absolutely forbidden. New ones, whether prayers be attached or not, are not to be published without the permission of the ecclesiastical authority.

16. All persons are interdicted from publishing in any way Indulgences which are apocryphal and have been condemned or recalled by the Holy Apostolic See. Those that have been already published are to be withdrawn from the faithful.

17. All books, epitomes, pamphlets, leaflets, etc., recording grants of Indulgences are not to be published without license from competent authority.

CHAPTER VII.

LITURGICAL BOOKS AND PRAYER-BOOKS.

18. Let no one take upon himself to make any alteration in authentic editions of the Missal, the Breviary, the Rituals, the Ceremonials, Episcoporum, the Roman Pontifical, and other liturgical books approved by the Holy Apostolic See; in case this has been done, the new editions are prohibited.

19. No litanies except the most ancient and the ordinary ones, which are contained in the Breviaries, Missal, the Pontificals and the Rituals, the Litanies of the Blessed Virgin which are usually sung in the Holy House of Loreto, and the Litanies of the Holy Name of Jesus already approved by the Holy See, are to be published without the revision and approbation of the Ordinary.

20. Let no one, without licence from legitimate authority, publish books or pamphlets of prayers, devotion, or religious, moral, ascetic, and mystic doctrine and teaching or other books of this kind, even though they may appear calculated to promote the piety of Christians; otherwise they are to be deemed prohibited.

CHAPTER VIII.

JOURNALS, LEAFLETS AND PERIODICALS.

21. Journals, leaflets and periodical publications which of set purpose attack religion and morality are to be regarded as proscribed not only by natural but also by ecclesiastical law.

22. Let no Catholic, especially no ecclesiastic, publish anything in journals, leaflets or periodical publications of this kind, except for a just and reasonable cause.

CHAPTER IX.

THE PERMISSION TO READ AND KEEP PROHIBITED BOOKS.

23. Books condemned by special decrees or by these General Decrees can be read and kept only by such as have received due authorization from the Holy See or from those to whom it has delegated the requisite power.

24. The Roman Pontiffs set up the Sacred Congregation of the Index to grant licences for reading and keeping whatsoever books are prohibited. But both the Supreme Congregation of the Holy Office and the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda Fide possess the same power for the regions subject to their jurisdiction. This authority belongs likewise to the Sacred Master of the Apostolic Palace, but merely for the City.

25. Bishops and other Prelates holding quasi episcopal jurisdiction can grant a licence for single books, and only in

urgent cases. And if they shall have obtained from the Apostolic See the general power of granting the faithful a licence to read and keep prohibited books, let them give it only in chosen cases and for good and reasonable cause.

26. All who have obtained Apostolic authorization to read and keep prohibited books are not thereby empowered to read and keep any books whatever or journals proscribed by the local Ordinaries, unless the power of reading and keeping books by whomsoever contained be expressly given to them in the Apostolic Indult. Moreover, they who have procured a licence to read prohibited books must remember that they are bound by a grave precept to guard such books so that they may not fall into the hands of others.

CHAPTER X.

THE DENUNCIATION OF BAD BOOKS.

27. Although it is the duty of all Catholics, particularly of those eminent in learning, to denounce bad books to the Bishops or the Apostolic See, still this duty belongs by special title to Nuncios, Delegates Apostolic, local Ordinaries, and Rectors of Universities which are notable as seats of learning.

28. It will be well when denouncing bad books not only to indicate the title, but also, as far as it can be done, to explain the reasons for which the book is thought deserving of censure. And for those to whom the denunciation is addressed it will be a sacred duty to keep secret the names of the denouncers.

29. Let Ordinaries also, as delegates of the Apostolic See, endeavor to prescribe and take out of the hands of the faithful bad books and other pernicious writings published or circulated in their Dioceses. Let them submit to the Apostolic judgment those works or writings which require a closer examination or for which, in order to insure a salutary effect, the decision of the highest authority may appear to be needed.

SECTION II.

The Censorship of Books.

CHAPTER I.

THE AUTHORITIES WHO HAVE CHARGE OF THE CENSORSHIP OF BOOKS.

30. From what has been laid down above (No. 7) it is clear with whom lies the power of approving or permitting editions and versions of the Sacred Scriptures.

31. Let no one dare again to publish books which have been forbidden by the Apostolic See; should an exception appear admissible in any particular case for a grave and reasonable cause, it is never to be made until a licence has first been obtained from the Sacred Congregation of the Index and the conditions prescribed by it have been observed.

32. Whatever pertains in any way to the causes of beatification and canonization of the servants of God cannot be published without the sanction of the Sacred Congregation of Rites.

33. The same is to be said of the collections of the decrees of the different Congregations; that is to say, these collections cannot be published unless a licence has previously been obtained and the conditions laid down by the directors of each Congregation have been observed.

34. Vicars Apostolic and Missionaries Apostolic are to observe faithfully the Decrees of the Sacred Congregation of Propaganda with regard to the publishing of books.

35. The approbation of books the censorship of which is not reserved by the present Decrees to the Holy See or the Roman Congregations is a matter pertaining to the Ordinary of the place at which they are published.

36. Regulars are to remember that, in addition to the licence from the Bishop, they are bound by a Decree of the Sacred Council of Trent to obtain authorization for the publication of a book from the Superior to whom they are subject. And such permission is to be printed at the beginning or the end of the work.

37. If an author living in Rome wishes to publish a book elsewhere than in the City, no other approbation is required but that of the Cardinal Vicar of the City and the Sacred Master of the Apostolic Palace.

CHAPTER II.

THE DUTY OF CENSOR IN THE EXAMINATION OF BOOKS BEFORE PUBLICATION.

38. Let Bishops to whose office it belongs to grant authority to print books take care to entrust the examination of them to men of approved piety and learning, upon whose faith and integrity they can rely, confident that they will not be influenced by favour or ill-will, and that all human considerations will be put aside.

39. The censors are to recognize that of the various opinions and views (according to the injunction of Benedict XIV.) they must judge with a mind free from all prejudices. They must, therefore, discard affection for any particular nation, family, school, or institution, and put away from their party zeal. Let them keep before them the dogmas of Holy Church and the common teaching of Catholics which are contained in the decrees of the General Councils, the Constitutions of the Roman Pontiffs, and the consensus of the Doctors of the Church.

40. On the completion of the examination, if there appears to be nothing against the publication of the book, let the Ordinary give the author in writing, and entirely gratis, permission for its publication, to be printed at the beginning or the end of the work.

CHAPTER III.

BOOKS TO BE SUBMITTED TO CENSORSHIP BEFORE PUBLICATION.

41. All the faithful are bound to submit to ecclesiastical censorship before publication at least those books which have reference to the Holy Scriptures, Sacred Theology, Ecclesiastical History, Canon Law, Natural Theology, Ethics, or other religious or moral subjects of this kind, and in general all writings specially concerning religion and morality.

42. Let not members of the diocesan clergy publish even books treating of the arts and purely natural sciences without having consulted their Ordinaries, so

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that they may give a proof of their obedience towards them. They are forbidden to undertake the directing of journals or periodical sheets without first having obtained leave from the Ordinaries.

CHAPTER IV. PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS OF BOOKS.

43. Let no book subject to ecclesiastical censure be printed unless it bears at the beginning the name and surname both of the author and publisher; also the name of the place and the year in which it is printed and published. In any case it seems well that the name of the author should be withheld, the power of permitting this is to lie with the Ordinary.

44. Printers and publishers of books should bear in mind that new editions of a work which has been approved require a fresh approbation, and that the approbation given to the original text does not suffice for its translation into another language.

45. Books condemned by the Apostolic See must be considered condemned everywhere, no matter into what language they are translated.

46. Let all vendors of books, especially those who rejoice in being Catholics, neither sell, supply, nor keep books treating "ex professo" of obscene matters: other prohibited books let them not keep for sale, unless they shall have obtained leave through the Ordinary from the Sacred Congregation of the Index, and let them not sell them to anyone unless in the exercise of a wise discretion they can form the opinion that they are lawfully sought by the purchaser.

CHAPTER V. PENALTIES AGAINST TRANSGRESSORS OF THE GENERAL DECREES.

47. All and everyone reading, without the authorization of the Apostolic See, the books of apostates and heretics which champion heresy, also the books of any author whatsoever expressly forbidden by Apostolic Letters, and keeping, printing, or in any way defending those books, incur "ipso facto" excommunication specially reserved to the Roman Pontiff.

48. Those who, without the approbation of the Ordinary, print or cause to be printed the books of the Sacred Scriptures or notes or commentaries upon them fall "ipso facto" under excommunication reserved.

49. Those who shall have transgressed in the other things prescribed by these General Decrees are to be seriously admonished by the Bishop in accordance with the degree of gravity in the transgression; and if it shall appear fitting let them be restrained by canonical penalties.

We decree that this letter and all that it contains can never be censured or impugned on the ground of its having been obtained through fraud, violence or surprise, or of imperfect intention on our part, or of any other defect whatsoever, that it shall be and is in force, and that it shall be inviolably observed, judicially and otherwise, by all persons of whatever degree or pre-eminence, also degrading null and void the action of anyone by whom, with whatever authority or under whatever pretext, knowingly or unknowingly, anything shall be done which should happen to be attempted everything to the contrary notwithstanding.

Moreover, We desire that copies of this letter, even when printed—subscribed, however, by a notary and strengthened by the seal of an ecclesiastical dignitary—should have the same credit as would be given to the indication of Our Will on the presentation of the present letter.

To no man, then, let it be permitted to violate this page of Our Constitution, ordinance, limitation, restriction, and will, or with rash daring to go against what it prescribes. And if anyone should presume to do so, let him know that he will incur the displeasure of Almighty God and the Blessed Apostles Peter and Paul.

Given at St. Peter's, Rome, on the 25th February, in the year of the Incarnation of Our Lord, 1896, the nineteenth year of Our Pontificate.

A. PANICI, Subdatarius. VISA DE CYRIA I. DE AQUILA E. VICECOMITIBUS Loco + Plumbi. Reg. in Secret. Brevium. I. CUVASINIS.

The words of the original are "vitis subreptionis aut obreptionis," a term in jurisprudence applied to official letters obtained by surprise and therefore held to be null. Obreption occurs when the letters are obtained by an expose in which something essential is omitted; "subreptionis" when they have been obtained by an expose which is false.

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WEDNESDAY.....MARCH 3, 1897

LENTE REGULATIONS.

Modification of Their Observance in the Dioceses of Montreal and Valleyfield.

These changes regard ABSTINENCE ONLY; the FAST of Lent is still in force for the entire forty days.

Flesh meat is allowed on all Sundays of Lent, including Palm Sunday. It is allowed also at the principal meal on all Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except Saturday of Ember week, and Holy Saturday. On all other days no meat is allowed, and the obligation of fasting remains as before.

OUR SOUVENIR.

Progress has already been made in the issue of our Souvenir number which justifies us in promising our readers something entirely worthy of the occasion and that will fear no comparison with any previous undertaking of the kind in this city. The letter-press will comprise retrospects of half a century's progress in the Irish Community in this city, in Western Canada, in the Maritime Provinces and in the Dominion as a whole. The illustrations, of which there will be a copious supply, will make it a memorial of the Jubilee of which the Irish people of our city and of Canada will have good reason to be proud. The Lithograph cover is a true work of art. No outlay has been spared, in fact, to make it in every respect in keeping with the anniversary that it will commemorate, in consonance with the expectation of our readers, and in harmony with the confidence of the Reverend patrons who have so kindly sanctioned our enterprise.

A beautiful supplement, printed in green and gold, will also be an important feature in connection with our Souvenir.

UNITED WE STAND.

From time to time we hear complaints, and not without reason, of the scant justice meted out to the Irish-Catholic element in the Dominion and especially in the Province of Quebec. There is one aspect of the matter, however, that we are, perhaps, too likely to lose sight of—what we contribute to that result by our own unhappy divisions. The Irish-Catholic element does not lack strength, but its strength is rendered futile through division and dissension. Whereas, united, we could have every right that is withheld from us, so long as we are split asunder and have no solidarity or common aim to support our demands, we doom ourselves to defeat and humiliation. The Irish vote would be all powerful in many constituencies, if the ambition of the individuals did not interfere with its direction to a common end—the common welfare. In Canada, political prejudice is becoming a power for evil that embitters all the relations of life, and makes a common faith, a common origin, of little avail as a bond of union. While this disintegrating force is allowed to have sway, can we wonder if Irish Catholics are deprived of their due influence and weight both in the Federal and the Provincial sphere? But knowing the evil, we also know the remedy, and it ought to be the aim of every true Irish Catholic to labor for that closer sympathy and co-operation among our people by which alone we can hope to win recognition from others.

THE TURNING TIDE.

That the striking success obtained by Mr. Lauzon in St. Boniface may be regarded not merely as an answer to those who pretended that the minority in Manitoba were willing to accept the so-

called "settlement" as a solution of the school question, but also as a sign of the beginning of a comprehensive reaction throughout the Dominion, is a conclusion which, we believe, we are justified in reaching. Before long we shall have a sweeping test of its significance in this province. Meanwhile, attention is eagerly centred on the Bonaventure election. We will indulge in no prophecies, but we are not without hope that in that county we may have the first fruit of a harvest of reward to the faithful and tribulation to the faithless. *Suum erud.*

TWO KINDS OF VIRTUE.

Dr. Guerin, M. L. A., is not very flattering to the teetotallers. Indeed, what he says of them looks very like a sneer. He says that "These people pretended to be more Christian than anyone else." He "looked upon temperance as a virtue," but "did not look upon total abstinence as a virtue" Is this intended for logic, or a pun or conundrum? We are afraid we are too dense to see the point. In order to be temperate in Dr. Guerin's sense, one must partake of the juice of the grape, or try how much beer he can swallow without getting fuddled, or how long he can indulge in stronger waters without impairment to head or legs. He who thinks it wiser for his own sake or for example's sake not to risk defeat in such a conflict has no virtue in him at all, in Dr. Guerin's opinion. Long ago we heard a story of which our readers shall have the benefit. A learned Volary of (Eulapius, who had a large practice, was in want of a coachman. The first candidate that presented himself was full of experience of his own powers as a jehu, in which he trusted implicitly. He could pass within half an inch of a precipice without the least danger and had often done so to the admiration of the beholders, though not perhaps without some slight uneasiness to those whose safety depended on his skill. The next candidate was less accomplished or more modest, and when the doctor asked him how near he thought his tact as a driver would enable him to go to a precipice without upsetting his carriage, he replied: "Faith, your honor, I'll keep as far away from it as possible." Is it surprising that the healer of diseases and setter of broken limbs selected the more cautious, though less accomplished of the applicants? Perhaps, in like circumstances, the unvirtuous total abstainer would have been as welcome as the more succulent jehu, who, of course, knew when to stop. One is overpowered at the contemplation of the amount of virtue there is in the world if we accept the testimony of all those who know when they have had enough, and can therefore afford to look down upon the good-for-nothing teetotaller. But is it wise to run down the total abstainer at this rate? He may be but a poor creature, but still he has his uses. For if there were not a few who cast in their lot with the unhappy exceptions to Dr. Guerin's virtuous class, who can drink their wine and their beer and their whiskey until they have had enough and then firmly resist every invitation to add to the *quantum sufficit*, what would become of those unfortunates eternally taunted and challenged by their virtuous compeers? Surely it is some solace for those poor devils of lost virtue to find a refuge among those who make no pretence to the Bacchanalian virtues, but are glad to suffer even the reproach of being ascetics or fanatics or unvirtuous teetotallers, so that they may help to save the souls and bodies of their weaker fellow-beings. The class that Dr. Guerin criticizes comprises some of the ornaments of his own profession, some of the noblest of God's priests and bishops, and some laymen who are not unworthy of the example set them. Such people ought at least to be spoken of with respect.

A MISCHIEF MAKER.

Some invidious and uncalled-for remarks in the Metropolitan have given offence to some of the English-speaking Catholics of Montreal. As already intimated in our columns, those remarks related to the Montreal General Hospital. That Protestants of means have generously bequeathed that most deserving institution as well as other charities in our city, we would be the last to deny. But the hospital has also received assistance from Catholics, both during their lifetime and by bequests, as well as a substantial sum from the Provincial Government. Provision is made, we believe, for the care of sick or disabled sailors coming to this port and we have never heard that any distinction was made on the ground of creed. The very name of the institution is a protest against the narrow bigotry that prompted the comments of our contemporary. We feel certain that the authorities of the hospital and all those Protestants who are interested in its welfare would resent remarks so likely to arouse ill feeling. What is the object of such a reflection? Does it imply that English-speaking Catholics ought to provide an institution for their own sick? That, of course, they could do, if it were necessary, but it would hardly improve matters.

Perhaps, however, it is wiser not to discuss a matter of serious import a statement that carries no authority. It is only fair, nevertheless, both to Protestants and Catholics, that proprietors and editors of papers should exercise some check on writers whose religious prejudices prompt them to say offensive things to those of a belief different from their own.

In Montreal we are happily free, to a large extent, from that bigotry which is the bane of some mixed communities, and those who would create dissension or stir up strife in connection with institutions or movements that admit of harmonious co-operation, are the enemies of society at large.

Since writing the above, Mr. S. H. Ewing, Treasurer of the Montreal General Hospital, called at the True Witness office, and, in speaking to the President of the Company, stated that the Board of Management had no knowledge whatever of the statement which appeared in the Metropolitan and could not be held responsible for it. He also said that some of the most zealous supporters of the Montreal General Hospital were English-speaking Catholics.

OUR SIDEWALKS.

There is a subject to which it may not be untimely to call the attention of those in authority in our city. We refer to the condition of the sidewalks. Here is a matter that is of universal concern to the inhabitants of the city, on the proper and constant care of which the comfort and, what is more important still, the safety of foot-passengers depends. Again and again serious accidents happen because the sidewalks are out of order. An item in the daily papers is generally all that follows such a mishap. Save in very rare instances, the person injured takes no steps to recover damages. It seems impossible to secure anything like uniformity in the care of them. If one householder makes conscientious provision for the convenience of those who pass his door, his pains may be rendered of no avail by the indifference of his neighbor, or the latter may adopt a method of path-making peculiar to himself, and thus there is hardly a street in which the sidewalks have the same level throughout or are cleared and trimmed off on the same plan. The consequence is that, even in the most frequented thoroughfares, where the sidewalks are not dangerous, they are unsightly.

ANTICIPATING THE BALLOT.

In connection with our electoral system, there is one usage which, it seems to us, is the occasion for considerable abuse—the signing of candidates' requisitions. As it has come to be practised, the solicitation of signatures to requisition papers has been carried to an excess that is not only needless but inconvenient and wrong. Why should the free will of the electors be interfered with in this way? Once the law is satisfied, all the additional names are purely ornamental. There may be no objection, it is true, to a number of influential men voluntarily signing a candidates' bulletin or requisition, but the canvassing of persons indiscriminately in order to create an ostentatious list of hundreds of citizens, many of whom may never have heard the name of the candidate before, is a proceeding which ought to be discountenanced and discontinued. The ballot is distinctly intended to guarantee to every legal voter the unbiased exercise of his franchise, and any attempt to anticipate the registration of his vote on the day of election is really a disregard of the principle that it implies. There is in every community a considerable class of the electorate that keeps aloof from political agitation, and the members of

this class very often learn to discriminate between the claims of the opposing candidates in the constituency by the discussions in the press and on the hustings. To come to them at the outset of a candidature and ask them for their names as in favor of one or other of the rivals, is very often to take them by surprise and commit them to a partisanship which on second thoughts they may disapprove. A conscientious man may thus find himself in the awkward position of being set down as in favor of a man, a policy or a party that maturer consideration has led him to condemn. On no ground that we can imagine as reasonable is such an anticipation of the ballot box to be justified.

CRETE WINS THE DAY.

The island of Crete, of which we have of late been hearing so much from day to day, has claims on Christendom which it is impossible to ignore. For among those who were privileged to share in that memorable pentecostal gathering, when the Holy Ghost descended and strangers from many lands were heard speaking in their mother tongues of the *Magnalia Dei*, Cretons were among those who witnessed and took part in the miracle. Again, the island and people of Crete are associated in a remarkable way with St. Paul's voyages. On one occasion his ship was driven to the neighboring islet of Claudia, afterwards a bishopric, and it was in Crete that Titus exercised the functions of the episcopate. While he was Bishop there, the Apostle Saint Paul wrote to him the Epistle of *Titus* which bears his name. Like Ireland, Crete is free from serpents, an immunity ascribed by pious tradition to the prayers of its first Bishop. Crete was a famous island centuries before the birth of Christ, but the incidents that we have mentioned appeal especially to our Christian sympathies. The story of Crete or Candia in Christian ages is not without evidences of heroism that show its people not undeserving of liberty. Being, on the one hand, a link between Europe and Asia, forming the chief partition between the Archipelago or Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean proper, and on the other lying between Greece and Africa, Crete was by the Romans joined with that part of northern Africa anciently called Cyrenaica and now called Bara, under an administration that lasted till the time of Constantine the Great. Crete was then placed under a separate governor and remained a part of the Byzantine Empire till it was taken by the Saracens in the 9th century. After it had been about 140 years in the hands of the infidels, the Byzantine Emperors won it back, but after the capture of Constantinople in the fourth crusade, Crete fell to Boniface, Marquis of Montserrat, from whom it passed into the hands of the Venetians. The Doges of Venice were its masters for four centuries and a half, holding it for more than 200 years after the Turks had entered Constantinople (1453). But the doom of Crete was only deferred, for in 1669, after the largest siege on record, Candia, the capital, was taken, and since then the whole island has been under Turkish sway.

On the outbreak of the Greek revolution in 1821, there was no Greek community that made a bolder strike for liberty than the Cretons, but after a nine years' struggle all that they gained by their courage and self-devotion was a temporary change of rulers. After being for ten years or so subjected to the rule of Mehemet Ali, Pasha of Egypt (the ancestor of the present Khedive), Crete was once more placed under the hated despotism of the Turks. In 1859 and again in 1866 the Cretons rose against their tyrants and on the last occasion wrested from them some privileges. But the Turks never hesitate to break their pledged word when they think they can do so with impunity. Lately matters came to a crisis and the determination of the King and Government of the Hellenes to seize the occasion for the final liberation of the Cretons from Turkish control has impelled the Powers to take a decided stand on the side of Cretan autonomy. It appears to be thought necessary, in order to observe certain obligations of the Powers in favor of the integrity of the Sultan's dominions, to proceed gradually in the liberation of Crete. But the feeling of Europe and America against the Turks has been so definitely and vigorously expressed during the last year that it will be found impossible to resist it long, so that, whether Crete be annexed to Greece or made independent under the protection of the Powers, the day of the emancipation from Turkish chardom cannot be deferred for any length of time. It is a good sign for all suffering nationalities when the popular voice is thus heard and obeyed in the Councils of Emperors, Kings and Presidents; and we hail the dawn of Cretan freedom both as the due reward of the long struggle of those valiant islanders and also as heralding the day when oppression from alien tyranny shall cease throughout the world.

Lady Aberdeen delights in Irish poplins and exquisite Irish lace for her costumes on State occasions, and the first lady of the United States, Mrs. McKinley, at the coming inauguration of the President, will wear a diamond "Sunburst" conspicuously among her jewels. Success to the little Green Isle.

As a general rule, bank managers very seldom take part in public affairs, but Mr. Wolferstan Thomas is an exception to the rule.

We publish in this issue a document which will interest all Catholic readers—the Constitution of the Index according to the latest readjustment. The need of precautions against herey and immorality in the books placed before the Catholic public is to-day more necessary than ever. Its importance to Catholics, to parents and teachers especially, cannot fail to be recognized, and we make no apology, therefore, for giving it the space that it fills in our columns.

It has been frequently stated amongst the laboring classes that the only spot in Montreal where the purse strings of the famous Tobacco King of Canada could be loosed was in the vicinity of the Convocation hall of McGill College. That there is a good deal of truth in the statement may be inferred from the following extract from the annual report of that institution:—

"Mr. W. C. McDonald has added to his previous munificent gifts the sums of \$1,185 for the purchase of certain apparatus for the engineering department; \$150,000 for the maintenance of the engineering and physics buildings; and \$475,000 for the erection of a building for chemistry, and mining and metallurgy."

The young Prince Edward Islander who came to Montreal many years ago is determined to leave memorials in stone which will serve to mark his devotion to the cause of secular education in this city.

Madame Albani, the Canadian prima-donna, received an enthusiastic reception in Montreal on Thursday evening. Hundreds of people sought admission to the Monument National long before the usual hour, only to be turned away disappointed, for even standing room was unavailable. Those fortunate enough to have secured the latter limited space were willing and eager to endure the ordeal for long hours in order to hear the charming voice of the Canadian nightingale in her own Canadian land.

Dr. Thomas O'Hagan, Professor of English in Georgetown University, lectured in Chicago on Thursday evening, 25th inst., under the auspices of the Catholic Reading Circle of St. Bridget's Church. The subject of Dr. O'Hagan's discourse was "Wit and Humor."

The secular press of this city, in recent issues, publish the following strange letter of Solicitor-General Fitzpatrick, which speaks for itself:—

"Being sincerely disposed to put aside all party spirit and all questions of men in order to secure the triumph of the Catholic cause in Manitoba, I, the undersigned, promise, I elected to conform myself to the bishops' mandement in all points and to vote for a measure according to the Catholic cause of Manitoba that justice to which they have a right by virtue of the judgment of the Priory Council, provided that the measure be approved of by my bishop."

"If Mr. Laurier reaches power, and does not settle the question at the first session, in accordance with the terms of the mandement, I promise either to withdraw my support or resign."  
(Signed) C. FITZPATRICK.  
Ste. Marie de la Beauce, June 15th, 1896.

Dr. Nansen will lecture in Ireland on March the 11th, at the Royal University of Dublin. A distinguished gathering will be present to welcome the famous Norwegian explorer.

RATHER SMALL.  
We have always looked to the Irish Catholic community primarily, to all Catholics and to all who could hear our views patiently, even though they might disagree with us, in the second place, to support the True Witness. Those who read our columns will find there our honest opinions. We do not pretend to be infallible. All that we claim is that we take as much pains as possible, according to our light and our opportunities, to ascertain what is true and just. On the school question we have taken the side on which we would like to see all Catholics standing, and in our judgment there is no other ground on which a Catholic can stand with so little violence to Catholic doctrine and so little reason for self-reproach when he looks back on the work of his life. We may be wrong in taking this view. We know that there are laymen; we know that there are even members of the clergy who have reached different conclusions. All we can say is that the clergy, whom we most revere and in whose sacred learning, regard for the welfare of their flocks and conscientious devotion to duty we have implicit faith, are on the side of separate schools. From the first, we have looked upon the question as entirely apart from politics, although, unhappily, it had been made a party cry and is so still.

Had the Government that came into power, as a result of the elections of June 23, taken hold of the problem and solved it in harmony with the Premier's distinct promise, we were ready to hail the settlement as an act of justice to his credit and that of his colleagues, entirely without respect to political or party names or to professions of policy on other questions. But, as the affair turned out, we could approve of the settlement only by doing despite to our inmost convictions and deceiving the readers who honored us with their confidence.

Yet, because we preferred to be honest, it was considered the proper thing at the patronage department of the Government to rescind the very modest advertising custom that we had been receiving from Ottawa under preceding administrations. The withdrawal of the small patronage is, of course, in keeping with the spoils system, inaugurated of late on a comprehensive basis hitherto unknown in the Dominion. Politicians did indeed always serve their friends, or, at least, some of them. But the usage of keeping one eye shut was not exalted into a principle nor had the machinery of the new *fehmgerecht* been put in motion. We need not complain, inasmuch as we lose little, but it is not a petty kind of business, when one comes to think of it?

Among the attractions in Montreal for St. Patrick's night will be the presentation by the dramatic section of St. Ann's Young Men's Society of "The Siege of Limerick," an original Irish drama, by Mr. James Martin, a member of the society. This society is very fortunate in having in their midst a young man of such ability as Mr. Martin. His taste for Irish drama is indispensible, and his representation of the Irish character is always original, carrying with it a sufficiency of refined, genuine wit.

Other dramas written by Mr. Martin for the St. Ann's Young Men's Society are "Lamb Deargh Aboo," a high class military interpretation of the times of the O'Neills; "Celt vs. Saxon;" "Fitzgerald, the Irish Outlaw;" and "The Pride of Killarney," all of which have been presented, not only by the St. Ann's Y. M. S., but also many of the leading Irish organizations of America.

Mr. Martin's new work depicts scenes in connection with "The Siege of Limerick," during the reign of William, Prince of Orange, and, as may be inferred, Patrick Sarsfield is the hero. The dramatic talent of the young men from St. Ann's parish will in consequence have plenty scope to demonstrate their ability, and judging by the manner in which they are preparing, they mean to fully maintain their reputation.

Mr. J. J. Rowan, scenic artist, is now busily engaged painting scenery for the production. In the last act the scene is a true representation of the "Walls of Limerick."

MR. FITZPATRICK'S PROMISE

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IRELAND'S NATIONAL FESTIVAL.

DELEGATES MEET AT ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

Ald. Kinsella to be Marshal-in-Chief—The Route of the Procession Through St. Ann's District.

The representatives of the different Irish National and Benefit organizations of this city held a joint meeting on Monday evening at St. Patrick's hall on Alexander street, to arrange a programme and the route of the procession for the due celebration of St. Patrick's Day.

Rev. Father Quinlivan, S.S., pastor of St. Patrick's, presided. Among the delegates present were the following: St. Patrick's Society—Dr. Kennedy and P. F. McCaffrey. St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society—M. Sharkey and J. Walsh. The St. Ann's Total Abstinence and Benefit Society—M. Shea and J. Killeather. St. Ann's Young Men's Society—P. T. O'Brien and M. C. Mullarkey. The St. Mary's Young Men's Society—J. A. Heffernan and P. J. Doyle. The St. Gabriel T. A. & B. Society—Jas. Burns and Patrick O'Brien. The Irish Catholic Benefit Society—Ald. Kinsella and Jas. McVey. The Young Irishmen's L. & B. Association—W. J. Hinchey and Jas. McCarey. The Ancient Order of Hibernians—Andrew Dunn and Hugh McBlorrow. Ald. Thomas Kinsella was chosen as Grand Marshal of the procession. The route of the procession was then taken up for consideration.

The societies will, according to a time honored custom, assemble on Victoria Square and march to St. Patrick's Church, where the anniversary Mass will be celebrated. At the conclusion of this service, the procession will reform, and proceed by way of the following streets through the Irish portion of the city: Laguchetiere and Beaver Hall Hill to St. Antoine street, thence to Chatham street, along Chatham and over the Seignurs street bridge to St. Gabriel's Church, along Centre street to Wellington, along Wellington to McCord, up McCord to Ottawa from Ottawa to Colborne, along Colborne to Notre Dame, thence to Chaboillez square.

All our National Societies holding concerts or entertainments in the different parishes on St. Patrick's night, should not fail to advertise these events in the Golden Jubilee Number of the True Witness, as it will commemorate a memorable occasion in the history of Irish Catholics of Montreal, and will serve as a valuable souvenir for future references. All these notices should be sent direct to the office, 253 St. James street, or given to Mr. P. J. Ryan, our business and advertising representative, before Friday next.

"THE SIEGE OF LIMERICK"

IS THE TITLE OF MR. MARTIN'S NEW DRAMA

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

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Note and Comment.

The society novel and society verse are growing in popular favor with the American reading public.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Newark (N. J.) Free Public Library it was decided to exclude the New York World and Journal from the list of newspapers kept on file in the reading room of the library.

Commenting on this the New York Post says: "The example of the Newark institution ought to be imitated by all library and reading-room associations throughout the country."

The Buffalo Evening Times says: "The Donnelly Contracting Company that loudly boasted that it would pay its common laborers \$1.25 a day, is either employing or permitting sub contractors to employ this 90 cent labor and the men who receive this pitiful wage are compelled to work all day knee deep in water until too often their overtaxed frames are racked with the pains of death-dealing disease, such as pneumonia and kindred ills."

Even considering the prices offered by the city authorities, it would appear that the neighboring republic is by no means a land of promise for labor.

The managers of the South Metropolitan School District, who govern the poor law schools at Sutton, Middlesex, have passed a strange resolution. It was to the effect that every man, woman and child in the schools should be appointed rat-catchers to the institution, and that 3d per head should be paid for each rat caught.

T. P. O'Connor in the London Weekly Sun says: I have only a few words to say on the important movement which is going on in Ireland in favor of re-union.

The Niagara Index has something to say about the "New Journalism" that revels in numerous sheets covered "with column after column of distorted fact, of nauseous description, of the vivid detailed narration of crime, of the obscene portrait, and of every kind of moral abomination."

Boston is to be provided with a new system of postal delivery and house-to-house collection of mail matter.

The householder as well as the carrier shall make mail deposit, and if stamps are required by any of the residents they simply place an envelope in the box, with details of the number and denominations required, and at the next regular delivery the carrier leaves the supply.

Street mendicants are one of the blots on our city's civilization and they should not be tolerated. The spectacle of a poor unfortunate seated on a scant piece of carpet in the snow is a sight that awakens more feelings than charity.

There has been a good deal of discussion at the meetings of St. Patrick's Society of Brooklyn, recently, regarding the question of inviting women to the annual dinner on St. Patrick's night.

The trained nurse has raised the ire of Lady Priestly, who airs her grievances against the profession in The Nineteenth Century. This titled censor has observed that young unmarried men are "not imbued with any wild desire for cohabitation."

Dr. Zahn, the learned Catholic scientist, at a recent meeting of the Archaeological Society in Athens, showed a newly found potsherd inscribed with the name of Themistocles at the time when that great general and statesman was exiled, in 471 B. C.

Max O'R-Hill is about to abandon his profession of lecturer for that of a dramatist. Next March he will come before the footlights in a comedy adapted from one of his own writings, entitled "On the Continent."

Archbishop Gross of Oregon, who will celebrate his silver jubilee, was born in Baltimore, sixty years ago; and was ordained priest in 1863. He entered the Redemptorist Order and in 1873 was consecrated Bishop of Savannah, and later, in 1884 was appointed, to the Archdiocese of Oregon.

Nansen, the African explorer, has dedicated his new book, "Farthest North," to his wife in this pretty fashion: "To her who christened the ship and had the courage to wait."

That was a particularly sad and pathetic funeral that wended its way to Cote des Neiges bearing the scant remains of poor Mrs. Murphy's body to consecrated ground. The devotion of her children is at last rewarded and all shadow of doubt dispelled from their minds regarding the fate of the mother for whom they have testified the tenderest filial affection.

Tea-smokers are the latest addition to the ranks of American female addicts. Green tea cigarettes are becoming an after-dinner requirement for some ladies of the Republic, and tea-smoking parties are quite the correct thing. What next, America?

Since the accession of Leo XIII. to the Papal throne one hundred and eighteen Cardinals have passed away. Time deals kindly with the illustrious Pontiff who is the intellectual centre of the world's life to-day.

In a Columbus, Ohio, court a motion has been filed to compel the plaintiff in a suit for damages for \$10,000, to submit to an examination under the X rays, in order to determine the nature of his alleged injuries.

Palmer Cox, of Brownie renown, is a Canadian by birth. In his native town of Lucknow, Ontario, he was more famed as drill sergeant of the first volunteer corps than as a knight of the pen.

What a great Thanksgiving it will be when the Powers roast the big gorged Turkey and have a little Greece in the dressing of it.

Clement Scott, the veteran dramatist of the London Daily Telegraph, is a convert to Catholicism.

A Letter of Thanks.

DEAR SIR,—It is with the sincerest feelings of gratitude that I wish to thank you for your kind efforts in promoting the success of the entertainment given in my behalf on Monday evening last.

I also wish to thank the many friends who gave their assistance and hearty support to it, amongst whom may be mentioned Mrs. Bacon, who has always shown the kindest of interest in the welfare of one who, in his gratitude, can only remember her in his prayers.

D. J. McLEARN.

The preliminaries in the annual debate with Bell Telephone for cheaper rates and better service started before the committee on mercantile affairs at the State House, Massachusetts, last week.

OUR PARAGRAPHER

The Indifference of Irish Catholics Dwelt Upon.

The Practice of Criticizing Spiritual Guides Condemned.

ALBANI'S RECENT VISIT.

The Vacant Office of Secretary of the Road Committee.

What are our Irish National Societies doing in connection with the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the erection of the first home of Irish Catholics in Montreal, St. Patrick's Church, which will take place on the 17th of March?

What are our Irish Catholic professional and business men thinking about in the same direction?

Is it not time for action? Are all the stalwarts of the sturdy race in Montreal dead?

The fashion that has recently come into vogue, in the somewhat circumscribed circle of bumptious and lukewarm Catholics, to publicly criticize the bishops and priests of this overwhelmingly Catholic province, and to use the columns of the secular press to ventilate what they, in their disloyal temper, call a grievance, is one which should not only merit the severest censure of the religious authorities, but also call for a public condemnation from all loyal Catholic citizens.

Albani, the great Canadian cantatrice has been with us again, and received a flattering reception in the Monument National last Thursday night. That popular hall was crowded to the doors, and never did the great songstress sing to better advantage or in steadier tones.

From present appearances neither political party will nominate an Irish-Catholic in St. Lawrence or St. Antoine Division. In both these constituencies the Irish Catholic vote is very large, but, as in every place else, there is a lack of union amongst our people.

Now that Alderman Prefontaine has returned from Europe, it will be in order for the Road Committee to appoint a successor to the late Patrick O'Reilly. Perhaps the chairman has brought a suitable person back with him.

Queen's Hotel, Toronto. Messrs. Heintzman & Co., Pianoforte Manufacturers, Toronto. Gentlemen—I must thank you very much for the Piano supplied to my rooms, as also for the Grand Pianoforte used in my concerts here.

The Heintzman & Co. Concert Grand Piano supplied by C. W. Lindsay, 2366 St. Catherine street, near Peel street, for the Albani farewell concert in Monument National, Thursday evening, the rich tone of which fully filled this large hall, is the same instrument that was used at Albani's concerts at Ottawa, Toronto and other points of the Canadian tour.

A gentleman having prematurely gray hair remarked that he would give \$1,000 to have it restored to its original black. "I'll bet you a champagne dinner," said a friend, "Luby's Parisian Hair Restorer will accomplish the desired result in a month." The other accepted the bet, incredulously, but nevertheless lost it to his intense delight. Sold by all chemists.

A bill in the Wisconsin Legislature, aimed at department stores, divides merchandise into seventy-eight classes and arranges these classes in twelve groups. A merchant may deal in any one class without a license, but to deal in more than one class he must pay a license fee, to be fixed by the city authorities, but not to be less than \$500. The penalty for a violation of the act is a fine of from \$5 to \$200, and imprisonment for from one day to a year for each day the "nuisance is maintained," conviction to be accompanied by the requirements of a bond of \$5,000 that goods will not again be sold in violation of the law.

damper was put upon some advocates of the law when it was pointed out that it would bear hardest on the general country stores.

REV. HENRY HUDON, S. J.

Sketch of the Life of a Remarkable Man.

After a long and well filled career, the Rev. Henry Hudon, S. J., passed away in death on Friday, 26th, at the Jesuit Scholasticate, Rachel street, this city. He was seventy-four years of age, fifty-four of which he spent in the Society of Jesus.

Father Hudon was born in 1823, at Rivière Ouelle, Que., being a descendant of the Hudons of Anjou, in France, who emigrated to Canada in the seventeenth century. He studied classics at the College of Ste. Anne de la Pocatière, and at the age of twenty entered the Jesuits.

The last surviving member of the old Order in Canada, Father Casot, died in Quebec, in 1800, and an interval of forty years had elapsed before efforts were made for their return to Canadian soil.

In 1841 the saintly Bishop Bourget recalled the Jesuits and the following year two young men sought and obtained admission into the Order: one of these was Augustus Rogner, the other, Henry Hudon. The Jesuits were en-



joying the hospitality of the Hon. Mr. Rodier at the time, and it was in the house of that distinguished and charitable citizen that Henry Hudon spent the two years of his novitiate.

He was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, in 1845, to complete his education. A year later he was recalled to Fordham College to pursue his philosophical and theological studies. He returned to Montreal in 1850, and was one of the professors of St. Mary's College during the early years of its history.

But it was in New York city that he distinguished himself as a college ruler. He was twice vice president of St. Francis Xavier College, in West Sixteenth street; his second term of office he filled for eight years, when, in 1870, he was named Rector of that flourishing institution. He held this Rectorship for ten years, a record that none of his predecessors or successors has equalled or approached.

In 1880, Father Hudon was named Superior-General of the Jesuit Order in Canada, and held the office for seven years. Rapid strides were made by him in spreading the influence of the Order for good during that time. In 1882, he established the House of Higher Studies for the theological and philosophical students of the Order on Rachel street. This quarter of Montreal dates its progress onward from that year. Father Hudon opened houses at Three Rivers and Charlotetown, P. E. I. In the interests of colonization he named lecturers among the Jesuits to support the movement, then taking root in the province, and he acquired a large tract of land at Lake Nominique, in the north, and started a colony there, which, owing to increased railway facilities, is prospering.

In 1884 he accepted Archbishop Tache's offer of St. Boniface College, and in the following year manned it with a staff strong enough to compete with other College forming the University of Manitoba. In the summer of 1891 Father Hudon was named Rector of St. Boniface College, and he ruled that institution for three years with his old-time gentleness and firmness. In 1893 he celebrated, in St. Boniface, the golden jubilee of his entry into the Jesuit Order; he was the recipient of innumerable good wishes from friends all over the continent.

Besides the institutions already named, Father Hudon governed the parishes of North Bay, Sturgeon Falls, Sudbury, now flourishing parishes. He reopened Sault Ste. Marie and Brandon and established Missions at minor places along the Canadian Pacific, like Chapleau, Cartier, Schreiber, etc.

After a life worn out in the service of God, the holy priest has at last gone to his reward.

The funeral was held last Saturday in the Church of the Immaculate Conception, Rachel street, whence the body was taken to the Jesuit Cemetery at Sault au Recollet.

OBITUARY.

MR. A. G. GRANT.

One of the best known interpreters of sacred music, and the most genial of choristers in St. Patrick's parish, passed away on Saturday last by the death of Mr. A. G. Grant.

Mr. Grant's name has been connected with many of our educational establishments and choral organizations for a period of well nigh a half a century. He was a man of scholarly attainments and possessed a knowledge of the doctrines of the Catholic Church, which he frequently demonstrated in the columns of the True Witness, when zealous and

bigoted non-Catholics, at intervals, endeavored to propagate error through the chance of prejudice.

Mr. Grant's last contribution was in support of the claims of the Catholic minority of Manitoba. As a member of St. Patrick's Choir the deceased endeared himself during his long career to priest and layman; young and old all revered him as the patriarchal figure of the congregation. Amongst the ranks of the rising generation Mr. Grant was a welcome guest, as he was always prepared to interest the boys in the recital of some stirring event of the early days. In the circles of St. Patrick's Choir, Mr. Grant will be sorely missed, because he was the means of infusing a spirit of confidence into the work of those surrounding him at rehearsals or in the course of the regular ceremonies. His perfect knowledge of music and his talented and cultivated sense of judgment in all matters appertaining to sacred song was highly appreciated by all the young men with whom he came into contact.

Mr. Grant was an exemplary Catholic; in private and in public he was proud of his convictions. When communicating his views to the press he never took a huge behind the screen of a *non descriptum*. Many a young Irish Canadian has profited by the splendid example which this grand old Scotch Catholic so silently gave to them.

His funeral took place yesterday, at St. Patrick's Church, where a Solemn Requiem Mass was sung by Reverend Father Driscoll, S.S., at which all past and present members of the choir assisted and rendered the choral portions of the Service under the direction of Prof. Fowler. At the close of the ceremony the *Cote des Neiges* Cemetery.

Rev. Father Quinlivan, S.S., and McCullen, S.S., assisted at the singing of the Libera in the Church.

When Prof. Fowler learned of the death of Mr. Grant, he consulted some members of the executive of the Choir, and it was decided that instead of following the usual custom of sending floral wreaths as a memento of their respect for the dead, an arrangement would be made to have Masses said for the repose of the soul of their deceased fellow member.

MRS. COYLE.

The True Witness extends its sympathy to the friends and relatives of Katie Ridpath, beloved wife of John Coyle, and daughter of the late Thomas Connolly, who died at her late residence, 23 Cuthbert Street, on the morning of the 26th of February. The deceased was a true Christian wife, and a loving mother to her two little children, and her devotion as a daughter is evidenced by the fact that she was caring for her mother, who was dangerously ill, at the time that she herself was stricken with the fatal disease, pneumonia, that removed her from the centre of her happy home circle, while her widowed mother was spared to mourn over the loss of a cherished daughter.

Public Legislation.

Mr. Hardy, Premier of Ontario, in the Legislature last week introduced an Act of great interest and importance, which makes better provision for the keeping and auditing of municipal and school board accounts, authorizes the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint an officer to be known as the Provincial Municipal Auditor, and confers powers upon that officer to frame rules, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, to regulate the form of books of account to be kept by Treasurers and the system of bookkeeping to be adopted, and the manner in which securities and moneys of municipalities and school boards are to be kept, and the auditing of the said accounts; that the Auditor shall prepare sets of books for use by the various classes of

municipalities; except cities, and when approved by the Lieut. Governor in Council these books are to be procured and used in these municipalities. The Auditor may also, if directed by the Lieut. Governor in Council, prepare books of account for the use of school boards. The Auditor may at any time on his own motion, when requested by a member of the Municipal Council, if directed by the Lieut. Governor in Council, or if required, by requisition in writing signed by thirty ratepayers, make a full audit and inspection of the books and moneys in the hands of the Treasurer or collector, or the Auditor may authorize the work to be done by some person to be approved by the Lieut. Governor in Council.

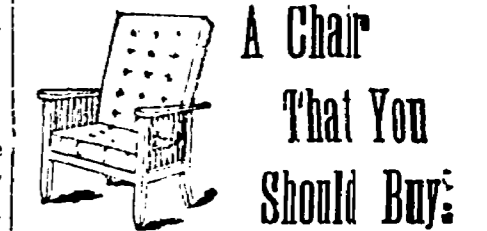
One of the besetting sins of American life is its willingness to call very little things by very large names, its tolerance of imposition and fraud. It is the mission of the scholar to combat fraud, to show men "facts amid appearances," to say that a popgun is a popgun, though every one else may be calling it a cannon. As our country grows older perhaps the number of bladders will diminish. If not let us have more pins.

You can't go on losing flesh under ordinary conditions without the knowledge that something is wrong, either with digestion or nutrition. If the brain and nerves are not fed, they can't work. If the blood is not well supplied, it can't travel on its life journey through the body. Wasting is tearing down; Scott's Emulsion is building up. Its first action is to improve digestion, create an appetite and supply needed nutrition. Book free.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville, Ont.

Philip Sheridan, B.C.L.

ADVOCATE, BARRISTER & SOLLICITOR MONTREAL, P.Q. OFFICE: New York Life Building, Room 706 Bell Telephone 1233.



A Chair That You Should Buy! And why? Because it is the most comfortable and sensible chair made. With adjustable back, solid polished oak frame, reversible cushion of figured corduroy, and stuffed with hair. We sell them for \$10.00 net.

RENAUD, KING & PATTERSON, 652 Craig Street.

FRESH IN THIS MORNING.

The Celebrated VIGER CREAM CHEESE. The finest, freshest and best made in the Province of Quebec.

McEwan's Portland Finnan Haddies Received by Express regularly three times a week.

Finest Extra Quality Maple Syrup, in one gallon cans.

Fraser's Pea Meal Boneless Breakfast Bacon. Another choice lot of 250 pounds received into store yesterday.

PERFECTION SCOTCH WHISKY. \$1.25 per bottle, \$12.00 per case. A blend of the very finest Highland Malt Whiskies, Perfection Scotch, 20-year old Whisky.

Coming in by Express this Morning.

250 pounds MacWille's Fine Pork Sausages. Also The Deerfoot Farm Sliced Bacon. The Deerfoot Farm Little Sausages. And from New York—Zimmermann's Vienna Sausages and Bologna. Zimmermann's Smoked Beef and Smoked Tongues. Fresh Frankfurter Sausages. Fresh King Sausages. Fresh Salsami Sausages. Smoked Breast of Beef and Smoked Tongues.

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

The Only DEPARTMENTAL STORE in the CITY SELLING EXCLUSIVELY for Cash

WRAPPERS. Opening of NEW GOODS.

6 Dozen of Ladies' Morning Wrappers, in Fancy American Challie, full sleeves, frill on yoke and shoulders, tight fitting waist lining. Special at 67 cents. Ladies' Morning Wrappers made of fine imported Percelles, in all the newest patterns and colorings, extra full sleeves and skirts, waist and sleeves lined, wateau back. Special at 98 cents.

NEW SKIRTS.

Ladies' Black Figured Alpaca Skirts, lined throughout, velvet bound, cut in the latest style. Special at \$1.45. Fine Mohair Skirts, full gored and full sweep, lined throughout, tilled percale, velvet bound. Special at \$2.50.

NEW CORSETS.

The rapidly increasing business of our Corset Department necessitates bigger shelf and counter space. Out of the cases are ready for your approval. Our special for this week, the celebrated corset C. B., a la spiritie, in black, white and grey, at \$1.10. "We permit no overstatements in our advertisements." If goods are not satisfactory, your money back. Mail orders solicited.

HAMILTON'S St. Catherine and Peel Sts., and Dominion Square



AUNT NORA'S CORNER.

School days are happy days. You may not think so, little folks, while you are stumbling through the mazes of arithmetic and grammar...

The teacher will appear in a new and different aspect. You will then appreciate and understand a little of the devotion and sacrifice that is expended on your education and improvement.

But God gives us just one little life on earth, and every moment of it is precious. You should jewel them all with kindly deeds and blessed, beautiful thoughts...

Be respectful and submissive now to your teachers, little ones, and be guided in everything by their wise counsels, for remember it is always for your good.

And be kind, dear children, to everyone about you. Kindness is the sunshine of life, and you should strive to scatter it all around...

You are all anxious to know the result of the competition. Well, it shall be announced before very long.

FATHERS BREBOUT AND LALLIMANT.

In the early history of Canada, Christian heroism stands forth in its grandest phases, and the Christian zeal, the undaunted courage displayed by the holy missionaries while seeking to save the redmen of our forests...

But nowhere on this continent did it glow with brighter lustre than on the shores of Lake Simcoe, where Father Brebout and his companion pursued their apostolic labors.

Gabriel Lallimant, who was of a delicate frame, and his colleague, Jean Brebout, who was of most commanding mien and colossal strength...

Can the spectacle of such self-sacrifice fail to awaken the utmost respect and veneration? Can ever the deep impenetrable fog of forgetfulness obscure their memory?

Dear our martyred missionaries shall hear their names extolled with gratitude by the grateful thousands who behold the seed sown by them germinating and producing its happy effects all over our fair Canada.

[Aunt Nora is well pleased with Justine's clever composition on a Canadian and Catholic subject. The history of our early martyrs is a thrilling and inspiring study...

A JESTER'S ESSAY ON FOOLS.

"There never was a character on the great stage of life or the drama so much misunderstood as the one I am endeavoring to portray. It is generally supposed that the clown, or the fool, of the olden time was a low, illiterate buffoon...

But now Othello's occupation's gone. It is no use being a fool nowadays—it doesn't pay? Five hundred years ago—that was the time to be a fool!

But there are so many kinds of fools. There are fools in their own right, and fools in their own wrong. There are fools for nothing and there are fools for interest.

[Well, it is consoling to know that at some time in the history of the world the fool had an honorable history, and although they have degenerated they are still useful...

DEAR AUNT NORA,—My teacher, dissatisfied with my fruitless efforts to produce a composition on a given subject, told me I might write on whatever subjects I pleased.

So, pen in hand, I calmly wait for the first idea that may come before me. When, lo! ideas and thoughts come rushing on my mind, crowding from every point of the compass...

Well, we had a geography lesson this morning and I can take my subject from the icy field of the Arctic and awaken an echo where sound was never heard...

Why not take a historical subject, such as Moses crossing the Red Sea, or Napoleon crossing the Alps, or better still, the Royal heads of Europe who have occupied the thrones of that great Continent...

I trust, Aunt Nora, you will take pity on a willing pupil, who, in search of a

subject for composition, is lost in the midst of the many that present themselves, by giving a proper direction to her wandering ideas.

[F. C. must not go abroad in search of a subject. Her bright fancy will surely find inspiration in Canadian scenes and Canadian life as well as in the ice-bound Arctic regions...

MONTREAL, Feb. 26, 1897.

DEAR AUNT NORA,—William the Conqueror was born in the year 1025, and was the son of Ralph, and remarkable for his great physical strength.

William resolved to claim the crown by arms, so having brought together a large army he sailed from St. Valens, in France, and landed at Pevensey, in Sussex, with an army just as numerous.

One of the most useful acts William did was the completing of the Doomday Book which contained a register of all the lands in the kingdom.

William died in the monastery of St. Gervais in the sixty-third year of his age and thirty-first year of his reign, leaving Normandy to his eldest son Robert and England to his second son William.

Wm. J. DUNN, Pupil of St. Mary's Boys' School.

A CHANCE FOR A MEDICAL MAN IN A THRIVING LUMBERING DISTRICT.

KEARNEY, Feb. 20.—Since the completion of the railway from Parry Sound to Ottawa a great change has taken place in this thriving village of Kearney and the surrounding districts...

That there is ample scope for the services of a doctor with a knowledge of surgery has been sadly apparent at frequent intervals, where there is so much lumbering going on...

As Kearney is the centre of this great lumbering district and convenient to the Algonquin Park, where the Gilmour Co. and other firms are engaged in lumbering, it is conceded that if an hospital were built here for general purposes it would be a great boon to the people at large...

There is one at Huntsville in the Muskoka district, a private concern, that has all the work it can attend to. It receives a large revenue yearly from lumbermen alone, who pay five dollars a year each, and if injured or taken sick their time there, long or short, is covered by that amount.

Capital Prize.

Since the 23rd December, at the weekly distributions of the Society of Arts, of Canada, 1666 Notre Dame, the capital prize (a collection of the value of \$2,000) has already been won four times.

Jones—Sillibub has a medicine which he declares is a sure cure for heart disease.

Smith—Did it cure him? Jones—Yes, it gave him such a frightful attack of indigestion that he forgot all about his heart.—Harper's Bazaar.

"These berths are for the passengers," said the Pullman porter to the countryman to whom he was exhibiting the new car. "And where are your quarters?" asked the innocent visitor. "In a good, safe bank," returned the porter, with a grin.—Harlem Life.

LUBY'S PARISIAN HAIR RENEWER. RESTORES GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR. STRENGTHENS AND BEAUTIFIES THE HAIR. CURES DANDRUFF AND ITCHING OF THE SCALP. KEEPS THE HAIR MOIST AND THE HEAD COOL. IS NOT A DYE, BUT RESTORES THE HAIR NATURALLY. FOR THE HAIR. IS A DELIGHTFUL DRESSING FOR LADIES' HAIR. RECOMMENDS ITSELF, ONE TRIAL IS CONVINCING. IMMEDIATELY ARRESTS THE FALLING OF HAIR. DOES NOT SOIL THE PILLOWSLIPS OR HEAD-DRESS. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers, 50 cents a Bottle. R. J. Devins, GENERAL AGENT, MONTREAL.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

For afternoon teas the latest fad is for serving tea cakes of all kinds. Toast served with anchovy paste is also in vogue.

To keep small buttered tea biscuits hot for afternoon tea or late supper, put in a soup plate over a large bowl of boiling water, and it will be surprising how long they will retain the heat.

Custards, creams, or any dishes that are to be frozen or hardened require to be made with an extra amount of sugar and seasoning, for the process of freezing takes out part of the sweetness and flavor.

The following treatment is recommended for neuralgia: Heat a creosote and roll it in a cloth; then wet one side of it, pour over it a teaspoonful of essence of peppermint, lay the face on it and wrap the head in flannel.

Two things always to be remembered when cooking oatmeal are these: it should always be cooked slowly, as it then has a sweeter and better flavor. Oatmeal should not be stirred while cooking, as that tends to make it pasty.

To remove the smell of new paint, lay a bunch of hay in the room and sprinkle it with a little chloride of lime; close the room for several hours, and when it is again opened the smell of paint will all be gone.

Matting should be swept with a soft matting brush, plied with the grain of the weave. To catch the flying dust that makes a matting-laid floor one of the most difficult to sweep clean, a newspaper, wet and crushed and pushed before the broom, is recommended.

Before putting towels in the clothes hamper see that they are properly dried. Frequently servants are blamed for clothes becoming mildewed, when upon investigation it will be found that towels from the bathroom have been thrown while damp into the general hamper.

Shot lengths of ingrain or three-ply carpet make convenient rugs for many places. Finish the ends by fringing the carpet out four inches. Coarsely button hole the fringed part with some of the ravellings and tie the fringing into knotted tassels.

Perfumed flannels in dainty colors come now for laying in the bottom of drawers, and are particularly nice in drawers where bedding and table linens are kept. They have the appearance of ordinary flannel, and are sold by the yard and cut to fit the drawers, the edges being buttonholed or bound. The flannel emits a delicate perfume and will scent every article in a drawer where it is kept.

The latest candle shades for decorating tables are of soft white chiffon. The material is put on very full or accordeon pleated, each edge being finished with a narrow lace ruche or tiny Tom Thumb fringe, also in white. The fulness is drawn in at the top with white baby ribbons and a full bow with ends. Little sprays of paper or muslin flowers to match the table decorations are fastened to these dainty shades when in use.

"Cooked celery" is a dish that is not very much known, but it is, nevertheless, very tempting when properly prepared. One way to fix it is to cut nice tender celery into fine bits, say a cupful of the celery to a pint of milk. Put the celery to cook in just enough water to cover it, and let it simmer almost dry, then, when tender, put the milk over it, having made it hot first, and stir in a tablespoonful of butter, into which has been worked smoothly a teaspoonful of flour. Stir all the time till the flour is cooked. Salt and serve hot.

RECIPES.

RICE BISCUITS. Mix together a teaspoonful of ground rice, one pound and a half of flour, and three-quarters of a cup of powdered sugar. Into these ingredients rub four ounces of butter and mix all into dough with one egg. Flavor with lemon.

ALMOND CAKE. Pound in a mortar half a pound of ground sweet almonds, and half a pound of powdered lump sugar. After mixing thoroughly together, add sufficient beaten white of egg to make into a soft batter. Flavor with a little rose water. Put the batter onto rice paper, spread on baking tins in cakes two inches across. Ornament each cake with strips of citron, dust powdered sugar over and bake in a steady oven till firm.

PINEAPPLE ICE. For a small luncheon or dinner for four or six persons, pineapple ice served in a natural pineapple cup is a pretty course. The pineapple is cut off at the top, leaving the stalk as a handle to the cover piece. The inside is scooped out and

used, with perhaps the pulp of another small one, to make the ice. The cup is set in a pail or freezer, with a layer of shaved ice and salt beneath and for a few inches around and is then kept chilled to the last moment.

PULLED BREAD. This thoroughly dried-out bread is commended by physicians and hygienic advisers as more wholesome than the ordinary breads, and some high-class hotels make a specialty of it as a dinner bread. It may be easily made from any long loaf of bread by trimming the outside crusts and cutting or pulling the loaf lengthwise into quarters, then eighths. Break each of these pieces in two, and lay on a clean paper in the warming-oven for several hours. To be served at dinner the bread should be pulled right after breakfast. It is as wholesome as the German zwieback or twice-baked bread, and is preferred by many because not sweet.

A PRETTY SCREEN. A lady who has spent a considerable time in the Hawaiian Islands brought home with her some fine specimens of the flowering vines of that luxuriantly blooming part of the world. These she had copied and enlarged, the colors of blossom and leaf being exquisitely reproduced, and the paintings mounted as a four-fold screen. The panels are at least seven feet high and two across, giving opportunity for a good showing of the splendid blooms. The frame of the screen is of plain gold sufficiently massive to suit its size, but unadorned, except on the outer panel, where the Hawaiian word "Aloha," the islanders' greeting, "Welcome, I love you," set in heavy raised letters.

Does not this idea suggest some possibility to the summer tourist? With a little taste and ingenuity some beautiful thing might be contrived that would carry the charm of the holiday outing into the heart of your home, and would possess a value that the purchased trifle can never attain.

THE ONLY True Blood Purifier prominently in the public eye today is Hood's Sarsaparilla. Therefore get Hood's and ONLY HOOD'S.

used, with perhaps the pulp of another small one, to make the ice. The cup is set in a pail or freezer, with a layer of shaved ice and salt beneath and for a few inches around and is then kept chilled to the last moment. Use the spiky leaves of the second pine to make a bed for the cup to rest upon. The ice is put in just as it is sent to the table to be served by the hostess.

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A POINT TO REMEMBER.

If you wish to purify your blood you should take a medicine which cures blood diseases. The record of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla proves that this is the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures the most stubborn cases and it is the medicine for you to take if your blood is impure.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, cures headache. 25 cents.

E. B. DEVLIN, D.C.L. JOSEPH BRISSET, LL.L.

DEVLIN & BRISSET, ADVOCATES

"New-York Life" Building, 11 PLACE D'ARMES.

ROOMS 306 & 307. TELEPHONE 2279

Cramps, Colic, Colds, Croup, Coughs, Tooth-ache.

DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and all BOWEL COMPLAINTS. A Sure, Safe, Quick Cure for these troubles is

Pain-Killer (PENNY DAVIS') Used Internally and Externally. Two Sizes, 50c. and 10c. bottles.

DR. BROUSSEAU, L. D. S. SURGICAL DENTIST, No. 7 St. Lawrence Street MONTREAL Telephone, 6201.

Your impression in the morning. Teeth in the afternoon. Elegant full gum sets. Rose Pearl (teeth colored). Weighted lower sets for shallow jaws. Upper sets for wasted faces; gold crown plate and bridge work, painless extracting without charge if sets are inserted. Teeth filed; teeth repaired in 30 minutes; sets in three hours if required.

FALSE TEETH WITHOUT PLATE GOLD and PORCELAIN Crowns fitted on old roots. Aluminum and Rubber Plates made by the latest process. Teeth extracted without pain, by electricity and local anesthetics.

Dr. J. G. A. GENDREAU, Surgeon-Dentist 20 St. Lawrence Street. Hours of consultation:—9 A.M. to 6 P.M. Telephone, 2218.

Break Up a Cold in Time BY USING PNYN-PECTORAL The Quick Cure for COLICUS, COLDS, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, etc. Mrs. Joseph Nowick, of 63 Soranum Ave., Toronto, writes: "PnyN-pectorol has never failed to cure my children of coughs or a few days. It cured myself of a long-standing cough after several other remedies had failed. It has also proved an excellent cough cure for my family. I prefer it to any other medicine for cough, croup or hoarseness." H. O. BARRETT, of Little Rock, N. B., writes: "As a cure for coughs PnyN-pectorol is the best selling medicine I have; my customers will have no other." Large Bottle, 25 Cts. DAVIS & LAWRENCE CO., LTD. Proprietors, MONTREAL.

LORGE & CO., HATTER AND FURRIER, 81 ST. LAWRENCE STREET, MONTREAL.

United States Patent Office.

The following information is furnished to us by Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of Patents, Temple Building, Montreal:— There 2,487 different varieties of fire-escapes and ladders to be used in emergencies.

Soda water and other cooling beverages are manufactured according to 27 patented methods. The steam engines of this country need a 1,646 for valves, 2,465 of these having been patented.

The Patent Office has issued 3,075 patents for inventions, contrivances and discoveries in telegraphy. The fisherman has at his command 2,667 patented devices for attracting or capturing the tiny tribe.

According to the reports of the Patent Office there are 4,389 different varieties of patented chairs. The number of patent medicines is not so great as may be supposed, there being 1,332 in the reports.

Harness-making has received the earnest attention of the inventor, there being 7,400 patents in this line. The erection of fire-proof buildings is encouraged by 455 patents, taken out for materials or methods.

Over 25,000 inventions for the manipulation of metals have been patented in the Government Office. Butter making is encouraged by 4,435 patents either on devices employed or methods of manufacture.

Woodworking tools have developed 4,235 patents, of which one is an auger which bores a square hole. The vegetables of the country may be cut or crushed in our kitchens by the aid of 2,035 patent machines.

The art of printing is covered by 5,833 patents, either of machines or special devices employed in the work. The inventors of artificial stone and the manufacturers of lime and cement have taken out 1,150 patents.

The Surgeons transact business with their patients by the aid of 3,835 patent appliances.

Below will be found the only complete weekly up to date record of patents granted to Canadian inventors, which is prepared especially for this paper, by Messrs. Marion & Marion, solicitors of patents and experts, head office, Temple Building, Montreal, from whom all information may be readily obtained:—

- 54,928—Henry Kelly, Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P. Q., foot guard. 54,928—The Woodard-Esnouf Co., Richmond, cloth measuring machine. 54,982—Wm. Lord, St. Jacques, grinding mill conduit. 54,984—Hugh S. Wallace, Hamilton, acetylene gas apparatus. 54,985—H. M. Wilcox, Owen Sound, O., cutter head for wood working machine. 54,994—Wm. Jones, New-Westminster, B.C., wood-turning machine. 55,001—P. C. Ogilvie, Montreal, radiator section coupling. 55,013—Thos H. Martin, Peterboro, O., parcel wrappers. 55,014—E. S. Manny, Montreal, steam and hot water boilers. 55,017—J. Belair & N. Bouvier, Montreal, P. Q., mop. 55,087—P. Scott, Montreal, air compressor for use in beer drawing system. 55,089—W. Robinson & G. Call, Toronto, O., feather down machine. 55,040—Geo. H. Broder, Winchester, O., journal bearings.

Are You Nervous? Horsford's Acid Phosphate Quiets the nerves and induces sleep.



# FASHION CORNER.

The Dawn of Spring Suggests Visions of New Millinery.

Some of the Features in the Fashionable Headgear of Women—Inauguration Gowns to be Worn by the Daughter and Relatives of the President.

(By Our Own Reporter)

We are still struggling in the icy bonds of Winter, but already we feel a loosening of our fetters. The hard cold grip of the Frost-King is relaxing, the icicles are falling from his bowed and hoary head, and his snow-crown is melting in the shimmering sheen of a lengthening sun shine. Soon the March breezes will come hurrying along with the mad joyous rush of a victory winning army, and then the last shred of Winter's grim glory will be torn from his grasp and tossed along on the wings of the whistling wind that clears the way for the entry of Spring and her royal followers of birds and flowers.

Old Mother Earth has set her children an example of fastidious taste and changing fashion, for every little while she lays aside her garments and robes herself anew in splendid beauty of varying design. She travels a great deal in spite of her weight of years, and the dust of travel and the clinging endearments of her numerous offspring work great havoc among the delicate embroideries and soft ermines of her wardrobe; so she keeps a supply of light fleecy clouds and beautiful mist veilings which she wraps around her form to hide the defects of her raiment until her great dressmaker the Sun has time to renew her costumes. This is the reason, I think, while she is always tripping around in his neighbourhood. She is a brisk old lady and sometimes she finds the Sun rather slow, so she keeps turning constantly round and round to show him the flaws in her attire, and when he is very busy he covers the rents with a lovely green moss that makes them very attractive. The dear old earth is rather stout, and everything would not prove becoming to her, yet she displays excellent judgment and refined taste in adapting new designs and trimmings to her matronly form; and always appears lovely and charming. No wonder her daughters endeavor to model their toilettes after the style of their fashionable and dignified mother. Now we find them with heads full of the coming of Spring, and while the birds are flying northward to join in the chorus of jubilation and the flowers are pushing their way up through the hard mold in search of the sunshine that woke them, earth's daughters, old and young, are hastening away to seek appropriate garments for the glad time. And they find an endless variety of form and texture to select from. Clever heads, skilled fingers and busy looms have been occupied in the preparation of materials, and even the sun has been outdistanced in manufacture, for the daughters of earth will be decked with flowers before he can offer their mother a spray.

With hands filled with violets, Fashion leads on her willing votaries and soon every maid and matron in the land will wear her badge—a bunch of purple blossoms—fastened upon their vestments. Violets, violets, everywhere. They will thrive upon the furry soil of your coat or muff; they will live, unharmed, in the grinning jaws of a mink ruff, and when they reach your hat they will run riot along its brim and over its crown, and peep from the curls of your hair—violets, violets everywhere.

Speaking of hats, reminds me of a visit I paid to a wholesale millinery establishment yesterday, and makes me think that perhaps you would like to know what novelties I saw there. Well, I shall be glad to tell you, but remember it is not the easiest thing in the world to infuse into the cold black and white of the newspaper article even a shadow of the varied and brilliant tints that met my gaze. Violet, white and green were the prevailing combinations, and the ingenuity displayed in the artistic arrangement of color and form was a marvel to one unskilled in the mysteries of the art of millinery. For it is an art now-a-days when the chimney pot hat and the coal-scuttle bonnet with a ribbon stuck here and a feather stuck there with a Yankee Doodle recklessness are no longer tolerated. The masculine eye eclipsed in a theatre by an expansive hat may not be able to discern the art in its creation, or, discerning it, may consider it a black art, that robs him of the enjoyment of another; but a masculine eye is not the best judge of such matters, if we may take the hard, polished, precise male head-gear as a criterion.

Dear me, how did I ever get away from the millinery and violets to man and the theatre? Well, to go back to the hats—there was one little beauty of fancy straw, a round sailor-shape with black brim and a yellow crown of the same weave. A wreath of violet bouquets on a foundation of black velvet ribbon that was held by a bright steel buckle placed between each purple nosegay circled it round, and from the back waved a beautiful green whip osprey. There was another pretty hat, odd-shaped and brilliant, but very becoming. It was a Russian toque—so named because the Countess of Russia wore one of this pattern on her recent visit to France. It will be one of the popular designs of this season. This particular Russian toque was of violet straw—rough weave, of course, with glittering buckle fastened to its upturned brim and a curiously arranged cluster of violet and cream hued ribbons springing upward from a nest of violets on the other. A sailor hat of fine Panama was trimmed with foliage and green and white striped ribbon arranged in the new bow, which is flaring and wire mounted. There was another little toque of bright red color

and an exquisite confection in white fancy straw and mousseline de soie, suitable for a little girl. The most striking features of this season's millinery are: the fancy straws, which are very effective; the combination of colors, the new arrangement of ribbon trimming, and the whip osprey. Foliage, chiffon and flowers will flourish luxuriantly amid ornaments of jet, steel and paste jewels in the early spring styles, but there is a taste and skill displayed in the arrangement of these materials that surpasses all previous efforts. To Mlle. Virolle, the artistic and successful designer for Meier, Caverhill & Kiscock, we are indebted for the privilege of viewing their extensive display before the regular opening. Mlle. Virolle received her training in Paris; and the exquisite taste and deft skill of the Parisian adept are blended in her handiwork.

The shirt-waist is even more popular than ever. Already the counters are filled with lovely materials for the manufacture of this sensible and dainty garment, which has won such a prominent place in woman's wardrobe. Its freshness, ease and comfort has made it truly "a thing of a beauty and a joy forever," and it will not soon be cast aside. It adapts itself to all forms and figures, and is within the reach of rich and poor alike. There are so many materials to choose from this season that one is bewildered with their beauty, and the only way out of the difficulty seems to be the selection of many instead of a few. The gingham, percales, chevots, and fawns of last season are supplemented this spring by an array of dainty organdies, dimities, dotted Swiss in lovely tints and fine striped and embroidered linen muslins. There are single patterns containing sufficient material for one blouse; and these are of the finest gauze-like linen with tiny bouquets of rose buds or forget-me-nots in satin embroidery scattered all over their surfaces. The new models have the sleeves smaller, and yokes tucked crosswise with the fulness distributed in the centre. Detachable linen collars and cuffs are seen on many of the new designs. Some have plain turn-down collars and deep cuffs of plain white linen; others have immense white sailor collars with revers in front, bordered with tiny wash gimp the color of the shirt-waist.

More importance seems to be attached to the shirt waist than to the spring jacket, although the latter comes first in order of seasons. No particular fixed shape has been assigned to it and we see it in all its forms and of various materials. The palest shades of ladies cloth and fine light-weight meltons are employed in the making of the more elegant jackets seen this season. These are lined with satin of the same or a contrasting tint and are simply trimmed with fine silk stitching and expensive buttons. There are English jackets of severe tailor trim, and among the novelties Polish coats of bright red braided in black.

In the retail stores muslin is the subject of the hour. The thought of it makes you shiver perhaps, but if you see these particular dotted Swiss and linen muslins you would forget February and its frills and revel in summer sunshine and flowers. The patterns and designs are lovely. There are dainty linen muslins with satin stripes and Veal insertion running up and down their gauze like surfaces and the sheen of a delicate hued silk lining—mauve, green, pink blue, yellow or white—completes the exquisite beauty of effect. There was a pretty pale blue dotted Swiss muslin with a pattern of feathery chrysanthemums and a dainty dimity with maiden hair fern scattered all over it, beautiful crepons in lovely colors, and I could not help thinking what an irresistibly fascinating creature the summer girl will be this year of muslin, ribbon and lace.

Miss Mabel McKinley, daughter of the President-elect's brother, Abner McKinley of New York, will make her debut at the ball, and she will be one of the belles. She is a beautiful girl of 18. Her ball gown is a heavy brocade silk, of the lilies-of-the-valley design. The skirt is full and plain, like that of her mother. There is no train to it. The bodice is cut decollete a little around the waist. It is trimmed with chiffon and caught up here and there with lilies of the valley. The sleeve is four inches long, of chiffon and caught up with flowers. A belt of white satin ribbon worn around the waist is finished at the right side with a pointed French bow.

Miss Mabel will carry in her hand a large bunch of lilies of the valley. She will wear no jewels. Her mother will wear a gown of pearl gray, blue brocade satin. The costumes of both ladies will cost about \$5000.

Grandmother McKinley, as the President-elect's venerable mother is known, will wear a rich black satin gown, with plain demi-trained skirt, a short pointed waist of the same material, having a point lace front surmounted with soft white chiffon. The waist has a ripple back and Medici collar, the sleeves being finished in point lace, which also furnishes the cap.

Miss Grace McKinley of California, now at Mt. Holyoke College, will be in white crepe de chine, the neck being cut moderately low and the bodice draped and finished with plaiting and sprays of flowers. The sleeves, reaching to the elbows, are of crimped chiffon, tapering from the shoulder.

Mrs. A. J. Duncan, Major McKinley's sister, will wear black brocade with V-shape neck and Medici collar of black chiffon, bands of white satin embroidered with gold and jet extending from shoulders to waist. The sleeves are puffed, skirt demi-train.

Mrs. S. L. Bowman, Mrs. Duncan's married daughter is to wear a brocade of robin-egg blue, the bodice artistically draped at the shoulders with mousseline de soie; a band of mousseline de soie, studded with pearls and gold beads, extending down either side. A girle of pearl and gold passementerie, high in the back and with butterfly effect in front, completes the costume.

Miss Sarah Duncan niece of Major McKinley, will wear pink brocade satin, dancing length, with flared skirt and

Best for Wash Day

Its remarkable lasting and cleansing properties make SURPRISE most economical and Best for Every Day

makes clothes sweet, clean, white, with the least labor.

## The True Witness

### ST. PATRICK'S GOLDEN JUBILEE NUMBER.

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SPECIAL TERMS FOR NEWSDEALERS.

bodice slightly decollete. The sleeves are short and puffed, draped with plaiting of Brussels net, spangled with silver sequins.

Miss Helen McKinley, the unmarried sister of the President-elect, will wear gray moire silk with short round waist, trimmed with duchesse lace draped at the left shoulder. The sleeves are plaited with silk moule; a plain skirt, demi-train and double box plaited at the back.

Miss Mary Barber, the daughter of Mrs. McKinley's sister, will have on a gown of flowered mousseline de soie over pink satin, with a flounce of lace about the neck. She is now at Smith College.

Mrs. Garrett A. H. Hart will wear white silk with plain skirt and a corsage of unique design. A quantity of the material is drawn in soft folds from right to left, and, combined with some rare old lace, is gathered at one shoulder under a knot of violets. Then it is brought in a soft fall over the corsage and fastened with violets to the other shoulder, falling over the back in soft, artistic draping. Diamonds will ornament the whole.

Mrs. Mark Hanna's ball gown will be of green brocade, the front of the skirt denuded with panels of pearl and emerald embroidery. The bodice, close fitting and pointed and relieved by lace, is crossed by this jeweled band, extending around the neck, and short puffed sleeves. On the right shoulder is a sunburst of diamonds.

Miss Mabel Hanna's gown is of Nile green satin, full skirt, with striped gauze overdress, gathered with five rows of shirring at the waist. A round bodice, half low, is in alternate stripes of satin and gauze, two little revers coming from beneath a ruche of chiffon, giving a V-shaped effect at the back.

Miss Ruth Hanna will wear pink silk and gauze, with Mechlin lace flounce and edging. The sleeves have chiffon puffs and are shirred at the shoulder.

Bolero jacket and short capes of fur will be worn all through the spring with woolen tailor gowns.

Linen collars worn with stocks are very neat. The half inch turnovers are most practical and easily laundered.

Street costumes have loose short jackets, showing a high belt, that close on one side with a row of fancy frogs, the same idea being carried out in a side panel on the skirt.

Windsor ties and ribbon are used in the place of a stock, but then a full collar is worn. A change can be made by using the jaunty sailor's knot instead of the regulation bow.

A jabot of lace or ribbon down one side of a bodice is a modish style of garniture, whether the line be carried out on the skirt or not. It is pretty, and suits figures that could not stand the two lines of fullness.

A beautiful sofa-pillow was made from the fine pieces of wrought work on an old lace curtain, which was worn to shreds so far as the net was concerned. The lace designs were appliqued on a rich shade of brown velvet, the cushions backed with a plain cream silk and edged with a frill of lace.

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Art School opens Oct 1st. Tuition free.

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Positive CURED with Vegetable Remedies. Have cured many thousands cases called hopeless. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms are removed. BOOK of testimonials of miraculous cures sent FREE. 10 DAYS TREATMENT FREE by mail. Drs. Green & Sons, Specialists, ATLANTA, GA. 1-10

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Studies will be resumed on Sept 1st. Write, Call or Telephone 2890

J. D. DAVIS, Principal, Montreal Business College, Montreal, Canada.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 1377.

Dame Marie Ekilda Decarie, of the city and district of Montreal, wife common as to property of Narcisse Ciroc, merchant, of the same place, has this day, with the authorization of a Judge, instituted an action in separation as to property against her said husband.

Montreal, 19th January, 1897.

BEAUDIN, CARDINAL, LORANGER & ST. GERMAIN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT, No. 2739.

Dame Ontime Fournier, of the City and District of Montreal, wife common as to property of Arcade Montchamp, gentleman, of the same place, has this day, sued her said husband in separation as to property.

Montreal, December 22nd, 1896.

WILBROD PAGNUOLO, Attorney for the Plaintiff

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT—No. 2652.

Dame Marie Arselie Josephine Hivon, of the city and district of Montreal, wife of Joseph Couture, of the same place, Mason, judicially authorized thereto, Plaintiff; said Joseph Couture, Defendant. An action for separation as to property, has been instituted in this court.

Montreal, 21st December, 1896.

J. F. DUREUIL, Attorney for Plaintiff



OUR ST. PATRICK'S DAY SOUVENIR NUMBER.

Our Authorization.

MONTREAL, January 18, 1897. To the Managing Director of THE TRUE WITNESS:

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned Pastors of the English-speaking parishes of the city, heartily approve the project of THE TRUE WITNESS, to issue a Special Souvenir Number in commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of St. Patrick's, the Mother Parish of our people in Montreal.

The first Mass was said in St. Patrick's Church on St. Patrick's Day, 1847, amid the universal joy of the English-speaking Catholic population, who, until then, had no church of their own at all proportionate to their numbers.

The remarkable advance made since then in the material prosperity of our people, and the advantages which have accrued to them from a religious point of view, are matters for profoundest thankfulness to God.

We also take this opportunity of expressing our approval of the course pursued by THE TRUE WITNESS, and recognize the valuable service it has rendered to every worthy cause.

- (Signed), REV. J. QUINLAN, S.S., Pastor of St. Patrick's Church. REV. PHILIP SCHELFHAUT, C.S.S.R., Pastor of St. Ann's Church. REV. P. F. O'DONNELL, Pastor of St. Mary's Church. REV. J. E. DONNELLY, Pastor of St. Anthony's Church. REV. W. O'MEARA, Pastor of St. Gabriel's Church. REV. W. J. CASEY, St. Jean Baptiste Church.

Every authorized advertising canvasser for our Special St. Patrick's Day Souvenir is furnished with credentials, signed by Mr. Michael Burke, president of the company, which he is required to show upon demand.

THE NEWS IN BRIEF.

A special census bulletin or report just issued by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor, gives some interesting points in respect to the unemployed in the United States.

This is the last week in which Mr. Grover Cleveland will hold the office of President of the United States.

Mr. J. F. Guite has been selected as the Government candidate in the forthcoming election in Bonaventure.

The A. O. H. and other national societies in New York are preparing for a monster parade on St. Patrick's day.

The Irishmen of Aberdeen, Scotland, are preparing to celebrate St. Patrick's Day this year.

In Memoriam. At a regular monthly meeting of the above Society, held in their hall, on Sunday, the 3rd inst., it was moved by P. T. O'Brien and seconded by J. Orton:

Resolved—That we, the members of St. Ann's Young Men's Society, tender our sympathies to the family of deceased, and we earnestly pray that the all-powerful God, who is also a merciful God, will apply to their stricken hearts a soothing balm and enable them to bow with Christian resignation to His Holy Will.

Be it further Resolved,—That this resolution be entered in the records of our Society, forwarded to the family of deceased, and to THE TRUE WITNESS for publication.

good one, and it is to be hoped that our Catholic townsman will receive further promotion.

It is reported that the Russian government has under consideration a scheme for reorganizing the scale of punishments by exile to Siberia.

Prime Minister Salisbury is not in good health. His old trouble, over-stoutness, is again bothering him.

The Ursuline Nuns have purchased Leland Castle for \$35,000. It is on Castle Hill, Residence Park, near Rochelle, N. Y., and was built in 1857.

Bills licensing and taxing transient merchants have been adopted by the Indiana Legislature. The Senate has passed a bill making the penalty for the one who accepts a bribe for his vote a fine of from \$10 to \$500 and imprisonment for from one to five years.

Irishmen in London, Eng., are preparing for the St. Patrick's day banquet this year on a scale which will surpass that of any previous year.

A ball given by the Knights Templars at Fenton, Mich., at the Opera House, Tuesday night, came to a tragic end by the sudden death of one of Fenton's most prominent citizens, who dropped dead while calling the numbers of a dance.

The Capitol at Albany has up to the present cost twenty three millions of dollars and is yet unfinished, though it is said that the work was begun more than a quarter of a century ago.

Toronto is to have a civic labor bureau where there will be a regular system of registration and a fair dispensation of the civic labor without the interference of aldermen.

Mayor Bingham of Ottawa surpassed Mayor Wilson Smith of Montreal in his official programme of festivities by tendering a luncheon to the ladies.

Preparations are actively going on for Mr. McKinley's inauguration, and the crowds in Washington on the occasion are expected to be enormous.

Harvard University has this year introduced two courses of study in the Irish language, conducted by Dr. F. N. Robinson.

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No Gripe. When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take and easy to operate, it is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect.

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John Murphy & Co's ADVERTISEMENT.

New Goods Received. 75 Cases

Our shipments of Spring Novelties from Europe are arriving daily! Already some 75 cases have been received, and the goods placed into Stock.

Our aim is to supply the latest and best in all lines at the lowest prices possible.

Call and see our New Importations.

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ALL SORTS.

Real investigators are born, not made. There is no treachery in nature's laws. The forces of nature are hemmed in by no patent.

"In every grave," says a German proverb, "lies a world's history." The world turns aside to let any man pass who knows whether he is going.

Eighty-five per cent. of the people who are lame are affected on the left side.

Omaha has established a chicory mill with a capacity of 500 bags of "coffee" a day.

The story of the decline and fall of empires is the story of the growth of man.

A German has written a book in which he describes 810 ways to cook potatoes.

In his time a man plays many parts, but it is distressingly seldom that he makes a hit.

A reformer, my son, is a chap who thinks everybody but himself should turn over a new leaf.

The Thames of England is 220 miles long. The river of the same name in Canada is 160 miles long.

The best care and culture of man is not that which restrains his weakness but that which gives play to his strength.

He who strikes as the gods strike has the force of infinity in his blows. He who defies them, wields a club in the air.

The goat is derided for eating newspapers, but many a man feeds his mind and forms his opinions on nothing else.

We are keeping the torch burning which you young men of the twentieth century may carry to the top of the mountain.

The British isles comprise no fewer than 1,000 separate islands and islets, without counting mere jutting rocks or isolated pinnacles.

This world is crowded on its lower floor, but higher up for centuries to come there will still remain a niche for each piece of honest work.

We should work for the positive side of life. We should build ideas of effort. To get rid of vice and folly is to let strength grow in their place.

What shall we say of a man who puts a fifty-cent education on a ten-thousand-dollar, a million-dollar boy, and narrows and cramps him in after life.

The fool, the dude, the shirk, come out of college pretty much as they went in. They dive deep in the Pierian Springs, as the duck dives in the pond—and they come up dry as the duck does.

The voice of the people is not the voice of God. But if the voice be smothered, it becomes the voice of a demon. The red flag of the Anarchist is woven where the people think in silence.

A gardening school for girls is something of an innovation, but such a one exists in Berlin, with a most satisfactory history. The students do all the garden work of the institution, and grow large supplies of fruits and vegetables, which are sold in the city. Several of the graduates have obtained posts as gardeners.

FATAL RESULT OF DELAY. Sickness generally follows in the path of neglect. Don't be reckless! but promptly take a few doses of Scott's Emulsion immediately following exposure to cold. It will save you many painful days and sleepless nights.

"I hear you are in for running off with another man's wife. Poor, despised creature!" "I am not altogether despised, madame. He sends me flowers every day."—Life.

Mrs. Tenspot (reading)—"Ex-Premier Crispi, of Italy, is taking a course of mud baths near Padua." Mr. Tenspot—"Why, I read somewhere that he was out of politics."—Glasgow Times.

MARKET REPORT.

RETAIL MARKET PRICES.

Owing to the stormy weather last night and the fact that the Lenten season commences to-day, the attendance of farmers and gardeners at Bonsecours market was exceedingly small.

VEGETABLES.

Table listing vegetable prices: Parsley, per dozen; Cabbage, per dozen; Carrots, per basket; Turnips, per bag; Beets, per basket; Potatoes, per bag; Cauliflowers, per dozen; Celery, per dozen; Lettuce, per dozen; Radishes, per dozen; Spinach, per peck; Tomatoes, per basket.

FRUIT.

Table listing fruit prices: Lemons, per dozen; Apples, per barrel; Oranges, per dozen; Cranberries, per gallon; Almeria grapes, per keg; Catawba grapes, per basket.

GAME.

Table listing game prices: Black duck, per pair; Blue-bill duck, per pair; Teal duck, per pair; Mallard ducks; Plover, per dozen; Quails, per dozen; Quail, drawn, per dozen; Snowbirds, per dozen.

POULTRY.

Table listing poultry prices: Large spring chickens, per pair; Small chickens; Fowls, per pair; Turkeys, hens; Geese, each; Ducks, per pair; Cock turkeys, each; Pigeons, per pair; Squabs, per pair.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Table listing dairy prices: Print butter, choice, per lb.; Creamery; Good dairy butter; Mild cheese; Strong cheese; Eggs, strictly new laid; Case eggs; Honey, per lb.; Maple sugar, per lb.; Maple syrup.

MEATS.

Table listing meat prices: Beef, choice, per lb.; Mutton, per lb.; Lamb, per lb.; Veal, per lb.; Pork, per lb.; Ham, per lb.; Lard, per lb.; Sausages, per lb.; Bacon, per lb.; Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.

FISH.

Table listing fish prices: Pike, per lb.; Haddock, per lb.; Bullheads, per lb.; Whitefish, per lb.; Cod, per lb.; Dore; Halibut, per lb.; Trout, per lb.; Smelts, per lb.; Mackerel, each; Finnan haddies, per lb.; Fresh salmon, per lb.; Black bass, per lb.; Sturgeon, per lb.

THE PROVISION MARKET.

There was no important change in the local provision market, business being chiefly of a jobbing character at steady prices.

The demand for light weight dressed hogs continues good in a jobbing way, and sales have been made as high as \$7 for really choice bright lots.

The situation of the cheese market was unchanged owing to the complete absence of stock.

The local demand for butter was slow and the market is quiet and steady at 18c to 19c for creamery and at 11c to 13c for roll dairy as to quality.

There was no change in the egg market, prices being about steady with only a small jobbing business doing.

Business in beans continues quiet and prices are about steady at 60c to 65c in car lots and at 70c to 80c in a small way.

Potatoes were unchanged at 35c to 40c per bag in car lots, and a. 45c to 50c in a jobbing way.

Man (to dentist)—I want you to kill this nerve, please. I'm expecting some money in a few days and then I'll call around and pay you.

Dentist (sarcastically)—I can't kill such a nerve as you've got.

MONTREAL'S GREATEST STORE.

The S. CARSLY Co. LIMITED

1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

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

HIGH CLASS Spring Dress Goods

The richness of colorings, quaintness of designs, the most delicate tints, in strictly high-class Dress Goods goes far to make this department a favorite one with the ladies.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

HIGH GLASS Dress Goods.

Novelties in High Class Dress Goods, the latest weaves and choicest of colorings, in great variety of makes, from 75c to \$1.00.

Very High Class Silk and Wool Dress Goods, every style a masterpiece, every shade a study, \$1.65 yard.

Silk and Wool Material for costumes, very stylish and unique, in beautiful combinations and rich effects, \$2.00 yd.

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HIGH CLASS Costume Lengths.

Several Very Handsome Costume Lengths, in Silk and Wool material, no two alike, from \$9.40 to \$11.00.

A very elegant lot of Costume Lengths, in the newest Paris and Berlin novelties, all stylish and no two alike, \$12.20 to \$15.50.

Very High Class Costume Lengths, in Silk and Mohair, interwoven with a combination of Mifin, Gold and Silk, producing a most wonderful effect, from \$17.00 to \$22.40.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

HIGH CLASS Jackets and Capes.

Very great interest is centred in our display of Ladies' High Class Jackets and Capes for Spring wear.

Ladies' New Spring Jackets, in all the latest colorings of Fawns, Drabs, Biscauits, and Leathers from \$5.00 to \$35.00.

Ladies' New Spring Velvet Capes, in short and 3-4 lengths, trimmed with Lace, Jets, and Mouslin de Soie Ruchings, from \$2.05 to \$50.00.

Ladies' Handsome Spring Capes, in Cloth Applique on Silk foundations, Spangled with Jets and Trimmed with Mouslin de Soie Ruchings, from \$10.00 to \$45.00.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

High Class Capes.

Ladies' New Golf Capes in an endless variety of colors, with pretty self plaid linings, from \$2.24 to \$10.00.

Ladies' New Spring Heptonette rain-proof Cloaks, in Black, Navy, Fawns and Drabs, full cavalry cape, inlaid velvet collar, from \$4.75 to \$15.00.

Ladies' New Colored Cloth Capes, in Fawns, Drabs, Biscauits and Receda embroidered and braided, from \$1.50 to \$10.25.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

FURS At Clearing Prices.

There will be great doings in Furs for the next three days. Every article in Furs reduced to the lowest point.

Ladies' Baltic Seal Caps, regular \$1.25, reduced 65c.

Ladies' Natural Opposum Caps, regular \$2.25, reduced \$1.25.

Ladies' Mink Ruffs, regular \$1.95, reduced \$1.39.

Black Persian Lamb Caps, regular \$2.50, reduced \$1.49.

Ladies' Greenland Seal Capes, regular \$20, reduced \$14.

Ladies' Greenland Seal Capes, regular \$25, reduced \$13.

THE S. CARSLY CO., Ltd.

IT PAYS By Mail

The S. Carsley Co., Ltd. 1765 to 1783 Notre Dame Street MONTREAL.

Live Stock Markets.

MONTREAL, March 1.—The feature of the local live stock trade since our last was the much firmer feeling that prevailed in the market to-day, and prices for good to choice stock advanced fully 10 to 15c per lb., which is due, no doubt, to the continued good demand and small receipts of such.

At the East End Abattoir market the offerings of live stock were: 500 cattle, 50 sheep, 100 lambs and 25 calves.

At the Point St. Charles cattle market the receipts of cattle were small and trade was slow owing to the fact that local dealers generally had filled their wants in the Toronto market on Friday last.

Just now flowers are literally worth their weight in gold, and when one is fortunate enough to become the possessor of a generous bowlful, it is well worth while to study ways to keep their beauty from fading.

In the first place, before removing the beauties from the box or paper in which they arrive, sprinkle them gently, but thoroughly, with fresh cold water; then make some good strong soap suds, which takes the place of roots, and is, therefore, very important, and put the flowers therein, taking care not to pack the stems too closely together.

Every morning, without fail, the flowers must be taken out of the suds, their stems clipped a wee morsel, and laid sideways in clear, cool water. See that every stem is well covered, let lie for a few minutes, sprinkle with fresh water, shake and return to the suds, and your flowers will look as if just that moment picked.

Change the suds every three days; follow this rule carefully, and at the end of a whole month compare your flowers with those a day or two old, which have been carefully crammed into a vase of water, and mark the contrast.

Even after the fifth week the flowers that have been fed by the suds will look passably well. This is certainly worth a trial for flower lovers, and how a few do glorify a room, to be sure.

A very simple and curious experiment may be tried with ordinary household ammonia. For instance, dip a white carnation or a darkened sweet pea in the ammonia, and the former will immediately change to a dainty yellow, the latter to blue, deepening into purple.

Green roses are not pretty, but if there is a faded pink one it will be curious to dip it, and behold it transformed into a beautiful lettuce green.

No second-hand man was ever a great teacher.

VIN MARIANI (MARIANI WINE.)

The Ideal and Popular Tonic for BODY, BRAIN AND NERVES.

Highly endorsed by the Medical Profession and the Clergy.

In truth "Vin Mariani" is perfect, gives us health, drives away the blues and is of such excellent quality that whoever takes it might almost desire to be forever debilitated and depressed, thus to have a pretext to drink it.

VICTORIOS SARDOU. At Druggists & Fancy Grocers. Avoid substitute.

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