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The Senate 1897

VOL. XLV., NO. 30.



Please remember all subscriptions are due in advance. This will interest you.

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1896.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE REMEDIAL BILL.

INTRODUCED YESTERDAY BY THE HON. MR. DICKEY.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ACT PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE—SIR WILLIAM DAWSON WRITES A LETTER IN WHICH HE DECLARES OPENLY AND CANDIDLY FOR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 11.—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Dickey moved for leave to introduce a bill, entitled "The Remedial Act of Manitoba," which, being granted, the bill was read a first time.

The preamble sets forth the circumstances—The granting of the majority's petition for redress, and the failure of the Province to legislate to that end—under which it becomes expedient that Parliament should make a remedial law.

Clause 2 enacts: "The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council of the Province of Manitoba shall appoint, to form and constitute a Separate School Board of Education for Manitoba, a certain number of persons, not exceeding nine, all of whom shall be Roman Catholics. (1) Three of such members, recorded at the foot of the list of members of the Board as entered in the minute book of the Executive Council of the Province of Manitoba, shall retire and cease to hold office at the end of each year, which for the purposes of the act shall be held and taken to be the second day of October annually, and the names of members appointed in their stead shall be placed at the head of the list, and the three members so retiring, in rotation, and annually, may be eligible for re-appointment."

Clause 3. If the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council does not, within three months after the coming into force of this act, make appointments to the Separate School Board, or if the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council does not fill any vacancy that may from any cause occur in the Separate School Board, within three months after the occurrence of such vacancy, then, in either such case, the Governor-General may make any appointment not made by the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council.

Clause 4. The Department of Education may, for the observance of separate schools, make regulations for the registering and reporting of daily attendance at all separate schools in the Province, subject to the approval of the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council; (2) The Department of Education may also make, from time to time, such regulations as they may think fit for the general organization of the separate schools.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION. The fifth clause defines the duties of the Roman Catholic Board of Education. It is to have control and management of the separate schools, to arrange for the examination and licensing of teachers, whose secular qualifications are to be of the provincial standard; the Board, also, to recognize all Provincial certificates to teachers. The Board is to select books, within the limits above described; it is to have the power to regulate the construction of schools, and the formation and alteration of all school districts under its care. The Board is to give special aid to high schools from the funds at its disposal, not exceeding, in the aggregate, one-twentieth of its appropriation, no high school to receive such special aid unless it complies fully with the regulations; and, further, such high school only to be established with the consent of the Trustees.

The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council is empowered to appoint one of the members of the Board to be superintendent of separate schools, and secretary of the Board. If no appointment shall be so made, the Board shall appoint one of its members to be superintendent. The duties of the superintendent are to generally supervise the schools, and work of the school inspectors, as the executive officer of the Board, to furnish to the Provincial Government a yearly return of the school attendance, together with a statement of the receipts and expenditures of all Government moneys.

In regard to the formation and alteration of school districts, this is left to the Municipal Council, subject to the sanction of the Board of Education. It is provided that, should a Municipal Council refuse the petition of five heads of families to establish or alter a school district, upon appeal of the petitioners, the Board may, within three months, itself establish or reconstruct a separate school district. And, it is "further provided, that no school district shall be organized under the Act unless there shall be, at least, ten Roman Catholic children of school age living within the same, and situated not over three miles from a point that may in any wise be fixed as the first school site."

In all cases of readjustment of school districts the separate school inspector, and one person appointed by each Board of Trustees, shall value the school property, and arbitrate upon the respective rights of the interested parties. The award is subject to appeal to the courts. In cities and towns the Board may divide the municipality into wards for separate school purposes, and regulate the election of trustees. In portions of the Province, not organized into municipalities, the Board has the authority to form school districts, and trustees to levy and collect taxes.

ASSESSMENT FOR SCHOOL TAXES. The 28th clause provides that, "The Roman Catholic ratepayers of a school district, including religious and educa-

tional corporations, shall be liable to be assessed for the support of separate schools." (The exemptions include the places of worship, educational and charitable institutions themselves.)

"No Roman Catholic, who is assessed for support of a separate school, shall be liable to be assessed, taxed, or required in any way to contribute for the erection, maintenance or support of any other school, whether by the Provincial law or otherwise; nor shall any of his property, in respect of which he shall have been so assessed, be so liable." But it is provided that any Roman Catholic, upon giving written notice, may have his property assessed for public school purposes, if he so desires. And he shall continue to be considered to be a public school supporter until he gives notice of withdrawal.

The clause in regard to the Provincial Government is as follows: "The right to share proportionately, in any grant made out of public funds for the purposes of education, having been decided to be, and being now one of the rights and privileges of the said Roman Catholic minority of Her Majesty's subjects in the Province of Manitoba, any sum granted by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba, and appropriated for separate schools, shall be placed to the credit of the Board of Education in account, to be opened in the books of the Treasury Department and in the audit office."

The Board is empowered to establish a separate normal school in St. Boniface, and assign to it one-tenth of the educational grant.

The bill concludes with this provision: "Power is hereby reserved to the Parliament of Canada to make such further and other remedial laws as provisions of the said Statute twenty-two, of chapter three, of the Statutes of 1870, and of decision of the Governor-in-Council thereunder, may require."

SIR WILLIAM DAWSON

EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION VERY PLAINLY.

In the course of his remarks, Sir Charles read the following letter from Sir William Dawson, who congratulated Sir Charles on his election in Cape Breton. He said, said Sir Charles:—

"Though I regret the struggle has been so severe, I now write, in the interest of education, to state to you, in writing, as I have already, orally, the views I have formed on the Manitoba school question. The people of that Province, in their zeal to onto the older provinces in the perfection of their school system, have gone a little too far in the direction of enforced uniformity, and have, thereby, brought some discredit on themselves and on Protestantism, which should, before all things, be tolerant and liberal to those of other creeds, in order to be consistent in its own claim to the right of private judgment in religious matters. Persistence in this error in the face of a judicial decision, and, I believe, also of the most enlightened educational opinion of the country, has, unfortunately, given opportunity to party agitators to raise questions of race and creed in the highest degree dangerous, more particularly at a time when foreign affairs, as well as the interest of our own industries, demand that we shall present a firm and united front to the world. Experience has, however, given me much faith in the ultimate loyalty and good feeling of the people of this country, and in their desire to sustain those great principles of tolerance and liberty of conscience which have been the pride and the safety, hitherto, both of the Dominion and the great Empire to which it belongs. I trust, therefore, that public opinion will sustain the Government in so dealing with the matter as to secure justice and harmony, and to prevent the recurrence of similar difficulties for a long time to come."

Following is the letter referred to in the foregoing communication:—

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

DEAR SIR CHARLES.—Referring to our conversation a short time ago, I desire to mention the views I have arrived at, after a long educational experience, on the question of separate schools, which has so unhappily been raised by the Government of Manitoba, after it had been supposed to be settled by the Constitution of the Dominion, and by the arrangements based thereon for Quebec and Ontario.

"While I have no doubt of the constitutional rights of minorities, and hold that a great responsibility has been incurred by those who have reopened this question, as an element of party strife, my own special standpoint is that of Protestantism in connection with the promotion of good education for all.

"In this country all, or nearly all, the members of Protestant bodies have agreed on a system of common schools, not purely secular, but recognizing the Bible as the text-book of religion and morals, and leaving more special teaching of a denominational character to the home, the Sunday schools, and the ministers of religion. The clergy of the Roman Catholic Church, in this country, hold that the teaching of the particular doctrine of their church in schools is necessary to the spiritual welfare of their adherents. It thus happens that the people are, on what seemed to be purely religious grounds, divided into two camps, in the matter of education, each desirous to pursue its own methods.

ADVANTAGES OF PROTESTANT METHODS. "The Protestant method has the advantage of securing combination of means in support of education, while avoiding that want of higher moral in-

fluence which requires purely secular schools, of freeing the State from any responsibility in the matter of particular dogma, of tending to social and national union among all classes, and of evidencing the substantial unity of Christians, whatever their differences in details of doctrine. Hence, in a Protestant community so united, a dissentient minority is obliged, for conscience sake, to forego some advantages, whatever may be done in its behalf in the way of public aid, or of the general supervision provided by a national system. Protestants are especially bound to keep in view this suffering of the minority for conscience sake, as their own association of right of private judgment and religious liberty has its obligations as well as its advantages, and implies that tolerance which shall be willing to favor equal rights in the case of persons of different faith. This obligation is at present acknowledged in most Protestant countries and eminently in the British Empire. Nor have Roman Catholic communities been found unwilling to reciprocate in the case of Protestant minorities, as, for instance, in the Province of Quebec. The people of Manitoba have shown a praiseworthy zeal in the matter of education, and there may be circumstances, in a new and sparsely settled country, which impose difficulties in the way of a liberal treatment of the minority, but it is a source of regret to their fellow Protestants, in the other provinces, that they should not have been prepared rather to brave all difficulties and risk, than even to seem to be recalcitrant to the good principle of liberty of conscience.

NO PRACTICAL DIFFICULTIES.

The experiences of the older provinces prove that there are really no practical difficulties in securing the educational rights of minorities, whether Catholic or Protestant. In so far as the schools are supported by fees or local rates, the minority has a right to the benefit of what it pays. In so far as legislative aids are concerned, it has a right to its share in proportion to population, subject only to the condition that the money shall be expended accordingly to the law, and for the purpose for which it was granted. This can be secured by the same inspection to which all public schools are liable. In the larger centres of population, and where the two creeds are approximately equal, there is no difficulty, and where either party is locally in a small minority, and too weak to sustain an efficient school, it should have the power to combine the children of several districts, and, if necessary, to provide means of conveyance for the more distant children. Where even this will not avail, under proper limitations, short time schools and temporary schools may be provided, and such specially weak communities may be aided by a small allowance to poor districts, as provided in other Provinces. Even where there are isolated families, for whom neither of the above means are available, experience has proved that there is usually sufficient neighborly feeling to enable the commissioners of such schools to make some special arrangements for the children of such families.

"It is further to be observed that, when the rights of the minority are respected, the majority is left free to attend to religious education in such manner as it may deem best, and, on the other hand, the whole responsibility of the general education of the minority is thrown upon it, or upon its leaders, and experience has shown that this has acted as a very wholesome stimulus in the improvement of the schools.

"It is further to be observed that, the creed which has the majority in a province may, in certain localities, be in the minority, while that which is in the minority in the province may have a large majority in certain districts, and thus it happens that both parties may locally be in need of the privilege accorded to minorities. In an educational experience of nearly fifty years I have found these principles and methods capable of application in the case of minorities, both Catholic and Protestant, and conducive to the public good, not only in advancement of education, but also in cultivating a friendly and charitable spirit, and the wholesome emulation between people of different creeds, and I would commend them to the consideration of the people of Manitoba, as more likely to promote the progress and education of their Province than any methods which, however theoretically perfect, leave any portion of the people in a position which they may consider to be one of educational or religious disability.

MUST BE JUST TO ALL.

Education must be just to all, and not regulated by any feeling of jealousy on the part of different creeds. Should such jealousy or dislike exist, justice, and even liberality, in all that concerns the welfare of the children, will prove the best means for its removal. The present controversy respecting the schools of Manitoba may do good if it tends to impress more strongly on all parents the paramount importance, not only of securing the best possible education for their own children, but of aiding others, however different in religious belief, or however different in culture, to enjoy like advantages, and if it serves to enhance our appreciation of the benefits we enjoy under a Constitution which respects alike the religious convictions and educational needs of people of every creed and origin, in this respect following the example of the great Empire to which we belong, which everywhere protects the weak against the strong, and accords equal civil and religious rights to all, without even excepting those who, when they have the power, deny such rights to others, in this

being like the Father in Heaven, who maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

(Signed) WILLIAM DAWSON. Montreal, February 5th, 1896.

[The foregoing letter, coming as it does from such a distinguished educationalist as Sir William Dawson, who so long presided over the destinies of the leading Protestant University in Canada, and who has been regarded as the staunchest and most able advocate of Protestant interests in matters of education generally, will be read with a deep interest not alone by our people but by all thoughtful Protestants. Sir William Dawson has enjoyed unexceptional opportunities of studying the subject of Separate Schools and their effects in the Province of Quebec. It cannot be said that he has pronounced upon the subject without long and serious deliberation, because, apart from the fact that the matter especially in connection with the interests of the minority in Manitoba, has been the theme of men of all classes for several years, Sir William speaks now from the fitness of the experiences of a lifetime spent in the cause of education and in the centres where sectionalism, to say the least, has been in the ascendant.—Ed. T. W.]

TEMPERANCE.

BULLETIN OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE GENERAL SECRETARY, 415 West 59th St., New York, February 1, 1896.

By the time that this Bulletin is in the hands of the secretaries of the societies we shall have entered into the penitential shadows of the holy season of Lent. A custom that has come very much into vogue during these last few years, and that is, the recommendation of the practice by the Holy Father, is the distribution of Sacred Thirst cards to all the people on the Sunday before Lent opens. With this distribution there goes a strong recommendation to all the people to abstain from the use of intoxicating drinks during the forty days of Lent.

It is astonishing how popular this custom has become within the last few years. The Temperance Publication Bureau has sent out 250,000 of these Sacred Thirst cards. The significance of this is that in the parishes where these cards are distributed a deeper sense of religion is developed, a more constant and regular attendance at the Lenten devotions is brought about, thousands and thousands of the people are lured away from their irregular habits and are brought to a conscientious sense of duty; and many become so enamoured of the healthful practice of total abstinence, when that Easter Sunday comes they do not go back to their old drinking ways.

Abundant testimonies have come to us from pastors who have inaugurated this practice in their parishes, bearing witness to the deeply beneficial effects that have followed its introduction. They have said that the custom has made the men, particularly, realize that Lent is a time especially set apart for some religious act, and the giving up of the use of intoxicating drinks and the avoiding of the saloon has turned their minds to the Church, and induced them to attend regularly the Lenten devotions.

The spirit of Lent is one of self-denial. It comes very difficult for men and women who have to work very hard to earn their daily wage to keep the strict law of the Church. This fact is recognized by the abundant dispensations Holy Mother Church has given to her children of the working classes. But while she has dispensed with the strict letter of the law, in no sense has she dispensed with the spirit of the holy season. On the contrary, the doing away with the strict letter has the effect of intensifying the spirit of the law. The spirit is to practice some mortification, and therefore it is recommended as one of the best mortifications to refrain from the use of intoxicating drinks. This practice has a particular suitability in these days, because it makes a protest against the drinking customs that are so conducive to intoxication, and places the remedy for the wide-spread evil of intemperance.

The societies of our National Union should actively and enthusiastically favor this practice in their respective localities, for it is evident how much good will come to them from the custom. The more total abstainers there are, the wider field will the Societies have in which to recruit their membership, and it is creditably believed that this Lenten practice has done as much to favor and disseminate the practice of Total Abstinence as any other one thing.

I wish, therefore, that in every place where this Bulletin is received immediate measures will be taken to secure a sufficient number of these Sacred Thirst cards, and, with the consent of the pastor, to have them distributed on the Sunday before Lent. The Temperance Publication Bureau will furnish these cards, according to the sample sent here-

with, for \$1.00 a thousand which sum just covers the cost of production. Please therefore, bring this matter to the notice of your pastor, and ask his permission to distribute these cards among the people.

Fraternally yours, (Rev.) A. P. DOWLE, General Secretary C.T.A.U. of A., 415 West 59th Street, New York.

UTICA.

The Growth of Catholicity.

Utica, in the interior of the State, is one of the oldest settlements in New York. It was the home of the distinguished statesman Horatio Seymour, of the Honorable Francis Kernan, of Roscoe Conkling and many others very prominent in State and national politics. In the beginning of the century the Catholics in this locality were few, and far from wealthy. The town, in 1831, contained but one small church, dedicated under the patronage of Saint John. This church was then attended by the Rev. Walter Quarter, whose parish extended from Frankfort to Syracuse, and from Minghamton to Watertown. The old frame building was long ago removed to the opposite side of Blocker street, and still stands on the corner of Blocker and John street, to mark the contrast between the original and the present time church which is the edifice that has been erected on the original site. There are now in the same city, five splendid edifices, two of which are in charge of the Germans.

The last church, blessed and dedicated to the service of God by Bishop Ludden of Syracuse, is under the patronage of Saint Patrick. It was originally a small frame building, erected by the late Father Patrick Caragher. This was subsequently replaced by a large and splendid Gothic edifice, which was destroyed by fire in 1889. The loss of their fine church left the congregation in an embarrassed condition for a long time. In 1891 the present edifice was begun, and on the 1st of May, of that year, the cornerstone was laid and by the indomitable energy of the Reverend Nicholas J. Quinn it was finished and dedicated on the 7th of the present month.

Today, interiorly and exteriorly, it stands one of the most complete, harmonious and beautiful church edifices in central New York. It is 130 feet in length, 61 feet wide, within the walls, and 67 feet to the ceiling. The height to the foot of the cross is 108 feet. The structure is of brick; the base of the tower is of brown stone and the trimmings and buttresses of the same material. Over the main entrance is a fine statue of St. Patrick, the patron of the church and at the four angles of the bellry in the tower are statues of the four evangelists.

The chief beauty of the church is the interior. The columns supporting the ceiling are richly ornamented, and give the impression of stability and grandeur. The whole interior arrangement is in the strict gothic style, and gives the effect of light and shade so remarkable in medieval architecture. The ceiling over the nave, like the walls, is frescoed.

The sanctuary is a work of art. On each side of the main altar are the altars of the Blessed Virgin and of Saint Joseph. Over the main altar is a series of mural paintings in the centre of which is represented the crucifixion. The stations of the cross, in alto-relievo, are magnificent works of art, imported from Munich.

The windows are remarkably fine, especially those in the transept. On the right is represented the conversion of the pagan king by Saint Patrick in the hall of Tara, white on the opposite is a beautiful representation of Christ blessing little children. Everywhere on the windows the Fleur-de-lis of France, where Saint Patrick is supposed to have been born, and the shamrock of Ireland, where the great saint performed his special missionary labors, are intertwined.

The fixtures for lighting are arranged for gas in the lower parts and for electric lights in the upper. Around the sanctuary are twenty-five electric lights, and the combination, when all the lights are used, make the interior at midnight as light as day.

The cost of the building is about \$50,000. Father Quinn, under whose charge the building was erected, twenty-nine years ago was ordained by Archbishop McCloskey, and in April, 1892, was appointed pastor of Saint Patrick's. His assistant, his nephew, Reverend William P. Quinn, who was previously attached to Saint John's church.—N. Y. Catholic Review.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH NOTES.

The retreat for the unmarried ladies of the parish will commence on Sunday next, the 16th instant. The first instruction will be given at 7.30 p.m. It is very necessary that all the ladies should attend from the beginning.

It is finally decided that the retreat for the young men of the parish will commence on Sunday, 22nd March. Fuller particulars will be given later on.

UNEXPECTED EFFECT.—Mistress, who has given her maid a ticket for the theatre: Well, how did you like the performance, Alma? Alma: Oh, it was splendid, ma'am. You should have heard how a servant gal sauced her mistress.

A GREAT POPE.

F. MARION CRAWFORD WRITES OF LEO XIII. AND HIS HOUSEHOLD.

A WISE AND SKILLFUL LEADER—HIS STATESMANSHIP AND LAPINITY—GREETED IN MANY WAYS—THERE HAS NOT BEEN HIS EQUAL INTELLECTUALLY FOR A LONG TIME—HIS DAILY ROUTINE.

F. Marion Crawford, the famous novelist, contributes the second of his Roman papers to the February Century. He writes very interestingly of "Pope Leo XIII. and His Household." His article is in part as follows:

Leo XIII. is a leader by his simple nature and energetic character, as well as by his position and the circumstances of the times. The leader of a great organization of Christian men and women spreading all over the world; the leader of a vast body of human thought; the leader of a great conservative army which will play a large part in any coming struggle. He will not be beaten in the world when the battle begins, but he will leave a strong position for his successor to defend, and great weapons for him to wield, since he has done more to simplify and strengthen the Church's organization than a dozen Popes have done in the last two centuries. Men of such character to fight future campaigns many times over in their thoughts while the world is at peace, or amid them, and when the time comes at last, these are they themselves to go to the front, they called up still lives to lead and conquer.

As a statesman his abilities are admitted to be of the highest order; as a scholar he is undoubtedly one of the first Latinists of our time and one of the most accomplished writers in Latin and Italian prose and verse. As a man he possesses the simplicity of character which almost always accompanies greatness, together with a healthy sobriety of temper, habit and individual taste rarely found in those beings whom we might well call "motors" among men.

Of the Pope's statesmanlike Latinity the world knows much and is sure to hear more;—not perhaps, however, when another and a smaller man shall sit in the great Pope's chair. For

HE IS A GREAT POPE.

There has not been his equal, intellectually, for a long time, nor shall we probably see his match again. The era of individuality has not gone by, as some pretend. We of middle age have seen, in our lifetime, Cavour, Louis Napoleon, Garibaldi, Disraeli, Bismarck, Leo XIII. and the young Emperor of Germany. With the possible exception of Cavour, who died poisoned as some say—before he had lived out his life, few will deny that of all these the present Pope possesses in many respects the most evenly-balanced and stately disposition. That fact alone speaks highly for the judgment of the men who elected him, in Italy's half-century, immediately after the death of Victor Emmanuel.

At all events, there he stands, at the head of the holy Roman Catholic and Apostolic Church, as wise a leader as any who in our day has wielded power; as skilled, in his own manner, as any who hold the pen; and better than all that, as straightly simple and honest a Christian man as ever fought a great battle for his faith's sake.

Straight-minded, honest and simple he is, yet keen, sensitive and nobly cautious; for there is no nobility in him who risks a cause for the vanity of his own courage, and who, out of mere anger against those he hates, squanders the devotion of those who love him. In a sense, today, the greater the man the greater the peace-maker. And so it should be; for if peace be counted among blessings, the love of it is among the virtues. "Blessed are the peace-makers."

HIS CHILDHOOD.

He spent his childhood in the simple surroundings of Carpineto, than which none could be simpler, as every one knows who has ever visited an Italian country gentleman in his home. Every hour, constant exercise, plain food and farm interests made a strong man of him, with plenty of simple common sense. As a boy, he was a great walker and climber, and it is said that he was excessively fond of birding, the only form of sport afforded by that part of Italy, and practised there in those times, as it is now, not only with guns, but by means of nets. It has often been said that poets and lovers of freedom come more frequently from the mountains than the sea shore than from a flat inland region.

The stiff mannerism of the patriarchal system, which survived until recently from early Roman times gave him that somewhat formal tone and authoritative manner which are so characteristic of his conversation in private. His deliberate and unhesitating speech makes one think of Goethe's "without haste, without rest." Yet his formality is not of the slow and circumlocutory sort; on the contrary, it is energetically precise, and helps rather than mars the sound casting of each idea. The formality of strong people belongs.

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

[WRITTEN FOR THE TRUE WITNESS.]

VACATION IN ITALY.

A MOST INTERESTING SKETCH OF THE "SUNNY LAND"

NIGHT ON THE ALBAN HILLS—THE SHATTERED MONUMENTS OF TUSCULUM—THE APPROACH TO ROME—THE TRUE WITNESS IN ITALY—SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS OF VARIOUS LANDS, SEEN IN THE LIVES OF STUDENTS—HOT WEATHER—THE IRONY OF HISTORY—RAPTURES THAT ARE NOW MEMORIES.

The following delightful sketch is continued from last November's True Witness.

The descent of night upon the Alban hills brings our student's first day's observation of the surrounding country to a necessary close. But night has its charms as well as day, especially for those whose souls habitually stretch forth to regions of more solemn thought than the narrow world of the mercator, or artificial society individual. That unseen world of thought which we sometimes, for a moment, think we have fully entered, but immediately discover we have only heard in the distant echo of its voice, or seen through one of its portals opened ajar by the adventurous hand of some pioneer leader of mind, seems to draw nearer to us, and to breathe more deeply on our soul, under the majestic shadow of night. The spiritual and the material seem to approach more closely to each other, and to hold mysterious intercourse that ceases with the approach of day. It matters not what burden the night wind bears—be it the fever heat of a desert, the warm and sickly odour of a tropical vegetation, the sweet exhalation of a northern harvest, or the frost and snow of an Arctic winter—its voice that we hear round the eaves, whether in the low sigh of a passing zephyr, or the loud tone of a rising storm, has a meaning as important as it seems distant from our grasp. Under its influence the soul retires upon itself, and feels the presence of some kindred power, which draws it forth somewhere, and to something that it yearns to know, yet fears to approach. As a strain of sweet music from some distant banquet hall falls on the ear of a returning pilgrim, and assures him that friends still dwell beneath the ancestral roof, so the voice of the night wind steals over our being, till it strikes a sympathetic heart-string that answers the far off music of a fuller and more joyful life, and awakens the entire man to a fresh yearning to pass quickly over earth's dark way, in which the soul lingers and is not satisfied, suffers and nobody knows its pain, and to emerge into the light and music and genial society of its eternal home.

Such is night the world over. Certain minor circumstances modify its effect upon us. That "charm from the sky" which, according to Payne, hallows every thing around our home, does not with day. It hangs over the dry branches of the old fir-trees that once sheltered our cottage, and around the trembling leaves of the poplar and willow we planted with our own hands; it dances on the white, moonlit gable, which looked down so invitingly on us when, as children, we returned home from an unfruitful protracted game of "catch" amongst the neighbor's hay-racks; it rises from the lawn where we stretched our tired limbs on the sultry evenings and watched the livid heat-lightning that occasionally lit up the Cumæan on the gloomy horizon; nay, it beams in the very moon and stars, and makes us look upon them as old friends who know our needs, they have watched over us so long from the same quarter of the heavens, and have shot their pale rays so regularly over the same objects in our little chamber. But none of these will vary the character of night in the estimation of the student on Tusculum. He is a willing "Exile from home," and he must open his soul to the impressions that night under a foreign sky may give. He is not likely to retire very early his first night on the Alban hills; at least I did not. When left alone in my room, I opened the window to enjoy the night air, and to discover what there was unusual in the new surroundings; and I must confess it was fancy, with its bewitching treasures, that gave their chief attractiveness to the material objects around me. After all, what could I expect and hear that I had not seen and heard a thousand times before—a few lights peering through the darkness, the usual sounds of rural life, and the cry of some solitary night-bird? But fancy persisted (nor had I reason to disallow its claim) in associating them with the character which immortal names and world-renowned deeds have given to the place. And thus, the darkness grew more solemn when I reflected that the unbroken plain over which it hung was the lonely Campagna with its dry, broken aqueduct and fallen mausoleums, which looked down for centuries on the march and counter-march of Roman legions, witnessed the splendor of triumphal returns when the spoils and conquered slaves of Carthage and Jerusalem added to the pomp of a Roman holiday; and saw the waning glory of Imperial Rome pass Eastward, to vanish forever behind the rising storm-cloud of a Byzantine empire. The clustering lights that appeared in the distance held my gaze more fixedly because they lit the narrow streets and the bleached ruins of Rome, and glittered upon the lazy waters of the Tiber. The baying of watch dogs around the foot of the hills, and the unearthly cry of the screech-owl in the groves higher up, broke with a hundred-fold force upon my ears, they seemed to assume so much to the ghastly nature of the strife and black desolation that have left their history writ in the buried and broken monuments of Tusculum's former grandeur. Even the very wind seemed to moan with a deeper and sadder voice, as it stole across the lawn and through the laurel trees beneath my window, because I knew it had kissed the splintered marbles of the old city, and waved the yellow grass above the urns of Tusculum's brave sons, before it

swept down the face of the hill, and hurried out to the empty plain. But "the sitting stars invite us to repose," as Virgil says, and after gazing idly into the dark for a while, I closed my window and sought the sweet absolution of all human cares—sleep. One precaution, however, I always took before retiring, on the first evening of vacation, viz., to see whether a hungry scorpion had established a quondam domicile in the mattress of my bed during the preceding nine months. He sometimes finds his way into unoccupied houses, and even if he should not assume an aggressive attitude, unless provoked, nevertheless, it counteracts in great measure the tranquillizing influence of a good night's rest, to learn in the morning that a scorpion has been a sharer of your couch.

The first weeks of August are not suited to excursions through the neighboring districts. Pure and comparatively cool as the air is at this elevation, the sun is strong enough to remind one how fiercely it beats on Rome and outlying country, and to dispel all thoughts of physical exercise. Indeed, one may be well satisfied at this season of the year, in central Italy, to find shady groves and pure air in the day, and a cool sea breeze at night, even if one must refrain from field sports, or pedestrian excursions. This time will come later on. In the meantime the students seldom stray far from home in their morning and afternoon walks. We frequently went lower down the hill to the palaces of the old Roman nobility, which are surrounded by gardens and shaded walks. These gardens are pleasant spots in which to pass a while of the forenoon. Rustic seats stand around under the spreading branches of the oak and the plane tree; falling water imparts a coolness to the air, and supplies small marble-banked ponds, in which the lazy gold fish dream dreamily about, till aroused to activity by the threat of some mischievous student's mountain staff; marble watch-dogs gaze out mildly, though fixedly, from their stucco posts on the grassy lawns; large basins catch the spray of clear water shot from the mouth of a sea monster, or falling in a cylinder like shower from a hollow perforated sphere that is sustained on the shoulders of a towering Atlas; struggling cutwaters rise midway above the surface, and muscular giants sit on the designedly shaly banks, with their ponderous toes dipping in the water.

However, notwithstanding the happy blending of nature and art, around the palaces that dot the foot of the hills, we usually preferred to ascend towards Tusculum, and pass our recreations in the shade of the pine, maple and chestnut trees, which grow abundantly in this vicinity. There is more of the freshness of summer here. The condition of the weather, while it is to be much commended about, left time for another important factor of vacation life—the reading of newspapers. The scholastic year is no time for this; too much else has to be done, and the college student, as well as every body else, if he wishes to succeed, must harken to the old adage: "age-prodigis, one thing at a time. But now, during these months among the hills, they can learn the freshest news from their respective homes, and can discuss the politics of the world. The London Standard, The Dublin Freeman's Journal, The Scottish Highlander, The Philadelphia Catholic Times, The Montreal True Witness, The Vaterland, (German), The Aropolis (Greek), La Parola (Swiss), and scores of other journals, were daily untold on the slopes of Tusculum, and pursued with an eagerness that can be verified only by people who are far away from home. For my own part, when I received a paper from home, I read it from beginning to end, the advertisements not excepted. One class of advertisements, however, I left out against the last, a class which in years gone by, often built up the hopes of my unsuspecting youth by the deep mystery they promised to reveal, and then dashed them to the earth by ending like Milton's sin, "I had in many a deadly coil" at "Jaco's Oil" or some body's "Pink Pills." Ever since that time I have proceeded with great caution, whenever I observed a sensational heading—"A Startling Discovery," "An Afflicted Mother's Tale," and the like.

Whoever wished to learn something of the social and political conditions of the various countries represented amongst us, had a favorable opportunity of doing so, on occasions of this kind.

The Germans gleaned the latest political news from the pages of the Vaterland, and were most ready to explain the nature of the Reichstag, and the relations between Prussia and the German States; but, above all, they were ready to make known the noble work that was being done by the "Centre" party, under the leadership of the great Windthorst. In fact their fondations of Windthorst were so frequent as to severely test the patience of those of their companions who had made no provision in their vacation programme for peripatetic lectures on the "Lives of Great Men"; and the upshot, as is common in such cases, was that one of the more venturesome victims very dogmatically asserted, without adding any reason, that Windthorst was not half what he was cracked out to be. He generally obtained the desired effect.

The Swiss too were happy when they found anybody interested in the history and governmental machinery of their democratic Patria. I have heard it very strongly urged, that the inhabitants of mountainous countries are always brave. It was in the course of a St. Andrew's Day speech by a Highland Scotoman, who quoted with muchunction the words which Scott makes the mountain address to the hardy Celt:

"To you, as to your sire of yore; B-b-long the target and claymore! I give you shelter in my breast, Your own good blades must win the rest."

Life on the mountains is calculated to develop physical strength and the power of endurance, without which national bravery will not survive long. However this may be, the sons of the real Italy of rugged mountains and dreamy lakes are emphatically brave and patriotic in word, and I think nobody will deny that they have proven themselves equally so in deed. While intensely patriotic, however, they are not at all boastful, and the expression of their loyalty to country never takes the

form of "Jingoism." Their attachment to their own democratic form of government, which is the nearest actual approach to the ideal democracy, disposes them to look with disfavour on all terms that savour of centralized authority, when applied to the government of Switzerland. The exceedingly harmless word "parliament" is ostracized from their political vocabulary. "We Swiss do not use the word parliament, we prefer the word council," was the remark with which a companion of mine preceded his answer to my query concerning the power of their parliament. Nor need we be surprised at this, when, in some of the cantons, every adult male appears every year as a member of the legislative assembly, and when, in others, no measure of the deputies can become law without the approval of the people.

But the German and Swiss form only a small percentage of the sheets that are daily perused in the unroofed reading room of the Villa Rufinella. Newspapers printed in languages of which very few Americans ever saw a line, or heard a word spoken, are flung to the mountain breeze as soon as read, and hung like winking sheets around the withering ferns and crumbling marble pillars. The Armenians, the Russians, the East Indians and others, regularly receive journals in their respective languages, and form into groups to hear and comment upon the latest news from their homes.

Those fellow-subjects of ours from East India constituted an important element of our community, and by reason of their political relationship with us, may well deserve a special comment. I must confess that at first meeting with them I was a good deal surprised. Like most people who have not been accustomed to the companionship of our brown checked brethren, I felt my way carefully into their friendship, suspecting that I should find "ways that are dark and deeds that are vain" concealed beneath their smiling countenances. But I soon got my ideas widened, and learned the salutary lesson of looking rather to discover the good and admirable in human nature, whatever the outward form by which it is concealed. By observing this principle we shall seldom be deceived. These Indians, especially the natives of Malabar, on the West coast, are honest, straightforward people. They are just as far above a mean act as the average European that I have met; they are intelligent, industrious, and make first-rate companions either in labour or relaxation. They exhibit a great interest in the affairs of the kingdom, and are ever ready to learn something about the conditions of the colonies. I shall never forget the first time I met one of them in college. I, no doubt, looked a little awkward, as people generally do who are abruptly thrown into the company of strangers the greater number of whom speak a foreign language. A few English-speaking students were already in the division in which I was placed, and immediately that I entered, they gathered around to welcome me to the old halls. Students of a dozen other nationalities were there too, and did their best, by means of a language then foreign to me, to express their pleasure at meeting a new comer. Some who had picked up a few words of English, tried to make me feel at home by attempting, even with the provision of reference and a hearty laugh at their own expense, to inquire about my country. But when the first interchange of greetings was ended, a small chestnut-coloured youth advanced, and extended to me his yellow-palmed hand, smiling as one might who had known my forefathers for two generations. He stood near me, the others dropped away, then inviting me to take a walk along the further end of the corridor, he "unbridled his tongue" (as the Latin poet would say), and hastened to inform me that he was like myself, which I thought he intended for a joke on either his own or on my personal appearance, until he explained that he was a British subject

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and a colonist. I was not in his company for ten minutes before I felt as if I had been acquainted with him all my life, so undisguised did he show himself, and so ready to interest himself in any topic I chose to introduce. The character he revealed to me on that day was the one that distinguished him throughout the period of our subsequent acquaintanceship. We lived together for six years, then parted. I have no doubt the zeal and purity of purpose that marked him as a student still live in the Indian Missioner, and that he is striving to spread the knowledge he laboured so hard to acquire throughout that strange country of the out-lawed pariah and the sacred cow.

But to return to the reading room in the groves of Tusculum. We by no means employed all our time on questions of local interest. We learned the latest news from the four quarters of the globe, and then fell to discussing questions of world wide interest, on which grave plebipotentiaries might sit in international congress: the chafing, for instance, between France and Germany, the value of preserving the peace of Europe, the upshot of Russia's design for the extension of her empire towards the west, the Egyptian question, and the like. Our ideas would, perhaps, appear crude, and our technique faulty, in the eyes of a far-seeing politician or a skilled diplomatist; but we cared very little for that. We freely exchanged our views; and it is just probable that, if we never expressed a correct estimate, we never expressed a false one than retired politicians and ambassadors sometimes do. A snatch from my diary for Sept. 5th, 1891, will give an idea of the subject matter of our political study. It appears to be an abstract of an article I had read that day:

"I learn that there is much reason for amazement and indignation on the part of the European Powers at the alleged violation by Russia of the treaty, which, in time of peace, excludes all foreign warships, and all ships carrying military stores, from the entrance of the sea of Marmora, at either end. It was, and is, the right and obligation of Turkey to see that this regulation should not be violated. Nevertheless, the Turkish government not only permitted a Russian warship to pass through the Daranelles, but has also dismissed its commandant of the Daranelles for temporarily detaining her; and has offered an apology to Russia, and an indemnity for the detention. Whether Turkey, which has virtually been the ward of England for the last fifty years, has yielded thus shamefully to the violation of treaty rights from sheer fear, or from a desire to sting England for her refusal to negotiate regarding the Egyptian question, it is not quite clear. The right on the part of Turkey of having the Straits free from foreign warships, in time of peace, was acknowledged by the Powers in the treaty of July 13th, 1841, made in London; afterwards by the Congress of Paris, signed by the Plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers, on March 30, 1856; and, if I mistake not, corroborated by the Conference held in London, July 17th, 1871; and finally by the Berlin Congress, January 13th, 1878."

But the rocks of Tusculum received the discussion of a question far more intimate to a large section of our party than a stoppage of Russian warships in the Daranelles. I should not venture to claim it was Tom Moore, had in future perspective when he sang to Erin: "The strangers shall hear thy lament on his plains."

But I will say the prophecy was never more literally fulfilled than when the Italian peasant of Campagna stood and turned an ear, to hear the needs, the dangers, and the hopes of Ireland discussed in a language that attracted his attention only by its rough and halting accents, so unlike his own soft tongue. Yes; the lava peaks of the Alban hills have resounded Erin's lament. I learned more English politics in August and September of 1891 than in all the rest of my life. The troubles consequent on the Parnell breakdown were then agitating the Irish party. Tim Healy was the "man in the gap" (as his admirers aptly put it). Dillon and O'Brien had just been released from prison, and Parnell was carrying on that final and desperate struggle for supremacy, in which his calm courage, unrelenting perseverance, and re-awakened energy, almost made us forget his errors and remember only the former champion of Ireland's cause. In such circumstances, not even the charms of mountain villas, nor the lazy heat of central Italy, could divorce the mind of the Celt from the question of Irish self-government. The Irish mail regularly brought us the latest campaign speeches, which were read with greater natural elocution, and far more earnestness than that which, on the self-same slopes, Cicero practiced his Philippics before an audience of dumb trees, nearly two thousand years before. It was a cause of much amusement to the Italians and others who did not understand English, to hear the Irishmen so often repeat the names of Gladstone and Parnell. The mention of these names was to them a sign that Home Rule was under consideration and they listened for a while with an amused smile on their faces, then shrugged their shoulders and said: "Questi Benedetti Irlandesi Semper Parlano di Ome Rule." "These blessed Irish are always talking about Home Rule! I remember how a facetiously disposed Greek from Syros used daily to ask a towering, jovial hearted Kerry man, from Listowel, the question 'Well, Tom, has Ireland got Home Rule yet?' For about a month it was next to impossible to find two Irishmen, or two English colonists, together, who were not calculating the probable result of the strife. If they only met by night on the brow of some hill, with the College had been conducted to take in the fire-works with which a neighboring town closed its festival day, they immediately gathered around one of the leading spirits, till the mimic meteors were forgotten, and the cool night air was bur-

dened with the old refrain, which was carried in echoes down to the Campagna, and "The stranger could hear the lament on his plains."

Another primary factor of our employment in hot weather was the study of languages. Naturally, this work did not reveal itself so emphatically as the study of local or international politics. Anybody who had a taste for languages had ample opportunity here of laying up a store that would carry him through every country of Europe, Asia, and Africa. However, the desire to acquire a large number of them was not universal. Some overlooked the opportunity, because they saw no adequate reason why they should consume the precious summer months over tables of irregular and defective verbs that they would never after have occasion to use. Others disregarded it on the principle that it is better to concentrate one's forces on a few subjects and master them than to divide it between many and know them only superficially. "I have for some time been tempted to apply myself to the study of languages," said a thoughtful companion of mine one day, "but I have finally decided to devote my spare time to something for which I have more taste and talent. Life is too short to learn everything, and the habit of thinking correctly is more desirable than a store of facts whose value we do not understand. If we have the ideas we can express them without many languages. If we could speak a dozen languages and had no depth of thought, we should be like so many dry cisterns with many outlets." This was how he thought. Still there were comparatively few who did not learn some new language. Nearly all the Asiatic students learn a little English; a large number of all nationalities learn French. Not a few English-speaking students, who were destined for missionary work in South Africa, prepared themselves with German and Dutch. Others went further, and took private lessons in Syriac, Arabic and Hebrew. One classmate of mine who had already proved his special talent for languages by acquiring a conversational knowledge of ten, crowned his former achievements by setting to work at Chinese during our last vacation. Within two weeks from the time he began he could make a very successful attempt at short conversation; or, to put it in a popular phrase, "You could not hang him in Chinese."

The irony of history, it seemed to me, was forcibly exhibited in these vacation scenes on Tusculum. The old Romans retired to this very spot, attended by "barbarian" slaves from Germany, Gaul and Britain; and among these very groves conversed of the powers of the Roman eagle, or recorded the deeds of their great soldiers; and now the descendants of these same "barbarian" peoples laugh thoughtlessly over the buried ruins of Pagan Rome's grandeur, and analyze the cause of her hasty decline.

But evening is once more lowering over the Alban hills. The prefect, whose care it is among other things, to give the signal for the mustering of the scattered party, picks up his hat and staff (nobody travels over these hills without a staff) and calls aloud in prolonged, modulated tones: "Au—di—u—no," "away we go." In a moment papers are folded, books are closed, and black cassocks, relieved by red trimming and girdle, come forth from every shade—

"As if the yawning hill to heaven A subterranean host had given."

But see, one fingers still. He rests upon his left elbow, his hat hangs over his eyes, and with his stick, which he holds in his right hand, he picks mechanically at a piece of mason-work—the wall of Cato's parlor, perhaps—which protrudes from the ground.

What is he thinking on, or where are his thoughts, that he seems so heedless of all around him? Ah! where were the thoughts of Azim, as he sat half-entranced listening to the sweet song that once more opened up to his mind the long vista of the past?

"There's a bower of roses by Bendor-mer's stream And the nightingale sings around it all the day long; In the time of my childhood 'twas like a sweet dream. To sit in the roses and hear the bird's song."

That bower and its music I never forget, But oft when alone, in the bloom of the year, I think—is the nightingale singing there yet? Are the roses still bright by the calm Bendormeer."

Yes we all have our Bendormeer watering the budding flowers of our earlier life. It may be our first childlike hope of unclouded contentment and peace with all mankind, which expected its fulfillment just beyond the narrow bordered lane that still separated us from manhood; it may be that first and spotless desire which children sometimes conceive of doing great and noble things—of sacrificing self, and of passing through the world forgotten and unknown, if only we could lift the burden of suffering from a few human hearts, and make them glad; or it may be years with all their associations of friendship and of family joys that time has broken but can never restore. Fresh needs, new designs, and a life of vigor activity, as well as Time's noiseless ear in which we are being continually hurried along, separate us more and more from all these elements of our earlier life; but the chord that binds us to them is never severed: the sweet music of Bendormeer's lapping wavelets falls lightly on our souls, and is heard whenever the din of anxieties has abated; it is sweeter now than ever we knew it in reality.

The past always is. It lives in memory chastened of everything that is disagreeable or painful. The disappointments that marred the complete realization of our hopes; the bereavements we suffered when we thought our joys securest; the anxiety for the well-being of others, or the sorrow for their woes, that weighed upon us, when all around us was most cheerful; the little short-comings and imperfections of friends, which intimacy revealed and emphasized into positive annoyances,—these no longer appear when memory draws the curtain aside from the old picture of the past; or if they do they are so touched by the brush of fancy that we could not wish

them absent. "Arduum Subire, Jucundum Menerisse." What wonder then if "Oft when alone, in the bloom of the year," we should wish to withdraw for a while from the stern realities of the present, and, emerging into the silence of the past, retrace our steps to the "calm Bendormeer" of our former joys?

But where is he who remains unmoved by the noisy gathering of his companions? Is he once again in the yellow harvest field with his brothers and sisters, away in the West, where the sun that now sets upon Tusculum beams down from the midday sky? Is he hurrying back from school through a grove of gum-trees in Australia, or reposing at noon beneath an umbrageous mango beside the Indus? Is he tending his flocks again on the banks of the Jordan, or among the hills of Moab? Is he planning resistance to the Turk on the mountains of Albania, or is he standing by a panicle of rich grapes in a vineyard by the Rhine, watching the tourist steamer pass down to Cologne? That depends who he is. At any rate the pleasing spell will soon be broken. A gray rock falls with a heavy thud a few paces from his ear. Starting up, he looks around him, and sees the long shadows of evening stretching across the valley below, and feels the soft breeze from the Volscian mountains eddying round his cheek; and then he knows the raptures of the last few minutes were only a memory.—REV. C. A. CAMPBELL, St. Mary's Cathedral, Halifax, N.S.

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CARDINALS.

Origin of the Titles of Cardinals, Deacons, Priests and Bishops.

The title is derived from Latin Cardo, a hinge, that upon which weight causes turn. In this sense, in which it is used, it is an adjective and means principal, pre-eminent. In this sense this title was given to those in the higher position in the Roman empire in the days of the Emperor Theodosius, who were called "cardinal" officers.

Pope St. Evaristus divided Rome into parishes about the year 106, appointing one priest to each. As these churches became more frequented and the congregations became larger the priests were increased in number, then the chief priest of each church was called the cardinal priest, prosbyter cardinals. Outside of Rome and even outside of Italy this was the case, and we read of cardinals in France. By the time of the accession of Pope Sylvester, in 314, this designation had become general. As time went on and the Christians multiplied and the land was converted, the number of parishes increased, and each parish took a title, titulus, and was presided over by its cardinal priest. These are now used to give titles to cardinal priests in the Sacred College. But in these early days when a cardinal priest became a bishop he dropped the title of cardinal, as the episcopate was then of course superior to it.

About the year 240 Pope St. Fabian established deaconies in Rome, diaconiae. These were hospitals, and not only the sick, but the poor and the widows and orphans were ministered to in them, and a chapel of oratory was attached to each. These were distributed among the "regions" of the city, and the deacons in them were called regionarii, and as the number of deacons increased the chief of each deacony was called diaconus cardinalis, cardinal deacon. These titles are now used to give the title of Cardinal deacon in the Sacred College.

With the growth of the Church the importance and dignity of the office of cardinal increased. In a council held at Rome by Pope Stephen IV, in 769, it was decreed that no person of any order should be promoted to be Sovereign Pontiff unless he had first been made a cardinal priest or deacon. This had then been the usage from A. D. 715, and continued to be the usage down to and including the election of Pope Marinus I., A. D. 822. But the rule of Stephen IV. does not appear to have been deemed as necessary, as it fell into disuse after the election of Marinus I. It was in the year 769, under Stephen IV., that we find the first mention of cardinal bishops. The cardinal bishops take their titles from the six suburbicarian sees of Rome.

From an early date the dignity and importance of the office of cardinal was the same as it is now. This can be inferred from the fact that A. D. 853 three bishops were sent to receive a citation on Anastasius, cardinal priest of the title of the Church of St. Marcellus, to know what defense he had to make for not residing at the church of his title. From this we see that the residence of cardinals at the places of their title was obligatory from an early date. But at the present time cardinals who have dioceses to govern outside of Italy can reside in their dioceses, but must visit Rome when required to take part in the business of the sacred congregations of which they are made members. And should the residence of a cardinal be made necessary in Rome, he is dispensed from residence in his bishopric, and in such a case his diocese is administered by a coadjutor or auxiliary or vicar-general. Decrees of councils authorize this. But a cardinal without a bishopric is obliged to reside at the Papal court unless special dispensation to do otherwise is granted.

The College of Cardinals comprises seventy members, six cardinal bishops, fifty cardinal priests and fourteen cardinal deacons. Of these, the first order is necessarily kept filled up, as they are the bishops of the six suburbicarian sees, and they are the vicars of the Pope. Other archbishops and bishops are in the order of cardinal priests, although in the order there are several who have not attained episcopal rank. The order of cardinal deacons is composed of those below the rank of bishops, and they need not be even priests.

As early as 882 the cardinals were likened to the seventy ancients in Holy Writ (Exodus xviii., 13-23., Numbers xii., 16-17). They are to supervise and judge all things that appertain to the Papal jurisdiction. Postquam variis, Pope Sixtus V., in the constitution declares that "the cardinals of the most holy Roman Church, representing the persons of the Apostles, while they ministered to Christ our Saviour, when He preached the kingdom of God, and wrought the mystery of human salvation, stand forth the councillors and coadjutors of the Roman Pontiff, in the fulfilment of the sacerdotal office, and the government of the Catholic Church over which he presides." And St. Bernard, A. D., 1145, said in his celebrated address to Pope Eugenius III.: "Let us come now to thy collaterals and coadjutors (the cardinals). These are to thee as dutifully devoted—thy intimates. It is thine, after the example of Moses, to summon to thyself from every side, elders, not youths; but elders not so much in age as in moral qualities, whom thou hast known, because they are the elders of the people. Are not those who are to judge the world to be chosen from the whole world?" (De Consideratione, lib. IV., cap. IV.)

From an early date the election of a Sovereign Pontiff has been intrusted to the College of Cardinals. Before the year 1179 a unanimous vote of the cardinals was required for the election of a Pope. But in that year the Eleventh General Council, the third Lateran, decreed that a two-thirds vote of the cardinals would be sufficient for an election, and this has ever since been adopted. Since that time the cardinals have had an equal right in voting, all priority of cardinal bishops over cardinal priests or deacons being set aside. Up to that time the cardinal bishops are spoken of separately and first, and after them the cardinal priests and deacons, and it is known that up to that time the election of a Pope was initiated by the cardinal bishops, and their choice was in most instances concurred in by the cardinal priests and deacons when they called them into

their councils. Now all have equal right of voting and they hold their conclave without outside interference of any kind. The first conclave of strict enclosure was held in the thirteenth century; and to avoid delay or interference in the choice, this strict enclosure during the time consumed in the election of a new Pontiff has since been the rule. The limit of a newspaper article does not allow us to go into much detail, and we will close this with the law for the conclave and election. The Fourteenth General Council, the second of Lyons, assembled by Gregory X, in May, 1274, legislated upon the Papal election, which we summarize as follows, and this law is at present in force.

1.—That the meeting for the election of a new Pontiff be held where the preceding Pontiff was residing and held the court for Apostolic causes, and died. If the preceding Pontiff held his court and died in a country place, the conclave must be held in a city within the diocese where the Pontiff died. But if the preceding Pontiff held audience in one place and died in another place, the conclave must then be held at the place where the audience was held.

2.—That ten days must intervene between the death of a Pontiff and the conclave for the election of his successor, during which time the absent cardinals are to be sent for, and nine days' obsequies of the deceased Pontiff are to be performed by the cardinals present.

3.—Cardinals absent from the conclave have no right to vote.

4.—All men, of any order or condition, are eligible to be created Supreme Pontiff.

5.—The nine days' obsequies being finished, the Mass of the Holy Ghost to be celebrated and all the cardinals present to be shut up, in a safe place, enclosed on every side, which is called the conclave, with only from two to four servants. Nor is it lawful for any one to enter or go out of the place unless on account of infirmity. The place of conclave is to have no dividing walls, but the cardinals to inhabit it in common during the time consumed in the election in cells, divided by wooden cloths.

6.—The place of conclave to be guarded and protected so that nothing be taken into or sent out from the conclave which might interfere with legitimate voting; it is to be seen that no detriment be suffered by the cardinals, that all their wishes be attended to, that the conclave be safe from intrusion.

7.—Cardinals cannot come out for any reason until they have created a Roman Pontiff.

8.—Cardinals unavoidably absent can be admitted to vote with their colleagues when they arrive. No cardinal can be prevented from taking part in the election, even if under excommunication.

9.—If more than three days are consumed in the election by the conclave, only one dish is to be provided at the meals of the cardinals.

10.—It shall be unlawful, under pain of anathema, for any one to bribe, promise anything, or secure to himself by canvassing the favor of the cardinals in the new election. During the period of the conclave no cardinal present has the right or power to transact any other business.

11.—A two thirds vote is required to create the Pontiff.

12.—On the death of the Roman Pontiff, no ecclesiastical magistrates except the Greater Penitentiary, the minors and the Carmalengo receive remuneration for their offices until the creation of the new Pontiff.

We have now taken up more space than we would wish, and must close. The above are the decrees of the Council of Lyons, slightly modified by Urban VIII. and Clement XIII., but no way changed, and constitute the law of Papal election as it now stands.—Kansas City Catholic.

Do not dally with rheumatism. Get rid of it at once by purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

THROUGH IRELAND.

GRAND STEREOPTICON LECTURE AND CONCERT.

For the benefit of the poor, in the Windsor Hall, Thursday, February 13, at 8 p.m., Rev. J. A. McCullen, S.S., the eloquent and learned lecturer of St. Patrick's, will tell the story of his "Tour Through Ireland." The scenes that Father McCullen visited will be illustrated by seventy-five colored views, which have been specially imported from Dublin for this lecture. The proceeds of the lecture will be for the benefit of the poor. A full hall on Thursday night means a grand literary treat for the audience and fuel, groceries, bread, clothing and rents for the poor of the parish.

THE BAN CONFIRMED.

ROME REFUSES TO REOPEN THE CASE OF CONDEMNED FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

BOSTON, Mass., January 23.—A special to the "Traveler" from New York says the ban placed by the Catholic Church upon the orders of the Knights of Pythias, Sons of Temperance and Old Fellows is absolute, and offers no further discussion. This is the mandate of the Pope through his official representative, Cardinal Satolli.

One month ago a number of prominent Catholics connected with the Pythian organization organized a committee of appeal in the hope that a proper presentation of the case before the papal delegate would result in recall of the interdict. In response to invitation the committee received 1,000 letters from prominent Catholics in all parts of the country, heartily endorsing the movement, and pledging moral and financial aid. In response to a request to appoint a day for hearing a representative committee on the matter, Cardinal Satolli replied to the committee's secretary:

"Dear Sir—I have received your letter of January 20, and in reply would say that the matter of the condemned society is entirely out of my hands. The latest instruction of Rome was that the con-

demnation is absolute, and admits of no further discussion. It was, however, provided that if there seemed to be particular reasons for making exceptions in any individual case the matter might be referred to Rome through the Bishop of the diocese. If you have anything to submit in the matter it must be all done through your Archbishop. With sentiments of respect, I remain, most faithfully yours in Christ.

FRANCIS CARDINAL SATOLLI, Delegate Apostolic."

A THRILLING TRAGEDY.

BOURGET COLLEGE, RIGAUD, P. Q.

The following is a brief sketch of the thrilling historical Tragedy, in five acts, "The Two Crowns," that the pupils of Bourget College, Rigaud, P. Q., are preparing to present to the public in their Academic Hall, on Wednesday evening, March 11th, 1896.

Synopsis:—In the year 576 Leovig, who had embraced the doctrine of Arianism, reigned sole monarch of Spain. He had two sons, Hermigild and Recard. He made Hermigild, his eldest son, King of Seville. This young prince married a Catholic princess of France and shortly afterwards renounced the cross of Arianism.

ACT I.—Count Goswin and Duke Argimund conspire the death of Hermigild heir to the crown. Goswin procures for the King an eunuch, for Hermigild's deposition, should he refuse to return to Arianism—Count Sisbert and Count Agilan are appointed ambassadors—Hermigild refuses to comply with the King's orders—The Sevillians take arms in favor of the prince—Murder of Agilan.

ACT II.—Revolt in Seville—Progress of the revolt—Recard intercedes with the King for his brother, Hermigild.

ACT III.—Pilgrims from Seville come to pray in the chapel—Hermigild, in a pilgrim's garb, makes himself known to his brother, Recard, who obtains an audience for Hermigild—The question—The nobles vote for Hermigild's death—The King commutes the death sentence to life-long imprisonment.

ACT IV.—Goswin, Sisbert and Argimund procure a forged letter addressed to Hermigild from the Emperor of Greece, which Argimund gives the King, who, believing it to contain a conspiracy against his crown, signs the warrant for his son's death—Goswin employs Fredigisel to execute the warrant—Murder of Fredigisel.

ACT V.—Assassination of Hermigild by Sisbert.

OPEN AS DAY.

It is given to every physician, the formula of Scott's Emulsion being no secret; but no successful imitation has ever been offered to the public. Only years of experience and study can produce the best.

THE DAMIEN INSTITUTE MAGAZINE.

A TESTIMONIAL TO THE "HERO OF THE LEPEERS."

The following letter speaks for itself

585 GREENE AVENUE, Brooklyn, N.Y., Jan. 27, 1896

DEAR FRIEND, The education of missionaries for the Leper settlement, as well as for the other missions of Oceania, is mainly carried on in Belgium. An important college is there, not far from Father Damien's native village of Tremelo. As a knowledge of English is essential for the success of their work, especially for the Sandwich Islands, the Fathers, having no facilities in Belgium for acquiring this knowledge, labor under great disadvantage. A small institute has been opened at Hadzor, Drottweien, England. Here youths taken two years' course in English, returning to Belgium to finish their education. In order to help make a fund for the support of this English branch, the Fathers commenced the publishing of The Damien Institute Monthly Magazine. The Superior, Very Rev. Maurice Raepsaet, of the college and seminary in Belgium, intrusted to my care their interests in the United States and Canada.

In the name of Father Damien, who lived and died among the Lepers of Molokai—died a Leper for the love of God, in the name of Jesus Himself, who lived a life of poverty upon earth—help these holy, zealous workers by taking a subscription to their English magazine.

Yours sincerely, ELIZABETH HARPER.

The Damien Institute Monthly Magazine, subscription, per year, 60 cents. Approbation of the Very Rev. Maurice Raepsaet, Superior of the Priests of the Sacred Heart, Louvain:

I fervently pray our Lord to bless The Damien Institute Magazine. May it be the means of making Father Damien, the "Hero of Lepers," better known among all people. May this little publication increase confidence in Father Damien's power with God, and also hasten the introduction of his cause at Rome.

MAURICE RAEPSAET, Superior Priests of the S.S. Hearts, Louvain, Jan. 3, 1896.

"D. & L." MENTHOL PLASTER

I have prescribed Menthol Plaster in a number of cases of rheumatism and neuralgic pain, and in very bad cases of neuralgia, sciatica and pleurisy. It has given me the most reliable relief in several cases of rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, pleurisy, etc. It is sold by J. B. Lawrence, 245 St. James Street, Montreal, N. B.

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RELIGIOUS NEWS.

For the first time in Rhode Island's history a Catholic priest, Vicar-General Doran, was asked to officiate recently at the inauguration of the new State government.

The venerable Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis has been very sick recently, and his end was thought so near that Extreme Unction was administered to him. The aged prelate is now much better. He is over 90 years of age.

A new Catholic Church that will cost about \$2,000 will soon be built in Huntington, Ind. Bridget Roche, widow of the late John Roche, will build and equip the church, school and parsonage. She is wealthy and will erect the structure as a monument to the Roche family.

Father Sherman, S. J., son of General Sherman, was a fellow student of the Yale Class of '70 with Hammond, who recently figured in the South African raid. They were very intimate companions and the priest says of the eminent that he is a wholesome and true American.

The monastery at Gethsemane Abbey, Kentucky, has a grist mill. At noon on Jan. 11 Brother Dominic, the miller, while oiling the machinery, had a part of his habit caught among the machinery and was almost instantly killed, having his brains dashed out as his body was in stantly whirled around.

Cardinal Gotti, who was intermunicated at Rio de Janeiro until his recent return to Rome to be created cardinal, is the son of a Genoese longshoreman, and was brought up in poverty and self-sacrifice. He was educated at the Jesuit's college in Genoa, became a member of the Carmelite order, and eventually the general of the order.

Archbishop Janssens of New Orleans has consented to allow the Sisters of Charity to act as nurses and take charge of the leper colony at Indian Camp, La., on condition that the commissioners would agree to pay for a Catholic priest to perform the religious services for the Sisters and the lepers. The offer was at once accepted.

The Marquis Sacripanti, the member of the Pope's noble guard who brought the beretta to Cardinal Satolli, paid a visit to Bishop Ryan of Buffalo. The Marquis was accompanied by two Franciscans, Father Theophilus and Father Ubaldo—the latter a nephew of Cardinal Satolli. The party went to view the celebrated Niagara Falls.

"Bishop" Reinkens, one of the noted leaders of the "Old Catholic" movement in Germany, has passed away, his death occurring at Bonn last month. He was in his seventy-fifth year, and had been a priest for about half a century. He went astray at the time of the Vatican council, when he and some other German ecclesiastics protested against Papal infallibility and were cut off from the Church. Then he joined the "Old Catholics," who chose him a Bishop in 1873. He wrote much in behalf of the new departure and was undoubtedly a man of great abilities. He lived to see the utter collapse of "Old Catholicism," but whether or not he died at peace with the Church is not stated.

RHEUMATISM RUNS RIOT

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 323

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Isabelle Brunet, of the City of St. Henri, in said district, wife commune en biens of Alphonse Couvrette, joiner, of the same place, has on this day instituted an action for separation of property against her said husband.

Montreal, 27th December, 1895.

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

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, No. 775

SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Athemise Huot, of the City and District of Montreal, has this day instituted an action in separation as to property against her husband, Jenn Baptiste Robert, of the parish of La Longue Pointe.

Montreal, 7th January, 1896.

SAINT PIERRE, PELLISSIER & WILSON, Attys. for Plaintiff.

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PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT.

Dame Adele Lepine, of the City and District of Montreal, wife commune en biens of Jean Baptiste Bureau, hotelkeeper, of the same place, duly authorized a-ster en justice, plaintiff, vs. the said J. B. Bureau, defendant.

The plaintiff has this day taken an action for separation as to property against the defendant.

Montreal, 24th January, 1896.

AUGE, GLOBENSKY & LAMARRE, Attorneys for the Plaintiff.

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50 pairs Ladies' Wool Lined Kid Gloves in Tan and Brown shades, 2 stud, with Fur and Astrakhan Collars. Regular price, \$1.25 to \$1.50. S. Carlsly's price, 75c pair.

50 pairs Ladies' Silk Lined Kid Gloves in shades of Brown. Elastic wrist. Original price, \$1.75. S. Carlsly's price, \$1.39 pair.

50 pairs Boys' Tan Buckram Gloves, three lined 2 button. Fancy Striped Points. S. Carlsly's price, 60c pair.

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Special line Men's Frieze Ulsters. Regular price, \$8.50. S. Carlsly's price, \$6.02.

Special line Men's Tweed Ulsters. Regular price, \$10.50. S. Carlsly's price, \$7.90.

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WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1896.

CATHOLIC SECRETS.

One of our American Catholic exchanges remarks that "among non-Catholics there is a notion that the authorities of the Catholic Church, from the Pope down, are ever kept busy scheming to keep secret 'terrible iniquities.' That, at least, is the view of those who are influenced by fanatical bigots, who, to keep up the delusion, go so far as to manufacture blood-curling 'Jesuit oaths' and Papal bulls commanding Catholics to kill Protestants by the score every morning before breakfast. The truth is that neither the Pope nor any other authority in the Church has anything to conceal. We have proof of this in a recent utterance of the Holy Father when he was giving his librarian instructions concerning certain manuscripts: 'Publish,' said the Sovereign Pontiff, 'everything that is of interest; suppress nothing for the sake of policy, even though it may reflect upon the conduct of ecclesiastics. If the Gospels were to be written at the present time there would be those who would suggest that the treachery of Judas and the dishonesty of St. Peter should be omitted, in order not to offend tender consciences.'

The words above quoted indicate the general spirit of the Church, in all times, as well as that of Leo XIII. in particular. It is, however, a known fact that men are inclined to judge others by themselves and to apply their own standards to all who happen to differ from them. The direct enemies of the Catholic Church have ever found it necessary to constitute themselves in a secret, oath-bound organization in order to hide beneath the cloak of benevolence the real purposes of their establishment. They imagine that, because their methods require strict secrecy and cannot bear the light of day, the same must apply in the case of the Church of Rome. But they err very much in so thinking.

The Catholic Church has now gone on, without a single interruption, for nearly twenty centuries; her history dates back from Leo XIII. to St. Peter, the first Vicar of Christ on earth; she has conquered the influences of Pagan Rome, the early heresies, the Mahometan power, the northern barbarians, the schismatics, the followers of all the revolutions in religion; and, through all her trials and struggles, she has never required to hide from the public gaze either her methods or her aims. In fact, secrecy is foreign to the spirit of Catholicity. Of course there are vows taken by members of her communion; but such vows are made publicly and they never include more than three objects—poverty, chastity and obedience. Even in the State the great officials are obliged to take oath of office, coupled with an oath of fidelity to the legally constituted authority. There are societies in the Church, but they are all for certain purposes as well known to the public as to the members belonging to them.

The great difference between Catholicity and the opponents thereof is the same as between all truth and error; frankness on the one side and secrecy on the other.

At a great public meeting, held in Manchester, to voice the English Catholic claims for justice in education, Mr. John Dillon delivered an able address. He reaffirmed Mr. Justin McCarthy's pledges that the Irish Parliamentary Party would support any proposal for doing justice to the Catholics. If Hon. Edward Blake were again in Canadian politics we are confident that he would

be found on the side of justice to the Catholic minority of Manitoba. It is strange that so many men can forget all other differences when there is question of uniting against Catholicity. Yet it is so in too many cases; the exceptions are rare.

GLASTONBURY.

It has been rumored for some time past that the Duke of Norfolk contemplates the early purchase of the famous Abbey of Glastonbury. His object is to place it in the hands of one of the great religious orders of the Church. Would it not be wonderful, at the close of the nineteenth century, to behold the ancient glories of the grand abbey revived? Three hundred and fifty years have sped over its ruins since Richard Whiting, the last Abbot of Glastonbury, was hanged in his robes, because he refused to acknowledge the spiritual supremacy of Henry VIII. "When," says Abbot Snow, "at the instance of Dunstan, who was brought up under the shadow of Tor Hill by Irish professors, King Edmund restored this Abbey, it became not only the theatre of wonderful religious activity, but the great public school of England, whence emanated a remarkable revival of letters."

It would be in accord with the great Romanesque current now silently, but irresistibly, flowing through England's religious domain, that Glastonbury should arise from the dust to which Henry had it levelled. In the days long dead—

"There, sculpture, her miracles lavish'd around, Until stone spoke a worship-diviner than sound. There, from motins to midnight the censers were swung, And from motins to midnight the people were praying. As a thousand Cistercians incessantly raised Hosannas, and shrines that with jewellery blazed; While the palmer from Syria—he pilgrim from Spain, Brought their offerings alike to the far-honored fane."

"Over the porphyry shrine of the Founder all risen, No lamps glimmered now but the crescents of heaven— From the tombs of crusader, abbot, and saint, Emblazoning, scroll and escutcheon were rent; While usurping their banners' high places, o'er all The Ivy-lark, mourner—suspended her pall."

It was thus that Bartholomew Simmons sang of Holycross Abbey, and well do the lines apply to Glastonbury, should the Duke of Norfolk be instrumental in restoring that once glorious shrine, and reviving within its walls the scenes familiar to its inhabitants in the "Ages of Faith," some Catholic poet should arise to chant his praise and glory, even as did Simmons, the Tipperary boy, sing those of King Donald the Red.

A PROTESTANT ORDER.

We learn, through our American exchanges, that the Brothers of Nazareth, an Episcopalian religious order, have opened a house in New York city. The members of the order wear a habit closely copied after that of the Capuchin monks. For outdoor wear they add to the ordinary costume a broad-brimmed soft hat and a long cloak. They profess to do religious work among the poor. They are divided into four classes—visitors, postulants, novices and professed Brothers. The probationary period for admission to the second rank is two months; for the third, one year; and the fourth, three years. The final vows are repeated every three years if the member desires to remain in the order, until he has been a full member for fifteen years, when he may take his life vows. Everything about them is closely copied after Catholic religious orders.

So much the better. The closer these Brothers copy the rules and practices of the regular Catholic orders the better it is. Recently an order of non-Catholic monks was broken up and one of the leading members of the Catholic hierarchy in the United States—we think it was Cardinal Gibbons—expressed great regret. It seems that the members of the order lapsed into infidelity. It would be better for Christianity and the world had they continued the work they were so energetically carrying on.

That the members of the Protestant religious orders, such as the Sisters of St. Margaret and the Brothers of Nazareth, do not belong to the body of our Church, and are not prepared to accept the teachings of Catholicity, by no means takes from the fact that they are performing a very noble work and that they make innumerable sacrifices for the sake of humanity and for the good of the world. That they closely imitate—in externals at least—the Sistershoods and Brotherhoods of the Catholic Church, is, in itself, a grand testimony in favor of our religious orders. We

are not aware of the nature of the vows taken by these Brothers, but we know that they must be of a kind calculated to help them in the work intended to be performed. The care of the sick, the poor, the aged and the unfortunate is one of the great deeds of charity prescribed. While employed in such an occupation men's minds must be filled with noble thoughts. There can be nothing secret or dangerous in such organizations, and we feel always like wishing them God speed in their mission. Sooner or later the members of such communities must come to realize the grandeur and worth of our great Catholic orders; and whenever one again becomes disabused we pray that its members, instead of turning towards infidelity, may turn towards Rome.

AMONG the prominent feasts of the month of February are the Purification, on the second; St. Andrew Corsini's, 4; St. Titus', 6; St. John of Mathias', 8; St. Scholastica's, 10; St. Agatha's, 12; St. Raymond of Pennafort's, 13; St. Cyril of Alexandria's, 14; St. Simeon's, 18; Cathedral of St. Peter at Antioch, 22; St. Matthew's, 25. Ash Wednesday falls on February 19.

"SPERANZA."

Last week we received the news of the death of "Lady Jane Francesca Wilde, a widow of Sir William Robert Wilde, M.D., surgeon-oculist to Her Majesty in Ireland and mother of Oscar Wilde." This announcement may mean very little to a great many of the present generation. That Sir William Wilde held the honorary office of surgeon-oculist to Her Majesty is a fact that very few of our day care much about. The majority, perhaps, of general readers will see nothing extraordinary in the announcement, crude as it is, beyond, perchance, the painful fact that the deceased lady was the mother of a most notorious and famous, as well as infamous, individual. But to thousands yet living the name of Lady Wilde is associated with scenes, events and people of half a century and more ago. As "Speranza," the gifted singer of the Dublin Nation, she lives, and ever will live, with her inimitable songs, in the hearts of the Irish people.

"Speranza" is dead. For many years she has been as one departed in as far as the great world, that she once stirred into excitement with her glorious pen, is concerned. But her spirit lives on in "the spirit of the Nation." Who, to-day, can recall without renewed emotion the early forties, when the vigorous, the almost masculine muse of "Speranza" awakened the suffering race from the sleep of despondency and thrilled the hearts of the down-trodden with hope that was supposed to have forever perished? It was during that gloomy period of national transition that the Nation was established. The shadow of the Penal Laws still fell upon the race; the fearful famine was abroad, like a spectre of evil, upon the land; the culture of misery darkened the sky; the scarlet bird of fever hovered in the air; the emigrant ship ploughed the Atlantic; the homes were made desolate all over the island; the scaffold was purpled; the grave yards were glutted. It was at that time, and under such circumstances, that the voice of the people was heard through the columns of the Nation. Davis, Duffy, Morgan, McGee, McCarthy, Williams, Ferguson, Simmons, McDermott, "Eva," "Mary" and "Speranza" arose, and with music, such as was never before heard, in the tongue of the oppressor, they chanted the past glories and sorrows, the present sufferings of the "Ancient Race." "Speranza's" songs were clarion notes of encouragement; she struck the harp-strings, till the vibration resembled a warrior chant amidst the closing and splintering of years.

Imagine a down-trodden, heart-broken people addressed—in the darkest hour of their national gloom—in language such as this:

"Lift up your pale faces, ye children of sorrow, The night passes on to a glorious tomorrow, Hark! hear you not sounding Liberty's pean, From the Alps to the Isles of the tideless Aegean?"

It was the year 1848; Italy was in the convulsions of revolution; the spirit was sweeping over France; the world was stirred into one mighty effort for emancipation—Ireland was, as Menger said, "down in the dust, battalions into faction, drilled into disunion, striking each other above the graves that yawned beneath, instead of joining hands and snatching victory from death." It was under such circumstances that "Speranza" came upon the scene, and the echo of her songs will reverberate down the avenue of time as long as the descendant of an Irishman lives to cherish the memories of the gifted ones who gave all they possessed for the land of their love.

Today the world is full of preachers about labor and the workman; if the sons of toil ever owed a debt of gratitude for the eloquent, fearless and elevating expression of their needs and their rights, it is surely to "Speranza." Her poem on "Ruins" is a masterpiece of historic

grouping and a wonderful plea for the men and women who work. Read her "The Young Patriot Leader," "The Voice of the Poor," or "Man's Mission," and if your soul is not stirred, if your heart beats not with warmer pulsations, if your brain is not filled with noble determination, you must be lacking in soul, heart and brain. In the hour of a nation's misery we hear her voice:—

"Each must work as God has given Hero hand or poet soul— Work is duty while we live in This weird world of sin and dole. Gentle spirits, lowly kneeling, Lift their white hands up appealing To the Throne of Heaven's King— Stronger natures, culminating, In great actions incarnating, What another can but sing."

And again:— "Life is combat, life is striving, Such our destiny below— Like a scythed chariot driving Through an onward pressing foe. Deepest sorrow, scorn and trial Will but teach us self-denial, Like the Alchemists of old, Pass the ore through cleansing fire, If our spirits would aspire To be God's refined gold."

We must now draw the veil. The glorious heart that felt as keenly for the miseries of others ceased, in silent grief, to beat, and the patriotic soul, after "the deepest sorrow, scorn and trial," has been—unknown to the world—transformed into "God's refined gold." There is something touchingly pathetic in the death of "Speranza." Brilliant was that period of her life when her great talents were consecrated to a noble and imperishable cause. But "Speranza" has built up her own immortality, and down the ages to come the children of the Irish race will repeat to each other those liberty-inspired songs and will bless the name of the Lady from whose pen they came.

STRONG ENDORSATION.

Now that the whole press of Canada, and even of the United States, seems to be occupied with the merits and demerits of the Manitoba School question, it may not be out of place to quote from a very impartial source. Bigotry is abroad and it asserts that the attitude of the Catholics regarding the Manitoba Schools is unjust and unreasonable. Only the other day, in the Opera House at Ottawa, a significant demonstration was held, ostensibly to honor Clarke Wallace, the retired Comptroller of Customs, but actually to give a number of extremist members of Parliament an opportunity of declaring themselves against any measure of relief for the minority. While we respect the views of these gentlemen, and are willing to accept them as honest—in as far as blind bigotry can be honest—we beg to draw their attention to the following remarks from an equally Protestant source.

In a recent issue the Philadelphia Presbyterian, a sufficiently non-Catholic publication to be free from the accusation of partiality towards our Church, thus expresses an opinion:—

"The rage in various quarters within recent years has been for the undenominational college; but it is encouraging to note a reaction in favor of institutions with a pronounced ecclesiastical constituency. They have a distinct name and history to perpetuate and enlist the support and sanctified talent and influence. They become the more potent agencies in building up manly character and in fitting for responsible positions either in State or in Church. A man who has given his thousands to colleges of all kinds, has lately placed himself on record as follows: 'I prefer to help an institution which is under the care of a denomination. When a man comes in and tells me in bland and soothing tones that his college is nonsectarian and all that kind of a thing, I don't want to have anything to do with him. It is all a humbug. Men are one thing or the other, and if they do not make a college a religious institution they soon make it the other thing. No we want Christian, not rationalist schools; and we must try to keep the country rooted and grounded in the old religious convictions. Besides, every college must have a constituency, and as the religious work and life of the country are now organized under denominational systems, it is difficult for a college, relying upon voluntary support, to maintain itself in an isolated position.' This is the utterance of a level head, of a keen observer and of a practical business man. A non-sectarian institution may appeal to men of no religious convictions, but not to the lover of distinctive principles and regulative truth."

We can simply say, in addition to the foregoing opinion, let Messrs. McCarthy and Company "put that in their pipe and smoke it."

HERE is a sample despatch from Rome, dated February 6:

"Several newspapers here assert that the Pope has had serious differences with Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, and that the latter has been obliged to tender his resignation. This rumor is denied, however, by persons inside the Vatican, who declare that no action whatever has arisen between His Holiness and his Secretary of State."

An assertion, in the way of a rumor, and a denial. It is like the story of the reporter who had no news as the paper was going to press; the managing editor said, "invent a murder." After it was written it still was short three or four lines. "What am I to do now?" asked the reporter. "Just contradict the rumor," said the editor. This is on a par with all those Roman despatches.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

ON the third of this month His Holiness celebrated the eighteenth anniversary of his coronation. The Grand Old Man, indeed!

BISHOP O'CONNOR, of Peterboro, Ont., has returned from Rome. He met with a most enthusiastic reception from his people, and in return imparted to them the blessings sent by the Holy Father.

IN the case of Prince Boris, son of Ferdinand of Bulgaria, the young convert's (?) mother wanted a divorce. Leo XIII. declined to sanction such an act, thus proving that the Church will, under no circumstances, admit of divorce.

THERE are about eleven million Roman Catholics in Russia; or one in every ten of the population. St. Petersburg contains thirty-five thousand Catholics. The faith is much more widely spread in the land of the Czar than is generally supposed.

JOHN McBRIDE, ex-president of the American Federation of Labor, has announced his determination never again either to seek or accept official responsibility in the labor movement. What is the matter with Mac? Has he grown too wealthy to require to labor?

IT is stated that Russia "will make her navy as strong as that of England. She is starting out with an appropriation of 403,000,000 roubles for the purpose." It would take that amount of money to repair the rotten and rust-eaten Black Sea fleet and make it fit for active service.

A MICHIGAN exchange says:—"Canada is making great appropriations for military purposes in view of war." This is news for the Canadians. At present the general elections and the outcome of the remedial measure in Parliament are troubling the Canadians far more than preparations for war.

AT Anney, in Savoy, in digging the foundation for a new house, a large flagstone was found covering an old cellar, in which was a large collection of fragments of sculpture. They came from the twelfth century monastery of the Holy Sepulchre, which was destroyed during the French revolution.

POPE LEO XIII. has issued a "Motu Proprio," appointing a commission to deal with all matters relating to the return to the fold of the schismatic Catholics. The commission is to consist of Cardinals Ledichowski, Langeneieux, Rampolla, Vannutelli, Galimberti, Vaughan, Grannielo and Mazzela.

THERE is a great growth in the Catholic labor organizations in Germany. In 1887 the "Workmen's Union" of Buslam numbered 3,000 members; that of Bechum, 1,500; Mayence, 1,000; Cologne, 6,000; Dortmund, 3,000; and so on in proportion to the size of the cities and towns. Rev. J. F. Hogan, Maynooth College, made up the figures.

"THE HEATHEN CHINEE" is always turning up with "tricks that are vain." The latest advice from China tell of the uttering, by Chinese forgers on the Island of Java, of \$3,000,000 of Java bank notes. In order to get the notes accepted, forged notary acceptances were placed them. Many prominent Chinese merchants have been placed under arrest.

A CONTEMPORARY recently drew attention to the peculiar fact that, in Ireland, where Protestants are in the majority there is considerable friction between them and the Catholic minority. On the other hand, where the Catholics predominate, as in the South, they live on the best terms in peace and goodwill, with the Protestant minority. This is a world-known truth and needs no comment.

MR. CHARLES A. HARDY, the popular publisher of the American Catholic Quarterly, has recently been attacked with a fit of illness that threatened to be very serious. Happily for himself and Catholic literature, Mr. Hardy hopes soon to resume the personal management of his publication. Catholic America could ill afford the loss of such a man as Mr. Hardy.

MR. SYDNEY E. MADD, a Catholic, and a member of an old Catholic family of Maryland, has been elected Speaker of the Maryland House of Representatives. The A. P. A. bigots opposed him, but were badly beaten. The worst, or rather the only fault could be found with him, apart from his religion, was his name; and they used it for all they were worth. But they only succeeded in bespattering themselves.

THE Daily Witness of last Friday gave its readers "the full text of Bishop Cameron's postoral." The very next day the press of the country published the fact that Bishop Cameron never wrote a postoral on the subject of the Cape Breton elections. Any mention made by him, of the question, consisted in a private letter to a particular individual

Our usually exact and careful friend, the *Witness*, comes out with an editorial, in Saturday's issue, to prove that a private letter is a public document. Our contemporary ought to feel ashamed. We trust that its conscience is only sleeping; not dead.

THE Italian forces that were besieged by the Abyssinians in Makalle have evacuated the place with the honors of war. The day is not distant when the Italian forces that besiege the Head of the Catholic Church may have to raise their siege without the honors of war or peace either.

Do not forget that our Souvenir Number this year will only cost ten cents per copy and that our subscribers will each receive one as their regular weekly paper. Now is the time for business men, professional men, and all who advertise, to secure space, in order to reach a host of readers who might otherwise never see their cards or notices.

JUSTIN MCCARTHY, in a letter to the secretaries of the Irish party, states that his resignation of the leadership is due to personal reasons; failing health and the necessity of attention to his profession, upon which he depends for livelihood, have been the principal causes of his resignation. He predicts that the Home Rule cause will soon triumph and that the various factions will unite. God grant it!

TO-DAY the election of a Superiressa in the Ursuline Monastery takes place. In our last issue we devoted a column to an obituary notice of the late Mother Sainte Philomene, who died on the 27th of January last. The election to that most important office is a very serious matter in a cloister, and the prayers of the faithful are requested in order that the Holy Ghost may come to the assistance of the members of the Community now occupied with that great duty.

THE Politische Correspondenz says that Catholicity "is making remarkable progress in Sweden, particularly in the capital. Ten years ago there were not three hundred Catholics in Stockholm. Now their numbers have grown to a full thousand, divided into two parishes." There is a bishop and six priests in the city. There are also eighteen sisters of the Order of St. Elizabeth, who nurse the sick. Soon a large cathedral will be built; the ground is already purchased.

AN American paper finds it strange that President Cleveland should send messages of sympathy to Queen Victoria. Reference is made to the President's communication of condolence on the death of Prince Henry. We were under the impression that the President, in his official capacity, is the head of the great nation, and in his private capacity a gentleman. Mr. Cleveland has shown himself to be both; still he has fellow-countrymen who have very little idea of the duties of a ruler or the courtesies of a man.

REV. H. HAMMOND, Methodist Minister, of Farnsworth, N.H., has taken his departure for unknown parts. It appears that he was suffering from a superabundance of wives. Having four living helpmates he found it necessary to go abroad for the good of his health, or possibly to secure a fifth "better half." He left a letter in which he attributed his mistakes to the new philosophy and socialistic sympathies. It is too bad that our non-Catholic friends cannot be led to follow the Apostle of the Gentiles, whom they love so much to quote, and learn the reasonableness of clerical celibacy.

WALTER LECKY, in his contribution to the Catholic News, furnishes the following list of English Catholic authors:—

Poetry—Aubrey De Vere, Coventry Patmore, Wilfred Blunt, Emily H. Hickey, Mrs. Meynell, Francis Thompson, Lionel Johnson, Ernest Dowson, Frances Wynne, Katherine Tynan, Father Russell, S. J.; Dora Sigerson, Francis Faber. Fiction—Justin McCarthy, Richard Dowling, F. Anstey, Rosa Mulholland, Edmund Randolph, Edmund Leamy, William O'Brien, W. P. Ryan, J. Murphy, J. Hogan, Frank Matthew, Mrs. Kneeling, Mrs. Blundell, Hannah Lynch. General Literature—Prof. Mivart, Dr. Barry, Wilfred Ward, W. S. Lilly, Mr. Earle, Mr. Devans, Mr. Allies, Mr. Maskell, Mr. T. Burnand, the Becketts, Lord Russell, Lord Bury, Lord Arundell, Lord Braze, Mr. Orby Shipley, Mr. Thomas Arnold, Mrs. Maxwell, Mme. Belloc, Lady Herbert, Mrs. E. M. Clerke, Miss A. Clerke, Percy Fitzgerald, Franc Marshall, Clement Scott, Wilfred Meynell, Congress Bell, Vernon Blackburn, Mrs. Bishop, and Edward Walford.

DEATH OF A PRIEST.

Rev. George Aime Demers, of the diocese of St. Hyacinthe, died yesterday at the residence of his mother, at St. George de Henryville, Iberville County, at the age of 35. The deceased died of the consumption. He was educated at the Seminary of St. Hyacinthe, and was turned vicar of St. Liboire, St. George and St. Jule. For a time he was connected with the novitiate of the Society of the Society of Jesus, but had to retire, owing to ill health. The funeral is to take place on Thursday morning.

THE POPE AND THE VATICAN.

NON-CATHOLIC VIEW

OF LEO'S SOCIAL AND LABOR PROBLEMS, AND THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

(From Leslie's Weekly.)

Among the great men now living, Pope Leo XIII. is undoubtedly the most prominent and most interesting figure. His influence on the politics of Europe during the past ten years has been immense, and increases every day. To be received by His Holiness, or at least to have a glance of him, seems to be the chief desire of all those who visit Rome. Among the thousands who every day beg for admission to the Pope's Mass are not only Catholics, but Protestants of all denominations, Jews, Mohammedans and Buddhists; men of every rank and station in life, diplomats, artists, statesmen, princes, kings and emperors. And no matter what your religious belief is, or whether you have any belief at all, you will find that nothing is more impressive than to be near this august old man. It is well known that the Emperor of Germany was so perturbed when he entered for the first time the room where stands the throne of St. Peter that he trembled like a child and dropped his silver helmet from his hands.

I had the honor of seeing Leo XIII. twice, the first time being on Easter morning, two and a half years ago. The invitation was simply to attend His Holiness' Mass in the Sistine Chapel at 7 o'clock a.m. As it took three-quarters of an hour to drive from my hotel to the Vatican, I left at 6 o'clock in an open carriage—the only kind to be had. The streets were already well filled by people gaily attired in their holiday clothes, most of them walking or driving in the direction of St. Peter's. When we arrived near the bridge of St. Angelo a large number of carriages, also on their way to the Vatican, were proceeding and following us. At last, frozen half to death, we reached the plaza of St. Peter's. It was covered with people, thousands of whom were rapidly entering the immense church.

The Vatican palace is to the right of the plaza. It is an immense three-story building, as high, however, as one of our six or seven story houses. There the Pope has lived ever since 1877. The Vatican was not then as large as it is to-day. As for its size, one can readily appreciate what it is, after learning that it contains twenty open courts, eight principal staircases and two hundred staircases for the service. The first and second stories are occupied by the museums and libraries, with the exception of His Holiness' private apartment, which faces the plaza of St. Peter's. To one appreciative of art it takes weeks and weeks to take in all the treasures of the Vatican.

The name of the Pope is Joachim Vincent Count Pecci, and he was born at Carpineto, Italy, on March 2, 1810. Pius IX., his predecessor on the throne of St. Peter, did not leave Leo an easy task by any means. At the time the Vatican was in strained relations not only with the Italian Government, but also with those of Russia, Germany, Switzerland and England. The very night of his election the Pope, announcing the fact by telegraph to the foreign sovereigns, expressed in his dispatch to the German Emperor his personal regret at the misunderstanding which separated Prussia and the Holy See, and the hope that friendly relations would soon be re-established. Ever since it has been the Pope's policy to bring the Vatican nearer Russia, Germany and England.

Twice already has Emperor William visited the Pope. It is well understood in the official world all over Europe that a visitor to the royal palace of the Quirinal, a guest of the King of Italy, will never be received by the Pope should he be a Catholic. For this reason Catholic princes who are on friendly terms with King Humbert and Queen Marguerite never visit Italy. Thus it is that the Emperor of Austria has not yet returned the visit paid him some years ago by the King of Italy. It will also be remembered that a short time ago the King of Portugal, having accepted an invitation from the Italian court, canceled it at the last minute.

Germany, like nearly every other power, has two embassies in Rome—one accredited to the King, the other to the Pope. The two ambassadors of these countries never see each other, never visit each other, never communicate with each other. They could not be more separated if one was in Pekin and the other in Washington. As, according to ceremonial, the Pope passes before the emperors and kings, his legate or legates or nuncios (ambassadors) always pass before other ambassadors.

It can truly be said that there are two men in Leo XIII.—the theologian, absolute in his faith, and the Italian diplomat. On all questions, religious, social, and political, he has shown his interest, and grasps them all with his tremendous activity. His letters, protocols, encyclicals on all the great questions of the day, are masterpieces. Two matters have especially attracted his attention—the social and labor problems and the maintenance of peace in Europe. His dream is a general disarmament by all the great nations. He deprecates this "paix armée" (armed peace), which costs hundreds of millions every year. "Think," says Leo XIII., "of all the good that could be done with this money, or with only a small part of it. Consider that while the war of 1870 has cost France nearly six billion dollars, the Suez canal, the Panama railroad, the tunnel of Mont Cenis, and the Pacific railroad, these great humanitarian works together have hardly cost five hundred million dollars." In one of his speeches he further said: "If there was ever a time when the ideas of peace answer to the desire of the people, it is undoubtedly now that the words of fraternity, brotherhood, peacefulness and tranquility are on every man's lips. The sovereigns and their ministers agree all over the world to declare what they wish and desire, that the continual object of their efforts is peace and concord. And they are approved by all the people at large who have nothing but hate and repulsion for wars and their consequences. Such a reputation is legitimate and holy, for it is sometimes necessary to peace itself, it always carries along with it innumerable

and terrible calamities. And war would be at the present time much more horrible than it ever was, favored as it is every day in its work of destruction and progress in the art of killing by the variety, the precision, the power of both the fighters and the instruments which they use." Many believe that Leo XIII. will soon call upon the sovereigns of the world to disarm and to form an international tribunal, to which all discussions may be referred.

The Pope has always taken the keenest interest in American affairs, and he has again and again expressed his love and admiration for this country. He is always more than kind to the Americans who visit him.

C. M. B. A. OF CANADA.

BRANCH 50 HOLDS AN ENJOYABLE OPEN MEETING—AN ADDRESS ON EDUCATION.

Branch 50, of the C.M.B.A., held an open social meeting in their Hall, 329 St. Antoine street, last Wednesday evening, at which P. Sheridan, B.A., B.C.L., delivered a very interesting lecture on Education, in which he treated systems of education at the different periods of the world's history, and commented on the ideas held by the different authorities on education. He drew attention to the attitude which Catholics should take in the education of their children, on which depended all their future.

A vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer, and his views were endorsed by Mr. T. J. O'Neill and Mr. T. M. Reynolds.

The following gentlemen took part in the entertainment—W. T. Clancy, songs; D. Shea, comic songs, and J. J. R. Swan, who was repeatedly cheered. Chancellor T. J. Finn explained, in his usual clear and able way, the beginning and growth of the organization known as the C.M.B.A. He traced its progress, and showed the advantages of belonging to such an organization. He showed the wisdom of separating the financial responsibility of the Grand Council of Canada from that of the United States, as during the time of their connection with the United States, the number of assessments reached as high as twenty-two assessments in the year, while since separation the highest number had been fifteen.

Chancellor T. P. Tansey, in moving a vote of thanks, paid a high tribute to the work Mr. Finn had done for the Association. Dr. Hackett endorsed all Mr. Tansey had said, and offered to examine fifty applicants between now and May next, free of charge. This practical expression of interest was gratefully accepted.

THE S. A. A. A. FANCY FAIR.

THE IDEAS ENTIRELY TAKEN UP BY THE LADIES—THE 18TH OF APRIL THE DATE OF THE FAIR.

There was a large and enthusiastic meeting of the ladies, at the offices of the Treasurer of the S. A. A. A., 186 St. James street, last Wednesday afternoon, for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolution passed at a preliminary meeting some time ago, to the effect that a Fancy Fair should be held, in order to assist the Directors of the S. A. A. A. to pay off a portion of the large debt incurred in the construction of the various works, at the new grounds, on St. Lawrence street. Mrs. T. F. Moore, who had been unanimously selected as President at the preliminary meeting, occupied the chair. Among those present were—Mrs. T. F. Moore, Mrs. Frank Wilson, Mrs. McKenna, Mrs. M. J. Polan, Mrs. G. A. Carpenter, Mrs. James Morley, Miss B. Jones, Miss Browne, Miss M. MacAnally, Miss McAndrew, Miss Lunny, Miss Emerson, Miss Maggie Neville, Miss Gertrude Stafford, Miss Mullins, Miss Alice McKenna, Misses Murray, Miss Flynn, Miss O'Brien, Misses Grace, Miss Davins, Miss M. Burns, Miss L. Mooney, Mrs. Carey, Mrs. Street, Miss Costello, Misses Stafford, Miss Hays, Mrs. James Gillen, Miss Egan, Miss N. Brophy, Miss M. Kearney, Miss Lizzie McGugan, Mrs. R. J. Anderson, Mrs. F. O'Reilly, Mrs. F. O'Reilly, Mrs. J. P. Clarke, Mrs. P. McKeown, Mrs. Joseph McCoy, Miss Bartley, Mrs. E. Elliott, Miss M. McNeil, Mrs. C. A. Neville, Miss Hayes, Miss Heffernan, Miss Finn, Miss M. O'Connor, Miss Doherty, Mrs. Gannon, Mrs. Gallery, Miss Sullivan, Mrs. Quinn, Mrs. Hailey, Miss Lyman, Misses McVey, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Lorge and others. The gentlemen present were Messrs. P. H. Bartley, Vice-President of the Association; J. P. Clarke, ex-President; B. Tansey, C. A. Neville, Honorary Secretary of the Sons of Shamrocks, and the Treasurer of the Association.

Mrs. Moore, in opening the meeting, stated that, in consequence of an appeal made to the ladies by the Directors of the Association, it was important that the ladies should enter into the spirit of the work with enthusiasm. Mrs. Moore also referred to the fact that everyone could contribute something in the form of a fancy article, if not in money, and that she would be glad to receive any contributions sent to her at the offices of the Association.

Mr. Bartley, on behalf of the Association delivered a short address, during the course of which he expressed the great pleasure it afforded him to behold such a large attendance of ladies. He said that the Directors did not like the idea of making public appeals in such a manner, neither did they have any wish to place such a burden upon the ladies who were good enough to express a wish to assist them, but the circumstances were of such a nature, in consequence of the large liability assumed in connection with laying out the new grounds, facing grand stands, club house, and other portions of its equipments, amounting to over \$30,000, that there was really no other course to pursue than to adopt the idea of a public appeal through the ladies. Mr. Bartley referred to the many advantages to be derived from the maintenance of such an establishment for young men, and pointed out the fact that it was not organized for the special benefit or gain of any individual or number of persons, and that its constitution and by-laws contained no restrictions of a sectional or class character, but that it was founded upon the broad lines of developing the muscular manhood of the country, and from a standpoint of physical culture, to endeavor to uphold the

reputation of the land in which it was located, and where they all lived enjoying full freedom. He closed, by stating that, if the Association had not been burdened by such a large debt for the purposes of fitting out a house which would stand as a handsome monument in this city, the Directors would, under no circumstances, have attempted to appeal, as they were obliged to do at the present moment.

Mr. B. Tansey also referred to the necessity of placing the S.A.A.A. beyond the possibility of any difficulty in connection with the new grounds. The Directors were anxious, he said, to reduce the debt to a figure which would only impose an obligation upon the Association of \$1,000 annually for interest. He concluded by pointing out the great usefulness of such an organization and the good work it has done in the past in creating a bond of good fellowship amongst all classes.

The arrangements were made to secure the Windsor Hall for the 18th of April. A committee was also appointed to wait upon Lady Aberdeen with a view of requesting her to open the Fancy Fair and to take some interest in having a special display of Irish lace. Everything now points towards success for the Shamrock Fancy Fair.

THE LENTEN SEASON.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE OBSERVANCE OF THE SEASON IN THE ARCHDIOCESE OF MONTREAL.

The Catholic regulations for Lent, promulgated by Mr. Fabre, are as follows: "All the work days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday, 19th inst., to Easter Sunday, April 5th, are fast days of precept, on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.

"The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness), the infirm, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character, women in pregnancy, or those nursing infants, and all who are enfeebled by old age.

"The following dispensations are granted for the archdiocese of Montreal by the authority of the Holy See:

"First—The use of flesh meat, as also, of eggs and white meats, is permitted at every meal on the Sundays of Lent and on the principal meal on Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday, with the exception of Ember Saturday and every day of the Holy Week.

"Second—A small piece of bread with a cup of coffee, tea, or chocolate, can be taken in the morning.

"Third—Where it is not convenient to take the principal meal at noon, it is lawful to invert the order, and take a collation in the morning and dinner in the evening.

"Fourth—Dripping and lard may be used in the preparation of the kinds of foods which are permitted.

"Fifth—On Sundays, there is neither fast nor abstinence, but fish cannot be used with flesh meat at the same meal at any time during Lent.

"Sixth—Those who are exempt from the precept of fasting may partake of flesh meat at every meal during the day, when by special indulgent, flesh meat is permitted at the principal meal.

"The time for fulfilling the Easter precept of Communion in the archdiocese, extends from Ash Wednesday to the first Sunday after Easter.

WOMEN MAY NOT SING

IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES SAVER DURING SPECIAL RETREATS.

Le Semaine Religieuse publishes the edict issued by the Cardinal Archbishop of Paris, prohibiting the singing of women in church, except in special circumstances, such as during the religious exercises of the month of Mary, when the young ladies of the Salubrité of the Holy Virgin are allowed to sing. The same rules have been in force in the diocese of Montreal since 1878, adds the Semaine Religieuse; "but it is useful to reneigh its outline. Several episcopal ordinances prohibit women from singing at the organ in churches on Sundays and feasts of obligation, even at the evening service. Still, they may sing in their own religious retreats, in their congregational meetings, and at the exercises of the month of Mary, and such similar gatherings, but on the condition that there be no men in the choir, not even to play on the organ. Mixed choirs of men and women are absolutely prohibited. Moreover, young girls or women must never be allowed to form part of the orchestra or to sing at masses where the marriage ceremony is performed. The rules and regulations which are intended to safeguard piety among the faithful while they are at church are binding in conscience."

THE TENNESSEE MINSTRELS.

ST. ANN'S YOUNG MEN'S GRAND ENTERTAINMENT.

On Saturday afternoon, the 15th inst, a grand matinee, and on Tuesday night, the 18th inst, a regular concert, are to be given by the Dramatic Section of the St. Ann's Young Men's Society, in their splendid Hall, on the corner of Ottawa and Young streets. Among the numerous specialties to be introduced by the Minstrels may well be mentioned the magic performance of Mr. J. A. Homier. This gentleman has earned quite an enviable reputation for himself, as a magician, a slight-of-hand performer, and a successful entertainer. His name is now familiar to thousands in Montreal whom, at one time or another, he delighted with his wonderful skill. Although an amateur he certainly equals, in some of his tricks and magical feats, the most renowned professionals. He has a good outfit, both expensive and showy apparatus. Many of the illusions that he produces are the result of his own invention. The matinee and concert both are expected to meet with a grand success.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

At the Biennial Convention of Hochelega County Ancient Order of Hibernians, held in Hibernian Hall, January 10th, the following officers were elected by acclamation—County President, Andrew Dunn; county vice-president,

George Clarke; county treasurer, Lawrence Breen; county secretary, James Melver, 329 St. Antoine street. Reports from the different Divisions showed the Order to be in a flourishing condition numerically and financially, and making such rapid progress in this city that in the near future the Irishman not enrolled in its membership will feel exceedingly lonesome. The committee on arrangements for the St. Patrick's Day celebration, this year, promise to introduce some new features in the parade and concert.

HONOR FATHER THERIEN.

ADDRESSES PRESENTED TO HIM BY THE BOYS OF MOUNT ST. LOUIS—A DRAMA.

A tribute of love and respect was paid to Rev. Father Therien, the chaplain of Mount St. Louis Institute, last evening, when the declamation classes presented the four act classic play, "Sir Thomas More," in honor of the Reverend Father's annual feast. Those who have had the pleasure of witnessing former productions of the classic drama by these classes will be pleased to know that all previous efforts were eclipsed last evening, and the general success reflects great credit upon the Brothers of the Institution and upon Mr. Edwin Varney, the professor of this particular branch of study. All the characters were well presented, special praise being due to H. Demontigny, who portrayed the persecuted Chancellor to perfection; C. Conrad, who presented the unrelenting Henry VIII. with vigor; P. Downes and C. Adams, as the two ministers to Henry VIII., were very successful in their efforts, while E. Cummings, as the son of the injured More, was equally successful. The minor characters were all presented in a most worthy manner.

After the play, addresses were presented to Rev. Father Therien, in both languages, to which he responded.

The cast of the play was as under:—

- Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor, H. Demontigny; Henry VIII., King of England, C. Conrad; Duke of Norfolk, Prime Minister, E. Downes; William, More's son, P. Downes; E. Cummings; Cromwell, a courtier, C. Adams; R. Finley; Sir Alfred Alberton, Judge in King's Bench, J. Adams; T. Whelan, H. C. Adams; Judges of King's Court, J. Adams; C. Adams; Usher, J. Adams; J. Livingston, J. Leonard; Guards, Sons of More, Witnesses.

LENTEN SERVICES.

During the Lenten season the special services with English sermon will be resumed at the Church of the Gesù. The instructions will commence promptly at eight o'clock each Sunday evening, the preacher being Rev. Father Stevin, S.J., a prominent member of the order, connected with the New Orleans mission. It is expected that the same ecclesiastic will preach the ladies' retreat, which will probably be held during the fourth week of Lent.

At St. James Church, on St. Denis street, the Lenten services will be preached by the priests of the parish in turn.

At St. James' Cathedral Lenten services will be held every day, at which the priests will preach in turn.

A Notre Dame Church during Lent Rev. Father Tropez, of the Dominican Order, will preach, starting on the first Sunday of Lent. Special sermons will be held on week days for ladies.

PERSONAL.

Mr. J. K. Foran, editor of THE TRUE WITNESS, left for Ottawa yesterday morning, called away to the death-bed of his father, who has passed a long life in the Capital, where he is very well known and much esteemed.

The Rev. J. Barque, of Peru, Clinton Co., N.Y., paid us a visit at this office yesterday. The rev. gentleman is looking hale and hearty and speaks highly of his parishioners, who are composed of Irish and French Canadians.

Rev. J. A. De Rome, of St. Chrysostome, P.Q., called upon us last week, and we were exceedingly glad to find the reverend gentleman looking so well and hearty. We trust that he may long enjoy these blessings, in order to continue his splendid life-work, for God's glory and the good of souls.

Mr. M. H. Lemay, the well-known lumber merchant, sailed from New York, on the steamer Umbria, last Saturday. He goes to England for the purpose of making arrangements to extend his business there next season, and will be absent about five or six weeks. We wish him bon voyage.

Mr. Thomas O'Connell, hardware merchant of 137 McCord street, is making giant strides to the front, and it is generally conceded that as a practical plumber, gas, steam and water-fitter, as well as electrical and mechanical bell-hanger, he is one of the most prompt and reliable tradesmen in the city. He was fifteen years employed in Mitchell's establishment as a practical workman, and his experience is consequently extensive. Mr. O'Connell is a member of St. Ann's Young Men's Society and of the Catholic Order of Foresters. His activity and zeal have combined to render him most popular amongst his fellow-citizens. We wish him all manner of success in his newly opened out business.

ORDINATION SERVICE.

Mr. Fabre held an ordination service at the Hotel Dieu on Sunday morning, at half-past eight o'clock. He paid a pastoral visit to St. Laurent on Tuesday, and presided over a religious profession at the convent of the Marist Sisters of the Holy Cross. Also on Sunday afternoon His Grace visited Laval University.

The Montreal Gazette had, in an issue of last week, the following very pertinent editorial note:—

"Roman Catholic bishops are being severely condemned, in some sections of the press, for instructing the voters of their Church as to their duty in connection with the bye-elections. There is, in many minds, a feeling of jealousy towards clerical influence in state affairs, which is not without its justification in history. We would, probably, make no more mistakes if left without clerical advice in dealing with temporal affairs

than we do under the present system of frequent admonitions. The Protestant clergy, however, are just as ready to give the electors advice as the Roman Catholic. To go no further back than last summer, both Methodist conferences and Presbyterian assemblies put themselves on record on the Manitoba school issue quite as pronouncedly as any of the Catholic prelates have done. The fact that they took a different view to the bishops does not affect the principle sought to be inculcated by the critics of the latter, which is that the Church should not meddle in elections."

OBITUARY.

THE LATE MISS KANNON.

We learned with deep regret of the death of a most estimable and greatly beloved young lady, in the person of Miss Mary Kannon, eldest daughter of the late Mr. John Kannon, of this city, and sister of our esteemed and popular fellow-citizen, Mr. M. Kannon, the well-known veterinary surgeon. We desire to convey to the relations and friends of the deceased lady the expression of our sincere sympathy, and we join in solemn prayer that, at the funeral service in St. Ann's Church, was offered up for the repose of the soul departed.

IRISH CATHOLIC BENEFIT SOCIETY.

At the regular monthly meeting of this society, held in their hall, on Thursday, the 6th inst., it was moved by Daniel O'Neill, seconded by John Power, Whereas, it has pleased our Heavenly Father, to remove from our midst by the hand of death, Mr. James McVey, beloved wife of our much esteemed secretary-treasurer, Mr. Jas. McVey, be it therefore

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of the Irish Catholic Benefit Society, in session, tender to Mr. McVey and family our sincerest and most heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement, and pray that Divine Providence, in calling to her reward a beloved mother, a devoted wife and a zealous Catholic, will enable Mr. McVey and family to bear their cross during life and to look to reunion in that better land where there is no parting. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Mr. McVey and family and transmitted to the press for publication, and entered in full on the records of the society.

SNOWSHOEING.

SHAMROCK LADIES' NIGHT.

The people who attended the last ladies' night of the Shamrock Snowshoe Club were treated to a veritable surprise when they entered the quarters of the Shamrocks at the new grounds. Many were the exclamations from those present of astonishment when they beheld the large and well-lighted hall in the second story of the building.

The general opinion expressed was that the hall and its appointments were superior to anything of the kind in the city. Next Friday the boys of the Snowshoe Club are going to have another of the pleasant ladies' nights, as they are seemingly very earnest in their desire to prove it to their friends and supporters that they have quarters in which even the greatest crank can enjoy himself and make his life worth living.

The committee of the club, under the keen eye of that veteran snowshoe administrator, R. J. Cooke, the president of the club, are working very enthusiastically to make the evening a gala one.

The trip to the club house is made in well heated cars, and does not occupy more than a half hour from any point in the city when connection is made at Wiseman's with the Park and Island cars.



Weak, Tired, Nervous

Women, who seem to be all worn out, will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. The following is from a well known nurse: "I have suffered for years with female complaints and kidney troubles and I have had a great deal of medical advice during that time, but have received little or no benefit. A friend advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and I began to use it, together with Hood's Pills. I have realized more benefit from these medicines than from anything else I have ever taken. From my personal experience I believe Hood's Sarsaparilla to be a most complete blood purifier." Mrs. C. CROFTON, 71 Cumberland St., Toronto, Ontario.

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Having secured a Manufacturer's stock of Quilts at our own price, in all sizes, white and colored, we are this week offering them at the bare cost of production.

THE LOT COMPRISES 985 White..... 532 Colored..... 66

Bring the following Price List with you.

- THE BERTH..... 75c THE ALBION..... 90c THE BRISTOL..... \$1.00 THE CAMBRIDGE..... 1.08 THE MATCHLESS..... 1.10 THE ELSWORTH..... 1.15 THE DEVONSHIRE..... 1.20 THE COUNTESS..... 1.25 THE HOWARD..... 1.35 THE PRIZE MEDAL..... 1.50 MARSEILLES..... 2.10 EMPRESS..... 2.35

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THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY.

SIXTON DECLINES THE CHAIRMANSHIP—DILLON OF BLAKE SPOKES OF IT.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Thomas Sexton has declined the chairmanship of the Irish National Federation which was tendered to him by the council of the Federation at their quarterly meeting in Dublin on Sunday. Mr. Sexton has written to Sir Thomas Esmond, member of Parliament for West Kerry, and chief whip of the anti-Parnellite party, conveying his regret that he is unable to accept the proffered honor, and expressing the conviction that no public advantage could be gained by his acceptance, which, under the present circumstances, would subject him to a strain entirely beyond his strength.

It is thought the chairmanship will now be offered to John Dillon, though Edward Blake, the Canadian, is also prominently spoken of in this connection.

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

The monthly meeting of the St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society, which was held on Sunday, was largely attended. Mr. M. Sharkey presided. Considerable business was transacted. The Rev. President, Rev. J. A. McCallen, who was present, delivered a brief address. It was unanimously decided to celebrate the 50th anniversary of the Society by attending, in a body, the grand lecture and concert for the benefit of the poor, to be held at the Windsor Hall, on Thursday (to-morrow) evening on which occasion the Rev. J. A. McCallen will be the lecturer, and his subject will be "My Tour Through Ireland," illustrated with seventy-five fine-light colored views imported specially from Dublin. The affair promises to be a grand success.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Real Estate Owners' Association was held last Thursday in the Monument National, Mr. John Barry presiding. Several matters pertaining to the welfare of the city were discussed, among others the rate of taxation, as compared with that in force in cities of the United States.

Mr. A. Leveque moved, seconded by Mr. John Kane, "That the Association now records, with the deepest felt sorrow, the loss which it has sustained in the death of the late Mr. Joel Leduc, one of its main founders. Sincerely attached to the work which we have undertaken, Mr. Leduc has, on all occasions, shown himself to be one of its most ardent defenders, and has greatly contributed, through his sense of justice and the wisdom of his counsel, to guide our conduct in the combats which we had to sustain in order to defend a cause upon which the salvation and the property of the City of Montreal depended."

It was also decided to transmit copies of the above to the family of Mr. Joel Leduc.

ST. BRIDGET'S NIGHT REFUGE.

Relief was given to 574 persons during the week ending Sunday, February 9, at the St. Bridget's Night Refuge. Four hundred and ninety-four were males and 80 females.

MARRIED.

McCarthy—Murphy—On February 10th, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. Canon Leblanc, assisted by the Rev. Father Quinlan, John George McCarthy, M.P., son of the late Thomas McCarthy, M.P., of Sorel, to Grace, daughter of the late Hon. Edward Murphy.

DIED.

Kannon—in this city, on the 7th inst., at her mother's residence, 106 Colborne street, Mary, eldest daughter of the late John Kannon, and sister of M. Kannon, V.S. Interred at Cote des Neiges Cemetery, on Monday, 10th inst.

FOR SALE FOR THE MILLION. Kindling, \$2.00. Cut Maple, \$2.50. Tamarac Blocks, \$1.75. Mill Blocks—Store lengths—\$1.50. C. MACDONALD, Richmond Square, Tel. 9353.

House and Household.

EVERY GOOD HOUSEWIFE SHOULD REMEMBER

That impure water may be rendered pure by filtering through charcoal. That brooms should be hung in a cellar...

USEFUL RECIPES.

TOMATO RICE.

Tomato rice makes a nice supper dish, or can be used as a vegetable during the winter when the fresh kinds are scarce.

VEAL CURRY.

Slightly brown six ounces in two ounces of butter. Put two desert spoons of curry powder over one and one-half pounds of veal cutlets...

COLD MEAT CROQUETTES.

One pint of cold chopped meat, one-half pint of milk, salt and cayenne pepper to taste, one tablespoonful of butter...

YOUTHS DEPARTMENT.

A LITTLE HERO.

"How old are you, my little fellow?" I enquired of the small Mexican boy, with large soft black eyes, who was helping his mother to wring and hang up the clothes at the rancheria...

and pour over the meat; when cool form into balls and dip in egg and bread crumbs and fry in hot lard.

CABBAGE AND BACON.

Four ounces of onions, four ounces of bacon, one ounce of butter, one cabbage, seasoning; chop the onions and bacon finely, fry the onions in the butter...

FILLED CLAMS.

By lovers of sea food fried clams are considered a great treat. The variety known as the long or soft-shell clams is the kind used for frying.

TOMATO SALAD.

Tomatoes make a beautiful salad alone with French dressing, as well as served with many combinations.

Tomatoes and sweetbreads make a dainty and handsome salad. Take tomatoes uniform in size, peel and cut a thin slice off the top and take out the inside...

Another filling is composed of a cucumber, a slice of onion and a little parsley, chopped together, season with salt, pepper, celery seed, and a teaspoonful of vinegar...

To make tomato and sardine salad, remove the skin, heads and tails of 12 good-sized sardines, place in a shallow bowl some crisp lettuce leaves, break the sardines into small pieces and scatter over the lettuce...

and fast—and in ten minutes we are back. There is Antonio Diego pounding on the door but he cannot get in.

"Is it not much to do, senora?" said the proud mother, wiping the beads from her hands, which she placed lovingly on the head of her beautiful, black-haired boy.

"It was a brave deed, Ignacio," I said, "you are a little hero."

"No," replied the boy. "The men are for that. It was only to think quick. It is not a joke to lose fifty pesos and maybe to be killed as well."

"And where was the money all the while," I asked.

"In the bed of the mother. The stone is pretty big and when Antonio he lift it up and look under I know that take some time; then I know when he find I play him trick he go back to the house and that pretty far; and all that give me time. Then when he find the door fast he think my mother got the money in there and he try to break the door. But I know that is a strong door and he can not soon break it, and that give more time."

"Oh, he have run away after a while—maybe in the morning. We see him not any more in the valley. But near San Quentin the same month is a house burned with an old woman; and he is arrested for that. Now he be hanged I think," said the boy.

"Thank God it is not for thee or me that he hangs," exclaimed the mother uplifting her great, dark eyes. "Now is not that something to be proud for Ignacio?" she added.

"Now are you ready, mamma?" asked the boy putting his shapely hands to one side of the tub while his mother lifted the other. "Excuse senora it is now work again," he said with a backward flash of his laughing eyes.

"It is all true, senora; Ignacio is a brave little fellow; but why not? Poor they are now and for their living they must work; but they are of the old Spanish blood, of the old captains, both the mother and the boy. Here where we are living farther than a man can ride in a day, their fathers owned all the land. It is what one would expect, senora, if one knows the whole story."—Aunt Anna, in "Ave Maria."

IRISH STORY TELLERS.

The ancient bard and Senachies of Ireland were among the greatest story-tellers the world ever saw. In the invention of plots and incidents they had no equals and in fancy and imagination no superiors.

With such auxiliaries, and a poetic people to listen to their inventions, it was little wonder that the Irish story-tellers should produce tales full of love and pathos and heroic daring, and repeat them until both themselves and their audience should believe in their reality.

No nation loved music and song and story with such fervor as the ancient Irish, and no man was then considered a gentleman who could not entertain his audience on the harp. There were no hotel bills in those days in the Green Isle. Everybody was free to call at the ballybetachs or inns, one of which stood at every cross-road, and all of which were supported by the government.

A PRIEST KILLED

WHILE ATTEMPTING TO BOARD A TRAIN IN MOTION.

The Rev. Father Boem, a well-known priest of North Bay, met a shocking death last week on the C. P. R. The reverend gentleman had been in Sudbury, and was returning to North Bay in the evening.

hospital. All that could be done was done for him, but before midnight he expired in great agony. The deceased was highly respected in North Bay, where he had ministered for many years with acceptance to the people.

IN DREAMLAND.

Thomas O'Hagan's Poems Reviewed by Walter Lecky.

A recent critic has remarked that the present literary expression of Canada is a poetical one. It is true that the list of her literary men we at once find in this expression is patriotic, a sound, hearty love for the land that Voltaire sneeringly called a "few acres of snow," and France laughed at the wit, and Canada was lost.

"In Dreamland" is a little volume of musical verse, from the muse of Thomas O'Hagan, one of the promising young band of Canadian poets who love the "few acres of snow," and throw around it the warm vesture of youthful poetry.

"They err who deem us aliens. Are not Bretons and Normans too? North, South and West Gave us, like you, of blood and speech their host. Here, reunited, one great race to be."

Thus does John Reid greet the French Canadian poet, Louis Frochette. Mr. O'Hagan possesses all the characteristics of the school. In "My Native Land" he strikes the key-note of the bard:

"Dear native land, we are but one; From ocean unto ocean; The sun that tints the Maple Leaf Smiles with a life devotion On Stadacona's fortress height, On Grand Fro's storied valley, And that famed tide whose peaceful shore Was rock'd in battle sally. My Native Land."

"Here we will plant each virtue rare, And watch it bud and flourish— From sunny France and Scotia's hills Kind dew will feed and nourish; And Erin's heart of throbbing love, So warm, so true and tender, Will cheer our hearths and cheer our homes. With wealth of lyric splendor, Dear Native Land."

He has a soft spot in his heart for the island home of his fathers, but his first and only love is for his

"Own dear land of Maple Leaf, So full of hope and splendor." Those Canadian singers are so matterful and forcible, that they inspire the leader with their love. The New York Independent, speaking of Mr. O'Hagan's book, has this to say: "The author writes with a great deal of sincerity and feeling, and without putting on airs."

A BOLD CONCLUSION.—Man-servant: There's a penny for you, Tramp! Last time I was round it was twopenny. Strikes me your master has taken to gambling on the Stock Exchange.

A Sensible Sermon!

A City Clergyman Speaks About Physical Restoration.

Paine's Celery Compound Does a Marvelous Work in a Populous Church Parish in Montreal.

HUNDREDS MADE WELL WHO WERE PRONOUNCED INJURABLE BY THE DOCTOR.

The Only Medicine in the World Heartily Endorsed by the Clergy of A-I Denominations.

THE GREAT DISEASE-BEATERS A NATIONAL BLESSING.

The sick people of the great church parish of St. Anne's, Montreal, have been greatly blessed and benefited by the life-giving and health restoring virtues of Paine's Celery Compound.

A CHILD CAN USE THEM.

Directions Are Simple.

SOME ladies think that it is a difficult matter to do their own dyeing. It certainly is when crude and imitation dyes are used; but when the long-tested Diamond Dyes are used, it takes but little more trouble to get a fast and beautiful color than it would be to wash and rinse the goods. With imitation dyes your goods are ruined; coloring with Diamond Dyes means success and lovely colors.

PYNY-PECTORAL. Positively Cures COUGHS and COLDS. In a surprisingly short time. It's a scientific remedy, used and tried, soothing and healing for all cases.

LACE CURTAIN Stretchers, New Pattern, Folding, \$3.50 to \$4.00.

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Calms the nerves and removes headache. Students, banqueters and neuragic people will find it invaluable.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RY. Leave Windsor Street Station for Boston, \$9.00 a.m., \$8.20 p.m. Portland, 9.00 a.m., 18.20 p.m.

Leave Dalhousie Square Station for Quebec, \$8.10 a.m., \$8.30 p.m., \$10.30 p.m. Joliette, St. Gabriel, Three Rivers, 5.15 p.m.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. TAKING EFFECT FEBRUARY 3RD. Trains Leave Bonaventure Station.

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GALLERY BROTHERS, BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS. Bread delivered to all parts of the city. CORNER YOUNG AND WILLIAM STREETS. TELEPHONE 2895.

THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE.

A LEGEND OF BRUSSELS.

At a period of time not very precisely ascertainable, but which cannot have been very far removed from our own, there stood, in a kind of cul-de-sac of the Rue Notre Dame du Samedi, at Brussels, a small house of simple appearance, the proprietor of which was an esteemed architect of that city named Olivier.

By his exertions this Olivier had gained a modest fortune, with which he determined to construct the bridge and sluice that crossed the Senne at its entrance into Brussels, between the Port de Hal and the Port d'Anderlecht. At the spot chosen he had expected to find the ground solid and adapted to his purpose, but he discovered, when too late, that it was marshy and wholly insecure; so that in the great and unforeseen expenses of fixing his foundations on this unsuitable soil, he soon saw the whole of his means exhausted. Not a third of the works were completed when he was obliged to suspend them, without power even to pay his workmen.

The thought that he would be dishonored—that the men he had employed were wanting bread—drove him to despair. He hurried to his friends and besought their assistance; but those who would have been first to offer him their purses when they knew he would not have accepted them, now excused themselves upon the shallowest of pretexts; and he returned, not only empty-handed, but disenchanted of his trust in friendship, and more despairing than ever.

For a time he shut himself up and thought and meditated upon his position, but could come to no satisfactory conclusion. All those upon whom he believed he might reckon had abandoned him. There remained but one person upon whose affection he could rely—this was a young widow whom he tenderly loved and whom he had hoped to marry. Happy in spite of the unhappy occasion—to prove in any way the love she bore him, this lady hastened to place at his disposal all that she possessed; those resources were altogether insufficient, but her devotion in placing them at his command had the happiest effect in sustaining her love; for without the full certainty of her love he would surely have destroyed himself.

One dark and stormy evening, weary, desperate, and half resolved to fly from the city during the night, he returned to his dwelling. On entering, his servant announced that a gentleman was awaiting him. He went upstairs, and, why he scarcely knew, but it was with surprise that he saw, seated by the fire in his chamber, a stranger habited in green velvet.

"You are in embarrassed circumstances," said the person, brusquely. "Who has told you?" asked Olivier.

"Your friends?"

"Already?" sighed the architect. "Some hours ago," said the stranger. "To-morrow—if nobody comes to your assistance, meanwhile you will be lost."

"You are, alas! too well informed. May I ask the motive of your visit?"

"The candles, which the servant had lit before leaving the room, burned palely.

The stranger in green was silent, but his eyes glowed as if they had been burning coals, and about his thin and compressed lips there played fitfully a smile of indescribable bitterness. After fixing his fiery gaze for some moments upon the agitated architect, he answered:

"I have interested myself in your affairs."

Olivier started; he would have pressed the hand of him whom he already looked upon as his savior, but the other avoided his grasp.

"Pray, understand me!" he said; "I let money out—at interest?"

"My life, my soul, shall be yours!" cried Olivier.

The stranger's eyes dilated and seemed to dart forth pale lightnings.

"Of what sum have you need?" he demanded.

"Oh, to meet the demands of the moment only a small sum would suffice; but if you would enable me to save my honor, and complete the work I have undertaken—a hundred thousand francs."

"You shall have them, if my conditions suit you," said the stranger.

"I agree to them without asking what they are," cried Olivier, "it is heaven that has sent you to my relief."

"Not—not exactly so," stammered the person in green, between his teeth. "You must not engage yourself without first knowing what you will have to do, in the event of our concluding a bargain. I have come a considerable distance to assure myself concerning you. Without flattery, I may say I appreciate your talents, and should wish to have you wholly at my disposal."

"In life and death!" cried Olivier.

"Very good!" said the stranger. "I'll agree to give you ten years to clear up your affairs; at the end of that time you will be ready to follow me—it may be a good way from this place; I shall be your master; you will devote yourself to me exclusively."

As he spoke, he selected from a large green pocket-book a hundred thousand francs in bills drawn on the best houses of Brussels.

Olivier, surprised without being able to account for the feelings that took possession of him, regarded his guest with a momentarily increasing inquietude.

"Remember," said the stranger, as if in answer to what was passing in the mind of the agitated architect, "remember, that for want of this money you were almost about to make away with yourself!" He presented a small strip of parchment with one hand, and with the other a pen of gold.

"Excuse me," said Olivier; "this scene somewhat confuses me. I do not know you—and—"

"What does that matter?" said the unknown. "As I before told you, I appreciate your talents, and take a strong interest in you; I do not, however, wish to make myself known to you at present. Take this money. To-morrow you will regain your credit. A young and lovely bride awaits you. You hesitate!—a hundred thousand francs are not enough? Here are a million!"

A sort of delirium seized Olivier; he saw only that gold enough was within

his reach to make him rich and glorious for the rest of his life; he snatched the pen, and signed the document. When he had traced the last character, the stranger in green took up the parchment, folded it carefully, placed it in his large pocket-book, and retired, saying, as he went out:

"This day ten years, then, you will be good enough to be ready. I shall come for you!"

One may easily imagine that Olivier was not much inclined to sleep, but passed that night in counting over his treasure and in laying out plans for the future. The next day he met all his engagements (giving out that he had been assisted by his friends), and doubled the number of workmen. In a little time the work was nobly finished. He married the young widow, of whose affection he had been so well assured. But the secret of his wealth he revealed to no one.

Years passed away; his enterprise prospered; children sprang up about him; his ample fortune brought him friends, and he lived joyously. Between the Porte de Flandre and the Porte du Rivage he built a little house, and there spent most of his time in the entertainment of parties of pleasure.

During nine years, Olivier lived without feeling any great uneasiness as to the future; but, as he saw the moment approaching when, according to the terms of the contract, he would have to quit all that he held dear to follow the unknown—his master—his heart began to be troubled; inexplicable fear took possession of him; he could not sleep; he grew thin and haggard. In vain his wife, who loved him tenderly, endeavored to discover the hidden cause of his distress; the secret that was locked within his bosom was inaccessible. The caresses of his little son and daughter but augmented his sufferings. He was seen to weep; and thrice, in their walks, his wife remarked that, on approaching the bridge which he himself had built, he trembled violently.

At length the dreaded day arrived when the stranger was to come to exact the fulfillment of the bargain he had made. Olivier invited all his friends and relations, with those of his wife, who, not knowing how to cheer her drooping husband, sent for the good old Jean Van Nulle, pastor of Sainte Gudule, in whom Olivier had much confidence, and who had for some time past been anxiously observing of his conduct.

They had been about an hour at table, when Olivier, who was frightfully pale, and vainly strove to gain courage in deep and frequent draughts of wine, heard the clock strike slowly—and with horrible distinctness, as it seemed to him—the hour of eleven; to a moment, the hour at which, ten years ago, the unknown had quitted him. With a convulsive start, and in agony, as the clock ceased to strike, he stretched his hand towards the wine, but found the bottles all empty. He ordered his servant to go down to the cellar and return quickly with more.

Taking a candle, the servant hastened to obey. Descending rapidly, she nearly reached the bottom of the lowest step, she observed, seated on the lowest step, a tall man, of sombre visage, dressed in green velvet. Starting back in a fright at the stranger's unexpected appearance, she tremblingly demanded what he wanted.

"Tell your master that I wait for him," he answered; "he will know whom!"

The servant hurried back to her master and related what she had seen, and the message the stranger had given her for him.

Olivier became pale as death, and, seeing that he could no longer keep the secret of his fate, he told the story of his adventures. Having told this, he arose, filled with despair. His wife and children and his friends were overwhelmed with terror.

"Nay!" said the old priest, "do not so soon give way to despair! Let some one request the stranger to ascend hither!"

The wife threw herself at the feet of the good priest and the children covered his hands with kisses. A ray of hope fell upon the heart of the architect.

The servant, making a courageous effort, went to the head of the stairs, and called to the unknown that he was waiting for above.

A moment after and he entered the chamber, holding in his hand the engagement signed by Olivier. An indecipherable smile played about his mouth and eyes, as he noticed the presence of the priest. "You did not expect to find me here?" said the clergyman. "You know I have some power over you!"

The stranger appeared uneasy. "I have a favor to ask," said the pastor, producing a small measure filled with millet seed. "Grant us a few moments' respite: swear to leave Olivier in peace until you have put back, seed by seed, all the millet contained in this measure, after I have emptied it?"

"I consent!" cried the stranger in green, with a low, short laugh. "Swear by the living God!" said the priest, beginning to pour the seed upon the floor.

The unknown shuddered, and said, in a voice scarcely audible: "I swear it!" He then began to gather up the scattered seed with frightful rapidity.

At a sign from the good priest, unnoticed by the stranger, a *beatiere* was handed to him, and into the holy water it contained he threw the remaining seeds.

In a very few seconds the stranger in green had picked up all the seeds that had been spilled upon the floor, and he turned exultingly to accomplish the rest of his task; but he had no sooner touched the seed that was in the *beatiere* than he gave a horrible cry, and disappeared down a black abyss that opened at his feet.

So the architect was saved; and from that time, the light of the sluice between Porte de Hal and the Port d'Anderlecht was called the "Pont du Diable."—Catholic Standard.

Heiress: Why did you fall in love with so homely a girl as myself, George? George: O my dear, I know that you are as good as gold.

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USE SURPRISE SOAP. Best for Wash Day. For quick and easy work. For cleanest, sweetest and whitest clothes. Surprise is best. Best for Every Day. For every use about the house. Surprise works best and cheapest. See for yourself.

THE WINTER SCHOOL.

WILL BE OPENED FEB. 16 BY CARDINAL SATOLLI.

SUBJECTS OF WHICH THEY WILL TREAT—A FOUR WEEK'S SESSION—SOME EMINENT NAMES—A WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION.

In a few days more the Catholic Winter School in New Orleans will open its first session. The opening exercises will be held in St. Louis cathedral, Feb. 16. Cardinal Satolli will celebrate Pontifical mass and Cardinal Gibbons will preach the sermon. State and city officers and other persons of official position will be amongst the invited guests. The exercises on the evening of Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, will be of a character appropriate to the occasion. The lectures will take place in Tulane Hall, University Place (formerly Dryades street), which has been secured for the whole term, which closes April 15th.

There will be three lectures each day, at 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M. and 8 P. M. The complete list of lectures and subjects is as follows:

FIRST WEEK. Rev. A. B. Langlois, of St. Martin'sville, La. 1. Botany in General. 2. Cryptogamic Botany.

Rev. Martin S. Brennan, of St. Louis. 1. The Solar System. 2. The Sideral System. Both illustrated.

Rev. J. A. Zahm, of Notre Dame, Ind. 1. Some Modern Scientific Errors. 2. Agnosticism. 3. Contemporary Evolution. 4. Origin and Nature of Life. 5. Design and Purpose in Nature.

SECOND WEEK. Bishop Keane of Washington, D. C. 1. Philosophic Thought at End of Century. 2. Philosophy of History. 3. Philosophy of Art.

Col. Richard Malcolm Johnston of Baltimore, Md. 1. Sir Thomas More. 2. Two of Shakespeare's Tragedies (Othello and Lear). 3. Romance of Adam and Eve. 4. Alexander Pope. 5. Samuel Johnson.

Rev. Morgan M. Shedy, of Altoona, Pa. "Social Problems." 1. Socialism and Socialists. 2. The Church and the Wage-Earners.

THIRD WEEK. Comde B. Fallon, of St. Louis, Mo. Course of Lectures on the "Philosophy of Literature." 1. Thesis. 2. Science. 3. Art. 4. Synthesis. 5. Style. Rev. Bro. Baldwin, F. S. C., of Christian Brothers' Normal School of Amawalk, N. Y. 1. History of Pedagogogy. 2. The Attitude of the Church Towards Education. 3. Some Educators and their Systems. 4. The Teacher. 5. In the Classroom.

R. Graham Frost, of St. Louis. Five Lectures on Economic Questions. 1. The Foundation (Value). 2. Wealth. 3. Hire. 4. Strike. 5. Reconciliation.

FOURTH WEEK. Rev. William Power, S. J. Five Lectures on "Ethics." 1. Man a Free Agent. 2. The Immutable Standard of Right and Wrong. 3. The Subjective Element of Morality. 4. The Immortality of the Human Soul as proved by the unaided Light of Natural Reason. 5. The Practical Recognition of God's Existence and Authority, the crowning Principle of all Morality.

Prof. Alice Fortier of Tulane University. Five Lectures on the History of Louisiana. 1. Exploration. 2. Colonization. 3. The Rule of Spain. 4. Territory and State. 5. The Creoles of Louisiana.

Rev. John F. Mullany of Syracuse, N. Y. Three Lectures. 1. Life of Dante. 2. Spiritual Sense of the Divina Commedia. 3. Christian Schools and Scholars.

THE PROPER TIME. When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine, is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a building-up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long siege of sickness is inevitable. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all from reliable, grateful people. They tell the story.

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2,851 PRIZES of a total value of \$5,000.00 are distributed every Wednesday.

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ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER is far superior to all other hair restorers, for it does not stain the skin and is most delicate and safe. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. Numerous and ever increasing testimonials from all eminent MEDICAL MEN and other persons of good standing testify to the marvellous efficacy of ROBSON'S HAIR RESTORER. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following.

Testimony of Dr. D. Marsolais, M. D., Lavaltrie. I have used several bottles of Robson's Hair Restorer, and I cannot do otherwise than highly praise the merits of this excellent preparation. It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. It is far superior to all other hair restorers, for it does not stain the skin and is most delicate and safe. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. Numerous and ever increasing testimonials from all eminent MEDICAL MEN and other persons of good standing testify to the marvellous efficacy of Robson's Hair Restorer. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following.

Testimony of M. G. Desrosiers, St. Felix de Valois. I have several persons who have for some years used Robson's Hair Restorer and are very well satisfied with this preparation, which preserves the original color of the hair, as it was in youth, makes it unusually soft and glossy, and stimulates it at the same time its growth. It is a most valuable preparation, restoring to gray hair its natural color, making it soft and glossy and giving it an incomparable lustre. It is far superior to all other hair restorers, for it does not stain the skin and is most delicate and safe. One of its most remarkable qualities is the property it possesses of preventing the falling out of the hair, promoting its growth and preserving its vitality. Numerous and ever increasing testimonials from all eminent MEDICAL MEN and other persons of good standing testify to the marvellous efficacy of Robson's Hair Restorer. Lack of space allows us to reproduce only the two following.

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COMMERCIAL.

FLOUR AND GRAIN. Flour.—Spring Patent, \$4.25 to \$4.50; Winter Patent, \$4.30 to \$4.40. Straight Roller, \$4.00 to \$4.10. Manitoba Strong Bakers, best brands, \$3.85 to \$3.90. Manitoba Strong Bakers, \$3.80 to \$3.85. Straight Rollers, bags \$1.90 to \$2.00. OATMEAL.—Rolled and granulated \$3.00 to \$3.20; standard \$3.00 to \$3.15. In bags, granulated and rolled are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.60, and standard at \$1.50 to \$1.60. Pot barley \$4.25 in bbls and \$2.00 in bags, and split peas \$3.50.

WHEAT.—Advices from west of Toronto state that millers there are paying \$2 to \$2 1/2 for white and red winter wheat, and No. 1 hard Manitoba is quoted nominally at \$2 to \$2 1/2.

BRAN, ETC.—We quote Ontario bran at \$14.50 to \$15, and Manitoba at \$14 to \$14.50. Middlings \$12 to \$15 as to grade. Mouillie \$19 to \$21.00 as to grade.

CORN.—Market remains firm at 4 1/2 to 4 3/4 in store.

PEAS.—Prices here may be quoted at 30c to 35c.

OATS.—Since our last sales of No. 2 white oats have been made at 30c to 30 1/2, but it is difficult to get the outside figure.

BARLEY.—The market is very quiet both for feed and malting grades, the former being quoted at 37c to 38c, and the latter at 52c to 53c.

BUCKWHEAT.—Sales have been made at 32c to 33c; 40c now asked.

RYE.—Quiet, and nominal at 50c to 52c.

MALT.—Market steady at 67c to 75c as to quality and quantity.

STRAW.—Timothy seed \$1.75 to \$2.00 per bushel. Red clover quiet at \$5.00 to \$5.25 per bushel.

PROVISIONS.

POULTRY.—Canada short cut pork, per barrel, \$14.50 to \$15.00; Canada ham mess, per bbl, \$13.50 to \$14; Hams, per lb, 8c to 10c; Lard, pure, in pails, per lb, 8c to 9c; Lard, compound, in pails, per lb, 6c to 7c; Bacon, per lb, 7c to 10c; Shoulders, per lb, 7c to 8c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.—We quote: Creamery, 20c to 21c; Eastern, Townships, 16c to 18c; Western, 16c to 18c. For single tubs of selected 16 to 20 may be added.

ROLL BUTTER.—The market is fairly steady at 16c to 18c in barrels and half barrels, and very fine in baskets at 15c to 16c.

CHEESE.—Prices are quoted as follows: Finest Western, 20c to 21c; finest Eastern, 18c to 20c; Summer goods, 8c to 10c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

EGGS.—Sales of Montreal lined have been made at 15c to 16c, which is fully 1c below since our last report. New laid 20c upwards.

HONEY.—Supplies large, and prices are quoted at 12c to 15c for white extracted. Dark 6c to 7c as to quality. White comb honey 12c to 14c, and dark at 10c to 12c.

BEANS.—Hand picked pea beans \$1.00 to \$1.00 for round lots and \$1.10 to \$1.20 for smaller quantities. Common kinds 8c to 10c in a jobbing way.

MARSH MALLOW.—Sugar 6c to 7c, and old 5c to 6c. Syrup 14c to 15c per lb, in wood and at 50c to 60c in tins.

WAX.—No. 1 on track here quoted at \$13.00, and No. 2 \$12. At country points at \$12.00 to \$12.50 for No. 1.

TALLOW.—Market quiet at 12c to 12 1/2c as to quality and size of lot.

HOUS.—We quote prices for 7c to 8c for good to choice. Fair 5c, and old 2c to 4c.

DRESSED MEATS.—Farmers' dressed best 3c to 4c for hind quarters and at 2c to 3c for fore-quarters. Mutton carcasses 6c to 6 1/2c.

DRESSED TURKEYS.—Sales of turkeys at 7c to 8c, nice chickens 7c to 7 1/2c, but poor lots 5c to 6c. Geese 8c to 9c, and ducks 8c.

FRUITS.

APPLES.—\$2.00 to \$2.75 per bbl; Fancy \$2.50 to \$3.00 per bbl; Famous, \$2.50 to \$3.00; Imported, 3c to 4c per lb; Evaporated, 6c to 7c per lb.

ORANGES.—Jamaica, \$3.50 to \$6.00 per bbl; Valencia, 4c to 5c; \$3.75 to \$4.75; do, 7 1/2c; \$4.00 to \$4.25; Messina, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

LEMONS.—Palermo, \$2.00 to \$2.75 choice; Palermo, \$2.00 to \$2.50 fancy. BANANAS.—\$2.75 to \$3.00 per bunch. PINEAPPLES.—20c to 30c as to size. CRANBERRIES.—Cape Cod, 8c to \$10 per bbl.

DATES.—Old, 12c to 24c per lb. New, 1c to 4c per lb. FIGS.—9c to 10c per lb; fancy, 13c to 17c per lb. PRUNES.—Bosnia, 6c per lb; French, 5c per lb. COCONUTS.—Fancy, firsts, \$3.75 to \$4.00 per 100. WALNUTS.—New Grenoble, 11c to 11 1/2c per lb. ALMONDS.—11c to 12c per lb. FILBERTS.—7c to 7 1/2c per lb. PEANUTS.—7c to 9c per lb. CHESTNUTS.—Italian, 10c per lb; French, 10c per lb.

FISH AND OILS.

FRESH FISH.—Market quiet. Cod and haddock 3c to 4c per lb. British Columbia salmon new, \$12 to \$13; old \$10.00 to \$11.00; halibut 10c to 11c. SALT FISH.—Dry cod \$4 to \$4.50, and green cod No. 1 \$4.00 to \$4.10; No. 2, \$2.90 to \$3.00; and large \$5.00 to \$5.25. Cape Breton herring \$3.50 and shore \$2.75 to \$3.00. Salmon \$11 for No. 1 small, in bbls, and \$12.00 to \$13.00 for No. 1 large. British Columbia salmon \$12.00 to \$13.00 for new. Sea trout \$5.00 to \$6.00. SMOKED FISH.—Market quiet. Haddock 6c to 7c; blonkers 7c to 8c per box; smoked herrings 9c to 10c per box. CANNED FISH.—Lobsters \$6.00 to \$6.25, and Mackerel \$3.85 to \$4.00 per case. OILS.—Seed oil 4c to 4 1/2c net cash, and regular terms 4 1/2c to 4c. Newfoundland cod oil 35c to 40c. Cod liver oil \$1.10 to \$1.30 for ordinary and \$1.75 to \$1.85 for Norway.

JOHN MURPHY & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Great Dress Goods Sale

25,000 YARDS NEW DRESS GOODS, a manufacturer's stock. All the Latest Novelties to be sold as follows:

LOT No. 1. Fine Striped Hair Lines, All Wool; worth 85c; this lot only 50c per yard, in all New Spring Shades.

LOT No. 2. Fine Fancy Checks, All Wool, in all new Spring Shades; this lot worth 95c, for only 60c per yard.

LOT No. 3. Fancy Broken Stripes, very fine quality Silk and Wool, worth \$1.15; this lot only 80c per yard; 47 inches wide.

LOT No. 4. Finest Quality French Dress Goods, Invisible Checks and Silk Stripes, in all New Shades, worth \$1.40 and \$1.50 per yard, for only \$1.00 per yard.

LOT No. 5. All Wool Covert Suitings, assorted colors, worth \$1.25; for only 75c per yard.

LOT No. 6. Self Colored All Wool Garnet Cloth, this lot cheap at 60c, for only 40c per yard.

LOT No. 7. Black All Wool Bird's Eye Cheviot, worth 75c; this lot for only 50c per yard.

LOT No. 8. Fine Black and White and Black and Gray Dress Goods, extra fine quality, worth \$1.25; this lot we offer for only 75c per yard.

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CROWN TEA is used by the best people in England. We buy it direct from the growers.

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A FARMER'S ADVICE.

HE TELLS THE PEOPLE TO SHUN IMITATIONS.

HE HAD BEEN IMPOSED UPON BY AN UNSCRUPULOUS DEALER WITH THE RESULT THAT IT NEARLY COST THE LIFE OF A LOVED MEMBER OF HIS FAMILY.

From the Woodstock, N.B., Sentinel.

A reporter of the Sentinel recently dropped into the Victoria Hotel looking for general news and to scan the register for arrivals. Among those present he noticed a well-dressed farmer sitting reading a small pamphlet. The reporter asked the landlord if there was anything new, and being answered in the negative the farmer turned and addressed him. "Looking for news, eh? Well, sit down and I'll give you something worth publishing."

EXPLOSION OF AN AEROLITE.

MANY INJURED FLEEING FROM BUILDINGS.

MADRID, Feb. 10.—An immense aerolite exploded above the city at 9.30 a.m. to-day. There was a vivid glare of light and a loud report, followed by a general panic. All the buildings were shaken and many windows shattered. According to the officials of the Madrid observatory, the explosion occurred 20 miles above the earth. The sun was shining clearly at the time of the explosion, and the only thing visible in the sky was a white cloud bordered with red, which was travelling rapidly towards the heavens, leaving behind it a chain of fine white dust. Much damage was done by the force of the concussion to walls and windows throughout the city.

thankful for what Pink Pills have done for us, but be sure you caution your readers against those vile imitations."

The warning uttered by Mr. Banks is one that the public will do well to heed, for some unscrupulous dealers in different parts of the country try to impose upon the public by trashy imitations colored to present the appearance of the genuine Pink Pills. The public can always protect themselves by bearing in mind that the genuine pills are never sold by the dozen, hundred or ounce. They are always put up in boxes around which will be found full directions for their use, the whole enclosed in a label bearing the full trade mark, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People."

IRISH NEWS ITEMS.

APPOINTMENTS OF HIGH SHERIFFS.

D. S. Browne, Breaghwy, of Castlebar has been appointed High Sheriff of Mayo.

Major Patrick James Waldron, of London, has been appointed High Sheriff of Louth.

Albert R. Richards, of Enniscorthy, has been appointed High Sheriff of the County.

George Hewson, of Dromahair, has been appointed High Sheriff of the County.

William Thompson of Rathnally, Trim, has been appointed High Sheriff of Meath.

W. C. Stevenson, of Knockan, Londonderry, has been appointed High Sheriff of the County.

Col. H. T. Stoughton, of Ballyhorgan, Lixnaw, has been appointed High Sheriff of the County.

Major W. Tenison of Loughbawn, Ballyva, has been appointed High Sheriff of Monaghan.

Harvey de Montmorency Fleming, of Gortshridge, has been appointed High Sheriff of the County.

William Hume Hume, of Humewood, Kiltegan, has been appointed High Sheriff of King's County.

A. A. de Burdett Bardett, of Coolfin, Banagher, has been appointed High Sheriff of King's County.

Richard Edward Odium, of Newpark, Maryborough, has been appointed High Sheriff of Queen's County.

Captain William Knox, of Clonleigh, Strabane, has been appointed High Sheriff of County Donegal.

Colonel L. B. Massey, of Cragbeg, Clarina, Limerick, has been appointed High Sheriff of County Limerick.

Major Ralph Cliechester, Constable of Rumanant, Roscommon, has been appointed High Sheriff of the County.

Colonel H. King-Harman, D. L., of Newcastle, Ballymahon, has been appointed High Sheriff of the County.

The Hon. Robert E. Dillon, of Clonbrock, has been appointed High Sheriff of the County, and Major Michael Charles Hackett, of the Railway Hotel, Galway, High Sheriff of Galway Town.

At Kilrush Quarter Sessions on Jan. 13, a large number of ejections against tenants on properties in West Clare for nonpayment of rent, were issued. These included cases on the Vandelaar estate, the estates of Mr. Hickman, Wilson Fitzgerald, Mr. Burton and Mr. Westby. There died near Markethill, recently, a man named Archer. He had passed his one hundredth year. Deceased was at one time a sergeant-at-arms for the Eighty-third Regiment, and was in receipt of a government pension for considerably over half a century. He retained all his faculties unimpaired until the end.

Judge Adams opened the Hilary Quarter Sessions for the city of Limerick on Jan. 7. The High Sheriff said it gave him very great pleasure to present him with white gloves, emblematic of the peaceful state of the city. This was a ceremony that his honor was being quite accustomed to in the high position that he filled in so distinguished and honorable a manner. The judge said he was much gratified by the state of things of which these gloves were emblematic. It spoke very well for the city of Limerick. He was, indeed, making a very large collection of white gloves, and as the authorities had not succeeded in finding out his fit he feared he would never be able to wear them.

when the inmates rushed upon it to escape from the building. At the palace, it was at first feared that a bomb had been exploded.

A GREAT POPE.

(Continued from First Page)

to them naturally, and is the expression of a certain unchanging persistence; that of the weak is mostly assumed for the sake of magnifying the little strength they have.

The Pope's voice is as distinctly individual as his manner of speaking. It is not deep nor very full, but, considering his great age, it is wonderfully clear and ringing, and it has a certain incisiveness of sound which gives it great carrying power. Pius IX. had as beautiful a voice, both in compass and in richness of quality, as any baritone singer in the Sistine choir. No one who ever heard him intone the "Te Deum" in St. Peter's, in the old days, can forget the grand tones. He was

GIFTED IN MANY WAYS

with great physical beauty, with a rare charm of manner and with a most witty humor; and in character was one of the most kind-hearted and gentle men of his day, as he was also one of the least initiative, so to say, while endowed with the high moral courage of boundless patience and political humility.

Leo XIII. need speak but half a dozen dozen words, with one glance of his flashing eyes and one gesture of his noticeably long arm and transparently thin hand, and the moral distance between his predecessor and himself is at once apparent. There is a strength still in every movement, there is deliberate decision in every look, there is lofty independence in every look. Behind these there may be kindness, charity and all the milder gifts of virtue; but what is apparent is a sort of energetic, manly trenchancy which forces admiration rather than awakens sympathy.

In spite of his great age, the Holy Father enjoys excellent health, and leads a life full of occupations from morning till night. He has in no respect changed his habits since the time he lived at Perugia as Cardinal. He rises very early, and when at about 6 o'clock in the morning his valet, Pio Centra, enters his little bedroom, he more often finds him risen than asleep. He is accustomed to sleep little—not more than four or five hours at night, though he rests awhile after dinner. We are told that sometimes he has been found asleep in his chair by his writing-table at dawn, not having been to bed at all. Of late he frequently says Mass in a chapel in his private apartments, and the Mass is served by Pio Centra. On Sundays and feast days he says it in another chapel preceding the throne-room.

The little chapel is of small dimensions, but by opening the door into the neighboring room a number of persons can assist at the Mass. The permission, when given, is obtained on application to the "Maestro di Camera," and is generally conceded only to distinguished foreign persons. After saying Mass himself, the Holy Father immediately hears a second one, said by one of the private chaplains or duty for the work, whose business it is to take care of the altar and to assist. Frequently he gives the Communion with his own hands to those who are present at his Mass. After Mass he breakfasts upon coffee and goat's milk, and this milk is supplied from goats kept in the Vatican gardens—a reminiscence of Carpineto and of the mountaineer's early life.

Every day at about 10 o'clock he receives the Secretary of State, Cardinal Rampolla, and converses with him for a good hour or more upon current affairs. On Tuesdays and Fridays the Secretary of State receives the Diplomatic Corps in his own apartments, and on those days the under-secretary, Monsignor Rinaldini, confers with the Pope in his chief's place. Cardinal Mario Mocenni, acting prefect of the "Holy Apostolic Palaces" is received by the Pope when he has business to expound. On the first and third Fridays of each month the maggiordomo, Monsignor della Volpe, is received, and so on, in order, the Cardinal prefects of the several Roman congregations, the under-secretaries, and all others in charge of the various offices. In the Papal ante-chamber there is a list of them, with the days of their audience.

During the morning he receives the Cardinals, the Bishops "ad limina," ambassadors who are going away on leave or who have just returned, princes and members of the Roman nobility, and distinguished foreigners.

At 10 o'clock he takes a cup of broth brought by Centra. At 2 in the afternoon, or a little earlier, he dines. He is most abstemious, although he has an excellent digestion. His private physician, Doctor Giuseppe Lapponi, has been heard to say that he himself eats more at one meal than the Holy Father eats in a week.

Every day, unless indisposed, some one is received in private audience. These audiences are usually for the Cardinal prefects of the congregations, the patriarchs, Archbishops, and Bishops who are in Rome at the time, and distinguished personages.

When the weather is fine, the Pope generally walks or drives in the garden. He is carried out of his apartments to the gate in a sedan-chair by the liveried "sediarri," or chair-porters; or if he goes away by the small door known as that of Paul V., the carriage awaits him there, and he gets in with the Cameriere Segreto Partecipante, who is always a Monsignor. It is as well to say here, for the benefit of non-Catholics, that "monsignori" are not necessarily Bishops, nor even consecrated priests, the title being really a secular one. Two noble guards of the corps of fifty gentlemen known under that name ride beside the carriage doors. His closed carriage is a simple and elegant brougham having his coat of arms painted on the door. In summer he occasionally drives in an open landau.

During the great heat of summer the Pope, after saying Mass, goes into the garden, and spends the whole day there, receiving ever one in the garden pavilion as he would in the Vatican. He

dines there, too, and rests afterwards guarded by the grandarmes on duty, to whom he generally sends a measure of good wine another survival of a country custom; and in the cool of the day he again gets into his carriage, and often does not return to the Vatican till after sunset, toward the hour of Ave Maria. In the evening, about an hour later—at "one o'clock of the night," according to old Roman computation of the time—he attends at the recitation of the Rosary, or evening prayers, by Monsignor Mazzolini, his private chaplain, and he requires his immediate attendants to assist also. He then retires to his room, where he reads, studies, or writes verses, and at about 10 o'clock he eats a light supper.

RENOUNCED PROTESTANTISM.

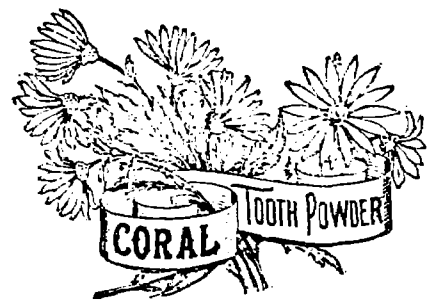
SOUTH INDIAN, Ont., February 11.—Miss Mary Maud Campbell, eighteen years of age, a daughter of John Campbell, has renounced the Protestant faith, and has joined the Roman Catholic Church. The ceremony was conducted by the Rev. Father Major, of Casselman. The church was crowded when the ceremony took place.

BROCKVILLE DAIRYMEN

DISCUSS THE SALE OF THEIR PRODUCTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., February 10.—A largely attended meeting of dairymen was held at Lansdowne, on Saturday, for the purpose of furthering the interests of the Leeds Dairymen's Trade Protective Association, which had its inception at a meeting held at the same place on January 29th. The object of the Association is co-operation in regard to sending a man to England for a few weeks this winter, for the purpose of establishing a more direct channel for their butter and cheese, either through commission men or wholesale jobbers. Mayor Redmond was in the chair.

To Be Given Away



In the following surrounding the words "CORAL TOOTH POWDER" are concealed the faces of each face of a cross marked to be used with 25 cents in silver for a box of our CORAL TOOTH POWDER. Your name and address will be registered and the names of the winners of valuable and useful articles innumerable in this advertisement will be given away; the first to the first answer and so on all through. The middle rewards and the ending ones are as good as the first.

CORAL TOOTH POWDER is one of the most perfect cleansers and beautifiers of the teeth and gums in the world and does not contain a single injurious ingredient.

FIRST AWARDS

- 1. Handsomely plated, engraved and gold lined Cake Basket.
2 to 5. Four beautifully engraved and plated Tete-a-Tete Sets.
6 to 12. Seven half-dozen silver plated Table Knives.
13 to 20. Eight Half-dozen heavily plated Tea Spoons.
21 to 25. One Ladies or Gent's Solid Gold Watch.
22. One Gold lined and beautifully engraved Cake Basket.
23 to 30. Eight six nickel silver Tea Spoons.
31 to 35. Eleven pairs triple plated silver Sugar Tongs.
36 to 40. One Ladies or Gent's Silver Watch.
41 to 45. One Tete-a-Tete set heavily plated and engraved.
46 to 50. One Ladies or Gent's Bicycle.
51 to 125. Twenty five half-dozen heavily silver plated Tea Spoons.
126 to 136. Eleven Pairs Triple silver plated Sugar Tongs.
137 to 145. Nine Solid Silver Thumbless.
146 to 150. Five handsome Ladies or Gent's Dressing Cases.

MIDDLE AWARDS

- 1. One handsome gold lined 14k. Ladies or Gent's Watch.
2. One beautifully engraved and silver plated Tete-a-Tete set.
3. One open face stem-wind and set handsome Nickel Watch.
4. One handsome Ladies or Gent's Silver Watch.
5. One gold lined & engraved Cake Basket.
6 to 8. Three pairs triple silver plated Sugar Tongs.
9 & 10. Half-dozen each, silver plated Knives and Forks.
11 to 15. Fifteen Half-dozen Tea Spoons, silver plated, extra quality.
16 to 30. Five handsomely engraved and silver plated Tete-a-Tete Sets.
31 to 40. Ten triple silver plated Sugar Tongs.
41 to 49. Nine Half-dozen silver plated Table Knives.
50. One very beautiful Gold lined and engraved Cake Basket.

CONSOLATION AWARDS

- 1. Handsome 14k. Gold lined Ladies or Gent's Watch.
2. One handsome Dressing Case.
3. One beautifully engraved and silver plated Tete-a-Tete set.
4 & 5. Two open face bevelled glass Nickel Watches, handsome, serviceable and good time-keepers.
6 to 10. Five Half-dozen heavily silver plated Tea Spoons.
11 to 20. Ten very handsomely engraved and gold lined Cake Baskets.
21 to 30. Ten solid silver Thumbless.
31 to 35. Five Elegantly engraved and silver plated Tete-a-Tete Sets.
36 to 40. Five open face bevelled glass Nickel Watches, handsome, serviceable and good time-keepers.
41 to 49. Nine doz. Nickel Tea Spoons first-class quality.
50. One beautiful Gold Watch, Ladies or Gent's Waltham or Elgin movement.

In addition to the rewards above enumerated we will give to the first 25 winners of a box of CORAL TOOTH POWDER a Pair of Handsome Individual Salt and Peppers, Fin. in Design and Workmanship, of Hard Metal and Heavily Silver Plated. The names of our winners who choose to do this will be entered in the Competition for the other rewards as well as positively getting the Salt and Peppers which will be sent by mail with the TOOTH POWDER. This is only for individuals.

CONDITIONS

Our object in selling to you at 25 cents the retail price, is we are getting the middle man's profit and giving the public the benefit in these rewards to advertise our TOOTH POWDER. The first person marking the faces correctly and enclosing 25 cents for a box of SNOW FLAKE TOOTH POWDER gets the first reward and so on, each person in order to the end. Names are not for rewards in order of post-mark at place posted, not when received by us, those far away are as fairly treated as those near to us. PLEASE NOTICE—We cannot answer letters that do not comply with our conditions printed above. Please mention this paper. The TOOTH POWDER will be mailed to you the day following our receipt of your letter. COMPETITION CLOSES March 25th, 1896. Seven days will be allowed for letters to reach us from a distance, for which names and addresses of a parties securing the rewards will be published in Toronto Papers. No charges of any sort other than the price of the TOOTH POWDER. Names and true name and post office address fully and plainly. Please address all communications to FOX MANUFACTURING CO. 205 Spadina Ave., Toronto, Can. Affiliated with the Preventine and Remedy Co.

Among those who took an active part in the proceedings of the meeting and spoke were: Messrs. Chas. Rath, John A. Webster, John Connor, H. Horton, Frank Dawson, John Cook, T.W. Bradley, Jas. Chitt, and S. Keating. All favored the object of the Association, but no definite conclusion was arrived at, the meeting adjourning until February 22nd, when Prof. Robertson, Dominion Dairy Commissioner, and Dr. Sproule, Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, at Ottawa, will be present. Geo. Taylor, M.P., was at the meeting, and expressed himself in sympathy with the movement.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

THE EGG MARKET.

RECEIPTS INCREASING AND PRICES DECLINING. Receipts of fresh eggs are increasing appreciably and prices, in consequence, tend downwards. Boiling stock is offered at 18c to 20c, with the result that held fresh and limed eggs are difficult to sell except at quite decided concessions. Pickled stock may, in fact, be had for 12c to 13c and autumn gatherings are selling slowly at about the same price.

MONTREAL CATTLE MARKET.

There were about 400 head of butchers' cattle, 35 sheep and a few small calves offered for sale at the East End Abattoir yesterday. The butchers were rather slow in coming out and sales were few during the early part of the day, but the prices were a little higher than they were last week; there were also larger numbers of pretty good cattle than usual. The best cattle sold at from 3 1/2 to 3 3/4 per lb., and some good stock sold at from 3c to nearly 3 1/2c per lb.; common dry cows and rough steers from 5 1/2c to 2 1/2c, and the leaner beasts about 2c per lb. Mr. Tompman bought 24 prime steers averaging 1,424 lbs., at 3 1/2c per lb., plus \$10 on the lot. Mixed lots of sheep and lambs sold at from 3 1/2c to 3 3/4c per lb.; prime lambs would bring from 4c to 4 1/2c per lb. Fat hogs were scarce and fed hogs sold at about 4 1/2c per lb.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 11, 1896.—Hogs—Light mixed \$4 to 4.27; mixed packing \$3.95 to 4.22; heavy shipping \$3.90 to 4.22; rough grades \$3.20 to 3.95; the receipts were 4,500; market slow and weak at yesterday's decline; cows \$3.10 to 4.00; cows and calves \$1.60 to 3.85; steers \$2.65 to 3.70; stockers and feeders, \$2.60 to 3.75; sheep 10,000; quiet at yesterday's decline.



Splendid Car Service.

Shamrock Snowshoe Club.

LADIES' NIGHT!

Friday, Feb. 14, S.A.A.A. Club House, St. Lawrence St.

TICKETS, Lady and Gentleman, \$1.00. For sale by members of the Committee at Neville's Cigar Parlor, Huron Street, and at the S.A.A.A. Office, 185 St. James Street. Take the M.E.R. street cars at any point and connect with the Park & Island R'y at Wiseman's corner of St. Lawrence street and Mount Royal avenue. Special cars to all points of the city, including Point St. Charles, for return trip.

THE RENT QUESTION

—AND THE—

Abolition of the 3 Months' Notice

stands in the front rank, and touches for life at every point.

MANY HAVE CALLED AT THE QUEEN'S BLOCK SHOE STORE,

In reference to this question; to those and others interested, would say that the

PUBLIC PRESS

In this city will be pleased to receive communications on this subject.

THE REMEDY LIES WITH THE PEOPLE.

Let this matter be brought before your Lodges, Societies, Unions and Guilds as

NEW BUSINESS

For discussion, and any and all interested in this subject will be welcomed at the

QUEEN'S BLOCK SHOE STORE

Cor. VICTORIA and ST. CATHERINE STS,

Where further information will be given.

J. F. BANNISTER.

C. W. LINDSAY,

2268, 2270 and 2272 St. Catherine Street

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

American and Canadian

Pianos and Organs.

REMOVAL SALE NOW ON

Exceptional inducements to immediate purchasers.

Terms: - CASH or easy payments. Prices \$25 to \$800.

Old instruments accepted in part payment for new ones.